

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

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THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

IT was estimated in these pages two months ago that the quarantine prohibitions of last summer against the landing of immigrants had reduced the total influx for 1892 by not less than 200,000 souls. This estimate has been sustained by official calculations. For several years the American sentiment in favor of somewhat radical restrictions upon the freedom of immigration to this country has been growing more pronounced and emphatic; yet nothing in the way of sweeping action could have been expected for a long time to come if grave circumstances had not conspired to foster drastic measures. The Russian famine, following on the heels of the Russian persecution and expulsion of the Jews, diverted hitherwards a great horde of the most wretched and least assimilable of all the lowly of Europe, with strange garbs, queer jargons and dreadful diseases. And then, from Asia across the path of the Russian refugees came the cholera, accompanying them to Hamburg and invading the steerage quarters of the emigrant ships. The President's order against the landing of immigrants came with the evident consciousness that more was involved than a temporary quarantine measure against cholera. It was, in fact, the beginning of a profound change in our policy—a change destined to affect the whole world most momentously. The Emancipation Proclamation wore the guise of a temporary war measure; but it meant a wholly new order of things in our institutional and social life. And thus the order forbidding emigrants to land will have been recognized as a great turning-point in our history.

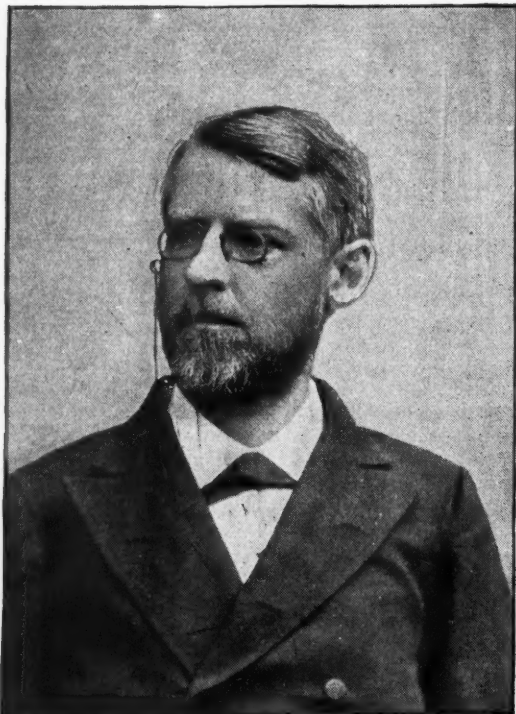
*Immigration
Must be
Suspended.*

Few things are so probable as that Europe will be visited with another epidemic of cholera this year. Everything in the situation combines to make clear and unmistakable the wisdom of a continuation, for the period of at least another year, of the policy that practically suspended immigration during the last months of 1892. The difficulty of initiating so grave a change of policy as the prohibition of immigration was removed in a manner that nobody had anticipated. While the country was still fitfully debating, as it had been for ten years, how to go about the task of limiting the influx of European laborers and paupers; while Congressmen were

drafting timid bills; and while official commissions were reporting upon the question, the President cut the Gordian knot by a single stroke. In the ostensible interest of the public health, at a moment when the general anxiety and alarm were great enough to assure approval of the step, Mr. Harrison solved the immigration problem by summarily prohibiting immigration. Forthwith, the emigrant ships sought their docks in Europe, and there some of them have been rusting and rotting, while others have been sold to go into commission in other seas for other services. Great steamship companies recognized the element of permanence and irrevocability in what seemed on its face a mere transient expedient, and they prepared to go out of business. The World's Fair is another factor in the conspiracy against the immigrant ship. Neither Europeans nor Americans will want to go to Chicago if cholera infection is to be spread along the road from New York harbor to the White City on Lake Michigan. There will be no serious danger of cholera infection from ships bringing only first and second class passengers. Nor will there be irksome quarantine detention for such ships. The conditions altogether are of a kind to hold public opinion up to the point of justifying the exclusion of immigrants this coming year. If Congress does not exclude them, they will nevertheless be excluded by executive orders under the new national quarantine system that is certain to be created. But it is probable that Congress will vote to suspend immigration for a year, during which time a measure will be prepared to go into permanent operation imposing literacy and property tests upon future immigrants, and providing for a preliminary consular investigation of each applicant's character in his own home.

*Notice from
the New
World.*

Upon this topic, so fraught with deep concern to Europe and to America alike, Mr. Stead writes as follows, primarily for the eye of his British and European readers of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS: The New Year opens with a serious warning from the New World to the old. Senator Chandler, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Immigration, publishes in the January number of the *North American Review* a declaration in favor of the total suspension for a year of all immigration to the North American Continent. This twelve months'



From photograph by C. M. Bell, Washington, D. C.

SENATOR WILLIAM E. CHANDLER, OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

barring of the gates of the New World against the overflow of the population of the Old is ostensibly advocated as the most effective method of keeping out the cholera. But the Senator frankly warns us that after the cholera has passed, the Immigrants' Gate will never again be thrown open to all comers. "Residence and citizenship in the United States are so valuable that it is highly reasonable" that only eligible immigrants should be admitted. The feeling in the United States is almost universal in favor of effective restriction of immigration. In the first eight months of the year, 161,268 degraded, illiterate immigrants from Italy, Hungary, Poland and Russia landed in the United States. Next year, if the Senator has his way, not one will be permitted to land, and after next year the interdict will only be raised in favor of those who can read and write, who have money of their own, and who have a consular certificate that they are not in the category of undesirable citizens. Exclusion of all others is declared to be imperatively necessary for the maintenance of a high order of American civilization and in the interest of the intelligent wage-workers. It is the application of the principle of the anti-Chinese law to the Mongolians of the Old World. But what an appreciable addition is this to the sweltering mass of human misery in Europe!

*What Must
the Old
World Do?*

There is nothing in Panama scandals, or in German army bills, or in the commotion in the Home Rule teacup, that approaches in importance this ominous notice from the New World, that America can no longer be used as the dumping ground for the surplus human refuse of Europe. If the Senator's warning be fulfilled, it will seem to many millions as if the doors of hope had been closed upon mankind. For them, hitherto, the prospect of an escape to America, where wages were high and where the blood-tax was never levied, seemed the nearest equivalent for their waning faith in a celestial paradise. Skepticism and materialism have dimmed their vision of the heavens. Their one hope of betterment, the only terrestrial paradise, lay across the Atlantic. And now the gates of the transatlantic Eden are being barred before them. Senator Chandler, like the angel with the flaming sword, denies them access to the Promised Land. What are they to do? Cut each other's throats in the mad struggle for sustenance? There is another way out, and that way France, as the population returns show, is resolutely practicing. Last year the deaths outnumbered the births in France by nine thousand. But for an excess of births over deaths among the Italians and Belgians of 4,000 each, and 2,000 among other nationalities, the decrease of French population would have been 19,000 in the twelve months. The French cradle is not being refilled. Ten years ago there were 937,000 babies born in France in one year. Last year there were only 866,000 births as against 876,000 deaths. There were more marriages than any year since 1884, but not more children.

*The Need
for Outlets.*

The French plan is to limit the family; the British is to find new homes for the redundant population beyond the sea. Hitherto the world has been so wide that statesmen, immersed in the parochial politics of their own little vestry, have hardly given a thought to the urgent necessity of keeping an open door in the uninhabited continents for the overflow of the British household. A population less in number than that which is crowded together in Greater London has settled upon the outside rim of the Australian continent, in which hundreds of millions might find a home. Yet nothing has ever been done to secure for the overplus of the population of the British islands a right of way to the unoccupied lands which would long ago have been snapped up by the foreigner but for the dread of the Imperial navy, toward the maintenance of which the over-sea settlers until the other day contributed nothing. It may be impossible to secure for Britishers' children and their children's children the opportunity to colonize, but the object was certainly one which a farseeing statesman might have borne in mind and have endeavored to secure. But statesmen for the most part have cared about none of these things. Some of them even elevated into an article of faith the doctrine that statesmen ought not to take thought for any of those matters—neither for men

nor for manufactures would they concern themselves in securing an open gate. Yet surely British statesmen who have forty millions of humans penned up in their small islands might at least have endeavored to be able to say to their race: "Behold I have set before thee an open door, and no man shall shut it."

England
Looking for
Markets.

The departure of Sir G. Portal and his staff for Zanzibar in their 700 mile walk through the East-Africa coast land up to Uganda denotes a somewhat tardy awakening of the British householder to the need of keeping open as many doors as possible through which English manufactures may pass freely. Its significance has not been lost sight of, least of all by those who detest every extension of the civilizing sovereignty of Britain. Mr. Frederic Harrison, in his New Year's Address exclaimed, when commenting on the triumph of Lord Rosebery's policy, "An Amurath on Amurath succeeds; there is only one Imperial statesman the more." He went on to lament that the work of Imperial extension and consolidation was likely to go on more rapidly under the Liberals than under the Tories, and for this cause: The Liberals in opposition put the brake on Tory Imperialists, but if when the Liberals are in office they take to Imperialism, there is no check on their policy. This is a consideration which may be respectfully commended to those Imperialists who are perpetually wondering how it is that Lord Rosebery and others can remain in the Gladstonian party. Mr. Harrison gleefully looks forward to the dismemberment of the Empire, and predicts that many foreign flags will be hoisted on territory now colored British red on the map; but as every foreign flag is the symbol of a foreign and sometimes prohibitive tariff, the English working classes and their employers will positively decline to follow the lead of these Positivist prophets.

Saul
Among the
Prophets.

The drift in the imperial direction in England is so strong that even Sir W. Harcourt is swinging with the tide. Not only did he raise no serious objection to the retention of Uganda, which seems to have been more obnoxious to Mr. Gladstone than to any of the members, but he has honorably distinguished himself by taking up the cause of Imperial Penny Postage, which Mr. Henniker Heaton has championed so ably and so long.



SIR GERALD PORTAL.

The dismay which prevailed at the Carlton Club when the *Daily Chronicle* announced that the Government was going to establish penny postage throughout the Empire was the best tribute to the smartness of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in appropriating the one chance left him by the obtuseness of his predecessor. Sir W. Harcourt and Mr. Arnold Morley will indeed deserve well of the Empire if they seize the first opportunity to prove the sincerity of their desire to promote the union and solidarity of all the Queen's dominions. There are obstacles, no doubt. Some of the Colonial governments cannot afford, with their own internal postal rate standing at 2d., to reduce the rate for English letters to one penny. But if England takes the lead they will speedily follow. And there is no objection to charging 1d. on all letters out, even if for a time 2½d. is charged on letters the other way. Such differences have existed in the past—notably in the case of Queensland, where there was at one time a sixpenny rate from Brisbane to London and an eightpenny rate from London to Brisbane. Of course the permanent officials of the British General Post Office at St. Martin's-le-Grand will do their best or their worst to magnify the obstacles from molehills into mountains. If, however, Sir W. Harcourt sits on them hard they will collapse under his weight.

Sir W. Harcourt
as Premier.

Mr. Stead,
whom we
are still

quoting, proceeds to say that he is the more gratified at this sudden eleventh-hour blossoming of the fruits of righteousness on a somewhat withered stem, because it seems as if no combination can avert the speedy access of Sir W. Harcourt to the Premiership. It has always been the object of his ambition, and now that it is within his grasp we need not grudge it him—especially as it will be a barren honor. Prince Bismarck's famous remark to Prince Alexander of Battenberg recurs to the mind in this connection. "Take it," he said, when the throne of Bulgaria was offered the Prince, "take it by all



From *Pick-Me-Up*, December 31
1892.

MR. HENNIKER HEATON.

means; it will always be an agreeable reminiscence." Sir W. Harcourt will always be able to look back with interest upon the few brief and troubled months during which he will in all probability be First Minister of the Crown. After he has had one term of office he



SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT.

will not want another, and after another spell of Lord Salisbury, the way will be cleared naturally for the Ministry of Lord Rosebery.

That Lord Rosebery is the natural and necessary successor of Mr. Gladstone is almost universally recognized. It is, indeed, so well recognized that even his most enthusiastic supporters can submit without impatience to a Harcourtian interregnum. It suits Sir W. Harcourt to be Premier this year. It will suit Lord Rosebery better to wait his time. In 1896 or 1897 he will be installed without opposition. His reversionary rights to the Premiership will not be seriously contested excepting by Mr. Labouchere, and as Mr. Labouchere has no candidate for the post—excepting himself—his can hardly be regarded as serious opposition. Meanwhile during the interregnum the wishes of the heir presumptive will be law in the Foreign Office. Thus we shall have all the advantage of a Rosebery Ministry *plus* the advantage of Sir W. Harcourt support-

ing a sound Imperial policy as his own. One almost feels inclined to say with the immortal Pangloss that all is for the best in the best of all possible worlds.

*The
Home Rule
Bill.*

The Home Rule bill has been printed, but its secret has been very carefully preserved. On the vital point of all, the retention or exclusion of the Irish members at Westminster, the silence has been impenetrable. There is reason, however, to hope that the Government will have seen the force of the arguments which were presented before the November Cabinet meetings, in favor of relegating the whole question of the Irish members to the next session. Mr. Redmond, the leader of the Parnellites, has this month publicly accepted the suggestion and made it his own. It is much to be hoped, although hardly to be expected, that Mr. Gladstone will adopt the same wise course with regard to the contribution which Ireland must make to the Imperial Exchequer. Every month since Mr. Gladstone has taken office has shown that this is the rock upon which the Home Rule bill will be wrecked. When Mr. Gladstone introduced his bill in 1886, Mr. Parnell accepted the arrangement by which Ireland was to pay one-fifteenth. But now we have Mr. Healy declaring that Ireland cannot and will not pay any such sum, while Mr. Clancy demonstrates to his own entire satisfaction, in the *Contemporary* this month, that Ireland ought not to pay anything to the Imperial Exchequer for the next fifty years, as a kind of compensation for the extent to which she has been plundered since the Union. It only now remains for a third Irish member to propose that, as an accessory of Home Rule by way of making up for the injustice of the past, every Irishman now living in Ireland shall receive a permanent compensation from the British Exchequer of £100 a year. They are just as likely to get that as the arrangement which Mr. Clancy desires.

*The
Financial
Rock.*

There is no question about the seriousness of this problem. *United Ireland*, with a public spirit and true journalistic instinct, has opened its columns for some months past for the discussion of what constitutes a satisfactory Home Rule bill. Nothing is more remarkable than the unanimity which prevails among all sections of Irishmen as to the paramount importance of the financial question. Mr. Healy says that when Mr. Parnell in 1886 consulted nine of his colleagues as to the amount which Ireland should pay, every one of the nine agreed in declaring that one-fifteenth was too much. Mr. Parnell, as his manner was, however, overruled all his colleagues. They have no intention of acquiescing this time in the decision of their fallen chief. Mr. Gladstone will explain that one-fifteenth is not one-fifteenth at all, because, as he stated in his speech in 1886, he allowed the Irish to levy their own excise, an arrangement by which every glass of Irish whiskey drunk in England would pay duty to the Irish

excisemen. One thing we may be certain of, and that is that Ministers have been as liberal to the Irish as they believe the English people will stand. But the English and Scotch people will not stand very much. Nearly one-half of the British public has been educated up to believe that it is safe and politic to allow the Irish to govern themselves, but very few English, Scotch or Welsh Home Rulers have even begun to consider the possibility of the justness of taking upon their own shoulders one, two or three million pounds of taxation at present paid by the Irish. It is therefore evident that the prospects of the Home Rule Bill at the present time are not particularly bright.

*The Dynamite
Explosion
at Dublin.*

Late on Christmas Eve, almost immediately after the release of four prisoners undergoing penal servitude for being concerned in the death of an inspector at Gweedore, some miscreant put a dynamite bomb in front of the detective office in Dublin Castle. When it exploded it smashed the windows in the vicinity and killed a detective who was passing at the moment. Near by, an Italian naturalist of the name of Madame Magetti was sitting at her window when the bomb exploded. Her window was blown in and she was somewhat stunned. When she recovered she heard her poor macaw shout, "Oh, mamma, what is the matter?" She saw the bird in the fire and soot. She rescued poor Polly, and rushed to the door in time to see the body of the dying detective carried away. The press of England seems to have been about as intelligent in their comments upon this incident as that macaw. "Oh, mamma, what is the matter?" they kept screaming out in various notes of bewilderment and indignation. Nothing is more obvious than that nothing is the matter. It is only one of the ordinary incidents of government in the last decade of the nineteenth century. What we have to recognize is that in dynamite the reckless criminal has an agent which can be employed with comparative safety to himself, and he employs it accordingly. There is no reason for making a fuss about it. It is a disagreeable incident, and it is, of course, very deplorable that public officers should be killed. The right thing to do is simply to treat it as all in the day's work, like an accident on the railway or any other incident in the work of government.

*Mr. Gladstone's
Retirement.*

Mr. Gladstone celebrated his eighty-third birthday at Biarritz. He has drafted his Home Rule bill and he will probably make his last great speech in explaining its provisions. Afterwards—say about Easter—so the calculations go, he is likely to leave the more arduous and exhausting task of piloting his bill through committee to his successor, Sir W. Harcourt. Mr. Gladstone will then have achieved the unparalleled triumph of having been Prime Minister at the age of eighty-three, of having introduced a great measure of reconstruction and reconciliation which Parliament is not yet sufficiently educated to pass, and of handing over to his

successors a reconstituted party with a majority which no one but himself can keep together. The vigor of the G. O. M. when he can be kept going by excitement is something phenomenal. But not even the perpetual effervescence of intellectual champagne can keep a veteran of eighty-three up to the task of the Premiership. He will become of necessity more and more irritable. His sleep may depart from him and then, unless he takes timely rest, he may drop in the traces. He may slow up and survive, but it will be difficult for Sir W. Harcourt to lead the House and conduct the discussions in committee on the Home Rule bill if the author of the bill is still member for Midlothian. How these things will be arranged it is not for us at present to inquire into, but that there is some arrangement in the wind we make no doubt.

*Mr. Stansfeld
and the Poor
Law Commission.*

Mr. Gladstone cannot resent the discussion of the consequences which follow from his retention of office at an age which renders him physically incapable—say of spending Christmas in the land which he governs—because he thrust similar considerations, without the slightest ceremony, upon a much younger man when he excluded Mr. Stansfeld from his Administration. Mr. Gladstone is eighty-three. Mr. Stansfeld is only seventy-two. But while eighty-three is no disqualification for the Premiership, the octogenarian ruled the septuagenarian out from a subordinate office on the ground that he was too old. To make matters worse, Mr. Stansfeld was offered the vulgar *solatium* of a peerage, which he declined, and the presidency of the Royal Commission on the Poor Law and the Aged Poor. This also he put from him and when the session opens we may expect to see Mr. Stansfeld taking his seat below the gangway. No one was a more zealous Home Ruler and a more fervent Gladstonian than Mr. Stansfeld, but while Mr. Gladstone took to his councils at least one of the deserters of 1886, he had no place for the staunch lieutenant who had faithfully borne the labor and heat of the day.

*The Royal
Commission on
the Aged Poor.*

The presidency which Mr. Stansfeld rejected was offered to Lord Aberdare. The Commission is marked by a great blot: it contains no women among its members. Another blot upon the Commission is the absence of Canon Blackley. Canon Blackley has been the pioneer of the old-age pensions. He had labored for years before Mr. Chamberlain ever touched the question with the tip of his fingers; he is intelligent, energetic and a master of the subject; he is on the spot, and yet he is ruled out, apparently for no other reason than because he is a churchman. Rumor has it that the Government thought Nonconformists would object if a church parson were appointed to the Commission without being kept in countenance by a Nonconformist divine. No Nonconformist divine being handy, the Commission was constituted without Canon Blackley. Mr. John Burns was offered a seat

on the Commission and refused, for reasons known to himself, but they did not stand in the way of his pronouncing a vigorous anathema upon Mr. Broadhurst for accepting the chair which he refused to fill. The Prince of Wales, one is glad to see, has at last been allowed to serve on a commission. It is to be regretted that a better representative of the agricultural laborers than Mr. Arch could not be found. Mr. Ritchie and Mr. Chamberlain are the most prominent members of the Commission, and we shall be very much surprised if Mr. Chamberlain does not succeed in running the Commission as cleverly as Mr. Mundella ran the Labor Commission.

The Salvation Army Report.

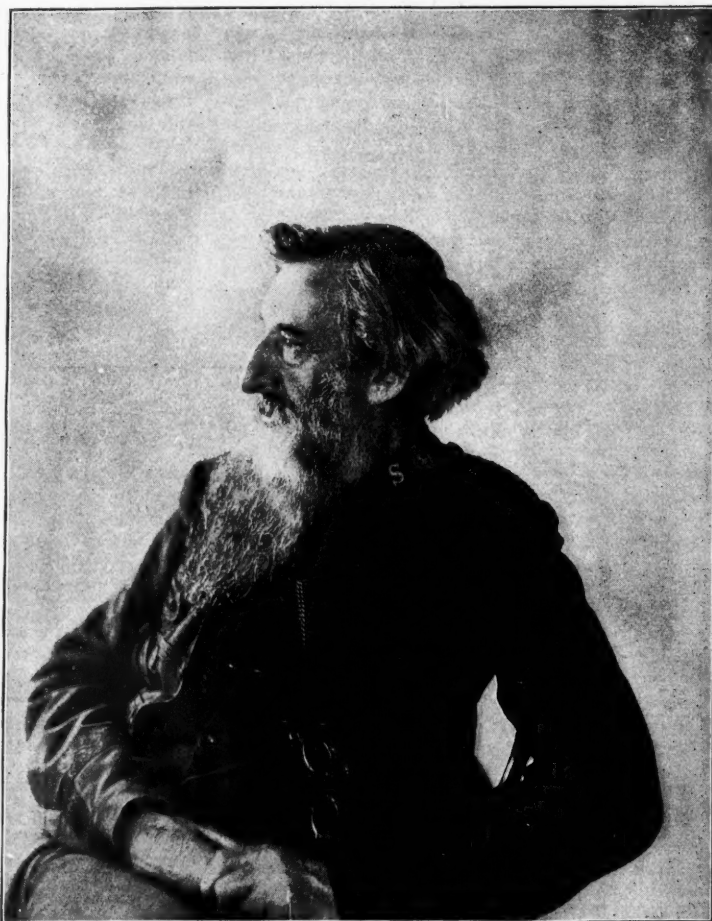
The Salvation Army Social Scheme has just emerged triumphantly from one of the most exhaustive and searching inquiries ever instituted by a supremely competent committee. Sir Henry James, Lord Onslow, Mr. Waterhouse and Mr. W. H. Long, with Mr. C. Hobhouse as secretary, held eighteen meetings, some of which lasted six hours, during which they listened to everything that any one had to say against the scheme or the Salvation Army. Mr. Waterhouse, the first accountant in the Empire, had ten clerks engaged for a whole fortnight, making a searching examination into the whole of the accounts. General Booth and his son and all the leading officials were subjected to an unsparing cross-examination, and as the result the committee drew up a report which is decisive. It finally disposes of all the calumnies which malevolence and jealousy have heaped upon the general. To bring this out more clearly we will print the accusations and the finding of the committee in parallel columns.

Accusations.

1. That General Booth had appropriated for his own use, or the use of his family, the money subscribed by the public.

Committee's Verdict.

1. "There is no reason to think that Mr. Booth, or any member of his family, derives or ever has derived benefit of any kind from any of the properties or money raised for the Darkest England scheme."



GENERAL BOOTH OF THE SALVATION ARMY.

2. That the money raised for the Social Scheme has been used for the Salvation Army spiritual work.

2. "That with the exception of a sum of £600 spent in the barracks at Hadleigh farm, for which the Salvation Army pay rent, the £129,288 collected for the Social Scheme has been devoted only to the objects, and expended in the methods, set out in Darkest England, and to no others. The Salvation Army has contributed to the Social Scheme £4,884."

3. That there were no accounts kept, or that they were confused, misleading and inaccurate.

3. "The accounts have been, and are, kept in a proper and clear manner."

4. That the money has been spent recklessly, extravagantly and without businesslike method.

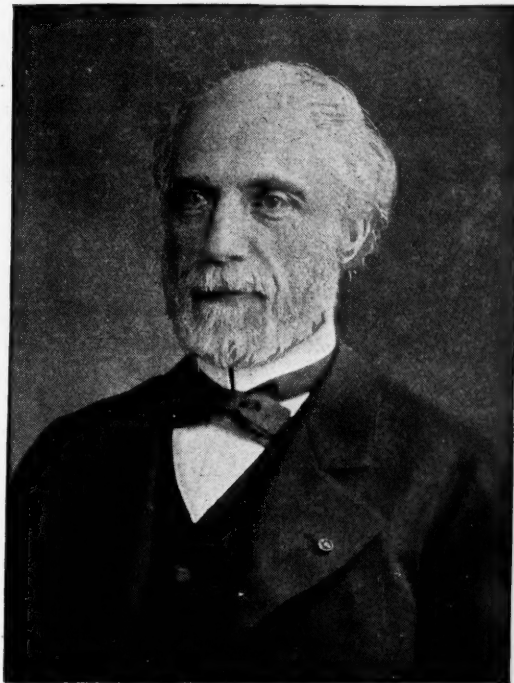
4. "There is no evidence of any wasted money. It appears that the methods employed in the expenditure of such moneys have been, and are, of a businesslike, economical and prudent character."

"The committee believe that the scheme has been well thought out and that every reasonable effort has been made to secure success. . . . If, however, full effect is to be given to the operations of the Farm Colony, it is desirable that the arrangements for carrying out the colony over-sea should be proceeded with." Seldom or never before has any complex and novel experiment emerged so triumphantly from so crucial an ordeal. General Booth and his devoted fellow-workers may indeed be congratulated upon this crowning tribute to their disinterestedness and sagacity. It would, indeed, in the words of one of the committee, be a national disaster if so promising a scheme were to fail for want of prompt and adequate support.

*Panama—
a Resume.*

The history of France for two months has been summed up in one word—Panama. There have been ministerial crises, sensational arrests, stormy scenes in the Chamber, duels, and, in short, all the effervescent symptoms of a great national crisis. December opened with the formation of a new French Cabinet under M. Ribot, and January followed with a fall of the Ministry and a reorganization, with Ribot still the Premier. The Panama Canal has been a great undertaking to which the honor of France has been pledged. The Republic has given special facilities to the company for the raising of money. Therefore, when it was proclaimed from the Tribune that these exceptional facilities had been practically obtained by the corruption of deputies, it was only in human nature to insist that there should be a very searching investigation. M. Loubet fell because he, or rather his Minister of Justice, was indisposed to lend himself to the popular cry for exposure and vengeance. The Bonifangists and all those who hate the Republic eagerly seized this, as they would have seized any other method which fortune provided them with, to discredit the Republic. After M. Loubet was overturned because he refused to order the exhumation of the body of Baron Reinach, M. Carnot had some difficulty in finding a successor. M. Brisson, the Chairman of the Committee of Investigation, failed to form a Ministry. After several days' interregnum, M. Ribot consented to take office. Seeing that a hurricane was blowing, he decided to scud before the wind with bare poles. He allowed the *dossiers* of the incriminated persons to be examined, M. Reinach's body was promptly exhumed, the counterfoils of the missing checks were seized and M. Charles de Lesseps and other directors of the Panama Company were arrested. The Minister of Justice placed himself almost unreservedly in the hands of the Committee of Investigation. Then disclosures began to explode one after another in a fashion which worked up the excitement to the wildest pitch. M. Rouvier, Minister of Finance, was the first victim. He resigned his portfolio and defended himself at the Tribune. This was but the beginning of scandals. Within three days of the arrest of the directors, the Procureur-General applied to the Chamber and to the Senate for the authorization to prosecute five senators and five deputies, whose initials appeared on the

counterfoils of the checks alleged to have been paid in the corruption of public functionaries. Of the ten defendants five were ex-Ministers. The incriminated deputies were MM. Emmanuel Arène, Dugué de la Fauconnerie, Antonin Proust, Jules Roche and Rouvier. The senators were MM. Beral, Albert Grévy, Léon Renault, Deves and Thevenet. To add to the general commotion, M. Clémenceau and M. Deroulede having fallen foul of each other in the Chamber, concerning Dr. Cornelius Herz, fought a duel; but after three shots had been exchanged without result they shook hands and resumed their legislative functions. From time to time rumors have prevailed that M. Carnot was to be incriminated, but of that no evidence has yet come to light.



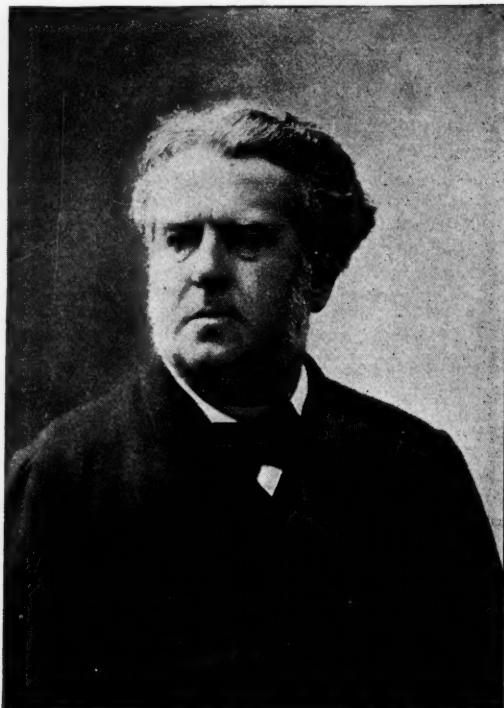
M. DE FREYCINET.

*The Wreck of
Great Names
in January.*

For a few days there was a slight lull; but January 10 was a day long to be remembered in French annals. The Chamber reassembled, and the Ribot Ministry, which had already lost its hold, resigned in a body. M. Ribot immediately formed a new ministry including nearly all his colleagues who had just resigned, but dropping M. de Freycinet, who had filled the post of Minister of War so brilliantly, and also omitting M. Loubet, the former Premier, who had been for a month M. Ribot's Minister of the Interior. De Freycinet, who had been deemed in many quarters France's ablest and most valuable statesman, had been shown to have been just enough contaminated with the Panama



M. GEORGE EIFFEL.



M. CHARLES FLOQUET.

pitch to be an impossible load for the Ministry to carry. So has fallen a great man, probably never to appear again in political life. And he had confidently hoped to succeed Carnot in the Presidency! Loubet was not personally implicated, but he had made himself objectionable by too much devotion to Rouvier, his former discredited Minister of Justice. Moreover, Loubet was not the man to control the internal affairs of France in these critical days, and Ribot has assumed that portfolio himself. On the same day, January 10, the Chamber had to elect a presiding officer, and this post—the third in dignity in the French Republic—was to have been retained by Floquet, who has filled it so ably. But the investigations have shown that he, too, has not been immaculate at every point; and thus another well-known politician has fallen beyond prospect of recovery. There is something heartrending in the dishonored end of conspicuous, almost great, careers like those of De Freycinet and Floquet. But this was not all that happened on the 10th. In the court room where the Panama directors were on trial M. Charles de Lesseps made a clean breast of all that he knew. M. Baihut, a former Minister of Public Work, was deeply implicated. The subsequent and rapid development of the trial exposed the corruption of M. Eiffel, the great engineer and contractor, who had dishonestly profited to the tune of many millions by his connection with Panama excavation and supply contracts. And so the revelations have progressed from day to day, and ru-

mors of conspiracies against the Republic have thickened constantly. There can be little doubt of a certain amount of royalist plotting, although danger from that direction is not what it would have been if the troubles had occurred five years ago. If all these frauds and robberies had been exposed three or four years ago—when in fact they had all been committed for some time—of course nothing could have prevented the success of the Boulangist scheme. Meanwhile it has been comforting to find that the drag net has scooped up some Royalist and Boulangist editors and deputies who are found to have taken their share of the Panama plunder. The attempt to force Carnot to resign the presidency has been bravely resisted thus far. De Lesseps' confession puts him and his aged father in a better rather than a worse light, for it seems to show them surrounded by men whose rapacity and greed had to be satisfied as one of the conditions upon which a great enterprise could be allowed to proceed. The Messrs. de Lesseps appear as unhappy victims rather than as willing scoundrels.

*Bismarck
and the
Guelph Fund.*

Germany has been watching the French situation with an intensity of interest never manifested at any former time in the politics of the enemy's country. But Germany has her own scandals that will not stay suppressed, and the worst has not been heard of them yet. The secret service money that Bismarck as Chancellor had at his disposal came from the "Guelph fund."

How the Guelph fund originated, in the practical confiscation by Germany of certain Hanoverian estates and revenues, has no particular pertinence at this point. The interest all centres in the use Prince Bismarck made from year to year of the moneys accruing from those estates. It is alleged that he burned the receipts every year after a submission of his report to the Emperor. The Socialists claim to have possession of evidence showing that not only were the minions of what Bismarck has long been pleased to call the "reptile press" bribed freely with these funds, but that judges, members of the Reichstag, generals of the army and various other high personages were regularly or irregularly paid round sums to serve Bismarck's aims and ends. The amounts involved are, of course, small when compared with the large sums that are freely talked of at Paris in connection with the practical disappearance of a thousand million francs or more of Panama money; but



FROM A RECENT SKETCH OF BISMARCK.

the Berlin scandals, none the less, cannot be laughed down. Bismarck's old age is not proving serene, nor is it adding anything to the dignity of his reputation.

The Senatorial Contests. It is a relief to turn from the fierce and stormy politics of Europe to the calmer and happier conditions in which we find ourselves placed in North America. Political interest has been largely centred in the contests for

seats in the United States Senate. The New York legislature has chosen the Hon. Edward Murphy, Jr., of Troy, a Democratic politician of the Hill-Tammany alliance, to succeed the Hon. Frank Hiscock. Massachusetts sends to the Senate the Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, a comparatively young man, to take the place so long and so faithfully occupied by Senator Dawes. Mr. Lodge is a man of letters and a representative of the highest New England culture. Pennsylvania has chosen to give another six years' term to Senator Matthew S. Quay. Connecticut continues Senator Joseph B. Hawley for another term. In like manner Maine re-elects Senator Eugene Hale, Delaware re-elects Senator George Gray, Tennessee re-elects Senator W. B. Bate, Indiana re-elects Senator Turpie, Minnesota re-elects Senator Cushman K. Davis, Michigan re-elects Senator Stockbridge and Missouri re-elects Senator Cockrell. West Virginia re-elects Senator Faulkner and chooses ex-Senator Camden to succeed the late Senator Kenna. California elects Hon. Stephen White, Democratic. The place of the late Senator Gibson of Louisiana has been filled by the election of M. D. Caffery. As these remarks are penned, the Senatorial contests of Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska, Washington and Montana have not been fought to an end.

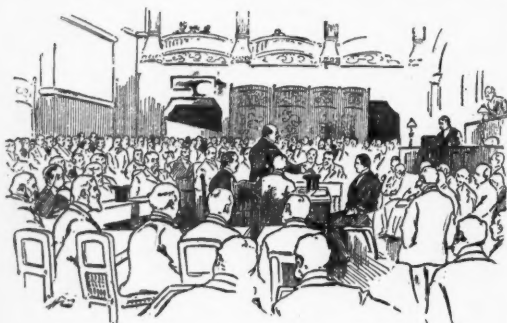
Silver and "Futures."

At Washington there has been a strong effort to repeal or suspend the so-called Sherman act, under which the government is compelled to buy a huge quantity of silver bullion every year. Our delegates returned from the International Monetary Congress at Brussels strongly convinced that the best argument we can use to bring Europe into some practical arrangement for bimetallism is to abandon our existing purchases of silver and enter more actively into the competitive struggle for the world's limited stock of gold. It has been impossible to give the silver question at Washington a party character. The West and South, generally speaking, have opposed the repeal of the Sherman act, while the East has strongly favored it. The Anti-Option bill was resolutely contested in the Senate, and though it was the opening order of business when the session began two months ago, having been thoroughly debated in the preceding session, it had not yet been brought to a final vote when these pages were closed on January 20. There was, however, an excellent prospect of its success.

Meeting of the Electoral College.

It is worth while to remind our readers that Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Stevenson were not actually elected to the offices in which they will be installed on March 4 until Tuesday, January 9. On November 8, the voters in forty-four States chose their quotas of Presidential Electors. The Electors met on January 9 in their respective States to ballot for a President and Vice-President of the United States. There are 44 States and 444 Electors. We shall not know formally and officially how the election turned out until the sealed returns from the Electoral groups are opened and

canvassed by Congress in joint session of the two Houses, at one o'clock on the afternoon of February 8. We know well enough, however, that of the 444 votes 277 were cast for Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Stevenson, 145 for Mr. Harrison and Mr. Reid, and 22 for Mr. Weaver and Mr. Field. The votes of several States were divided this time. Thus, of California's nine, one was given to Harrison. Under the Miner law,



NEW YORK ELECTORS IN SESSION.

providing for election in districts, Mr. Cleveland received five of Michigan's fourteen votes. Oregon gave one of her three votes to Weaver. North Dakota's three votes were distributed to the three candidates. The death of ex-President Hayes reminds us of the strain to which our institutions were subjected by the Electoral disputes of 1876. It is cause for thankfulness that the recent election has, in its main results, been wholly undisputed.

*The Death of
Ex-President
Hayes.*

Ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes, whose latest portrait is used as the frontispiece of this number, died at his home in Fremont, Ohio, on the night of the 17th of January. Ohio was his native State, and he was seventy years old last October. Some of the bitterest political controversies in our history are associated with the name of Rutherford B. Hayes; yet never has any man of a less controversial nature, or of a less selfishly ambitious spirit, attained high position in this Republic. Mr. Hayes was a magnificently trained, thoroughly capable and wholly deserving citizen, who, because of his fitness for public life, was once and again called to serve his fellow-citizens in office. As a well-educated young lawyer in Cincinnati he was made a public prosecutor. When the war came he entered the army and was steadily advanced for gallant conduct and intelligent service, leaving the army with the rank of a major-general. He was sent to Congress, and made an excellent member of the House. Thrice he was honored with the Governorship of the great State of Ohio—one of the foremost executive positions in America. It was from the vantage ground of all this solid experience that he was nominated for the Presidency by the Republicans in 1876. Blaine was the favorite candidate

in that year, as in every year from that time until 1892. But a combination of opposing elements prevented Mr. Blaine's selection, and Governor Hayes was chosen as a compromise. He had been well known as a staunch advocate of sound money in those days of financial heresy. It would be useless here to review the manner in which the disputed election was settled in Mr. Hayes' favor. Nothing can be more gratuitous at this late day than the assertions that he was not entitled to his seat. The title was in dispute, and honest men were of different opinions. It was agreed to leave it to a tribunal specially constituted and to abide by the decision. The verdict seated Mr. Hayes. If the verdict had been the other way Mr. Tilden would have been seated. In either case the extreme partisans would have cried fraud. Mr. Hayes took his seat as honorably and with as sound a title as any man who ever filled the Presidency. He gave the country a good administration, famous for its courageous resumption of specie payments and for its conciliatory policy toward the Southern States. Many of the eminent leaders of his own party have affected to think slightly of Mr. Hayes; but few of them were his equals in ability or sagacity. But he was modest and not self-seeking, and retired at the end of his term to a quiet life in his country home. For the past twelve years he has been the model citizen, serving good causes unostentatiously. He had long been president of the Prison Congress and an authority in penology; and as one of the executive managers of the Slater and Peabody funds he had given much thought to the progress of the colored race. He has been identified with the growth of all forms of educational work in Ohio. Mr. Hayes was not a genius nor a colossal statesman. He was a typical American of clean private and public character, excellent all-around abilities, wide experience, and fidelity at all points to a strong sense of duty. History will accord him his full desert. He never thought to occupy a lofty niche.

*The Late
Gen. Butler.*

Benjamin F. Butler is another famous American who has died during the month. He was four years older than Mr. Hayes. He, too, was a well-educated young lawyer, entered the war at its outbreak and served through it with much note, if not with the highest distinction. He also was sent to Congress after the war and was subsequently Governor of Massachusetts, the State in which all his career was run. Moreover, he, too, was a Presidential aspirant on more than one occasion. But Gen. Butler's, while a picturesque and interesting career, was not a very successful one, nor was it much admired. He was always a radical, who appealed to men's discontent. He was a shrewd criminal lawyer, and he was counted as somewhat unscrupulous. Yet he had his brilliant and his noble qualities, and he was a man of intense democratic instincts in an environment of intellectual, moral and social aristocracy.



THE LATE GENERAL B. F. BUTLER.

Both Hayes and Butler passed away suddenly, when public attention was not in the least directed towards them as seriously ill. Meanwhile, the sympathy and thought of the whole country had been fixed upon what seemed inevitably the death-bed of a statesman whose public career was contemporary with theirs and in whom many of the best qualities of the two were combined. Mr. Blaine's career has shown him possessed at once of the rounded, trained, safe abilities of a Hayes and the brilliancy, audacity and ambition of a Butler. As these pages go to the press, Mr. Blaine's condition gives little hope of his survival for many days.

An Apostolic Delegate. The notable event of the month in ecclesiastic circles has been the definite designation of Archbishop Satolli by the Pope as his permanent "Apostolic Delegate" to the United States. The announcement is said to have come as the conclusive answer to protests emanating from Archbishop Corrigan of New York against the restoration of the Rev. Dr. McGlynn to his priestly functions. There has been a great commotion in Catholic circles by reason of the alleged discovery of a plot, at the centre of which was Archbishop Corrigan, to discredit Archbishop Ireland and to frustrate Archbishop Satolli's mission of conciliation among the Catholics of this country. As between the liberal and American wing of the Church, and

the narrow and foreign wing, it is clear that the Pope and his representative strongly favor the former. Archbishop Satolli's position here is as purely a church affair, and as remote from being a political or diplomatic post, as when a Secretary of the Presbyterian or Methodist Missionary Board goes out to some foreign field to help harmonize missionary efforts and labors that have become involved in some disagreement or other. Nothing could be more needless than the alarm that certain well-meaning but ill-informed Protestants have sounded against a Papal Delegate in America. It ought to be a good thing for religion in general to have Monsignor Satolli here to keep Catholic ecclesiastics from squandering their energies in quarreling with one another.

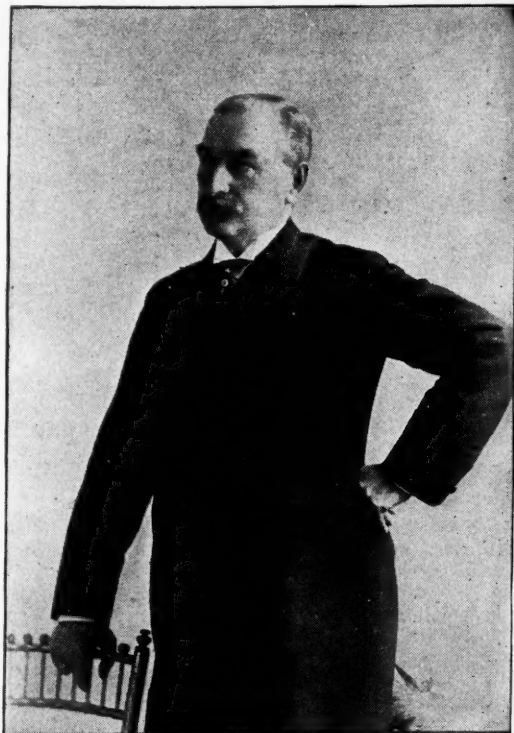
American City Government. With the opening of 1893, there were installed in many American cities new mayors and new sets of officials generally. Unfortunately, the lessons of experience have not brought our American cities to any definite agreement as to the best time in the year for city elections; and whereas in some States the municipal are made coincident with the general elections in November, there are in the cities and towns of other States separate municipal elections in the spring. In still other States, in the absence of any general law to induce uniformity, the cities hold their elections at different times of the year and carry on their municipal affairs under individual charters differing from each other in almost every material respect. Municipal problems have perhaps never before occupied so commanding a place in the minds of the denizens of our American cities as they have held during the past year, and 1893 promises to be a period of still greater activity and interest, in the large range of topics affecting the government of our cities and the management of various urban services and supplies. It may be justly claimed that, although there is a great field for reforming zeal and for enlightened progress in all of our cities, there are many marks of positive improvement to be noted; and that the worst things in American municipal misgovernment are undoubtedly behind us.

As to New York. In New York the Tammany control was never so completely rounded and solidified as at present. But on the other hand Tammany in power was never before so deferential to public opinion and so evidently anxious to be deemed respectable and even efficient. Mayor Gilroy has had large municipal experience, was by no means a failure as the head of the Public Works Department, and enters upon his new duties with a very commendable conception of the material possibilities of the great metropolis. He is justly and wisely urging the annexation of a large territory lying in Westchester County, north of the present limits of New York. Meanwhile the movement for the annexation of Brooklyn and the adjacent regions to form the

"Greater New York," about which the REVIEW OF REVIEWS wrote last April, has been urged by prominent citizens and organizations with increased enthusiasm, and a bill is pending before the present legislature to authorize a vote of the people of the cities and districts affected, upon the question of consolidation.

*The Rapid
Transit
Question.*

The subject that has made most agitation in New York of late, however, is that of rapid transit. The Commissioners who were appointed to select a route and adopt a plan for new transit facilities have been trying, thus far without avail, to find responsible capitalists who are willing to buy the franchise and construct the great underground system which the plan as adopted contemplates. This failure has created a general impression that the plan cannot possibly be put into operation within a reasonably early future, and under the circumstances the Manhattan Railway Company, owning the elevated system, has been emboldened and encouraged to renew its application for further rights and privileges in order to increase the extent and capacity of its now totally inadequate lines. The Manhattan elevated system has proved the most enormously profitable city transit property in the whole world. It takes millions upon millions out of the pockets of the people of New York, to whom in return it gives a very shabby and exasperating service, and its prosperity enriches the municipality not one whit. In view of past experience with the Manhattan, many citizens of New York are not disposed to grant the company further concessions without large bonuses to the municipality. And some of these, together with still other citizens, are demanding that the municipality should itself proceed to construct the underground system which the transit commission-



MAYOR THOMAS F. GILROY, OF NEW YORK.

that the municipality must not do this and must not do that, and apparently like so well to be the fleeced and obedient servants of powerful private monopolies, that it seems scarcely worth while to argue this question at all. To any one who is widely informed and who is able to think clearly and calculate correctly, it is obvious that the city of New York could not fail to make a brilliantly profitable investment if it should both buy up the Manhattan elevated system and also construct, with the proceeds of the two-and-a-half per cent. bonds it is easily able to sell, the entire additional system proposed by the Rapid Transit commissioners. It happens that in all of our great cities private business interests are so interwoven with one another that the companies which find the exploitation of municipal franchises immensely profitable are able on the one side to manage the municipal councils as they like, and on the other side to keep the hard-headed business sense of the community complacent towards things as they are. The immediate outcome in New York promises to be some extensions of the existing elevated system, for which the Rapid Transit commissioners will endeavor to make the Manhattan Company pay something to the city; and the proposed tunnel, which the city ought itself to have the nerve and the courage to set about constructing at once, will doubtless be indefinitely postponed.



THE OLD NEW YORK CITY HALL.

ers have projected as the most feasible plan of rapid locomotion to the upper residential parts of the elongated metropolis. American cities are so hopelessly victimized by false and foolish teachings to the effect

*The
Proposed
City Hall.*

It has been decided that New York is to have a new city hall. The existing city hall, built early in the present century, is one of the most graceful and beautiful public buildings in America; but it is too small to accommodate the municipal offices of so large a city as New York. Since the powers that be are determined to build the new structure upon the site of the old one, the present building must either be destroyed or else removed and re-erected somewhere else. It is not unlikely that it may be placed in one of the uptown parks and used as a museum. While every one admits the need of a large municipal building for New York, the experience of some other cities—not less



MAYOR NATHAN MATTHEWS, JR., OF BOSTON.

than former experiences of New York itself in the construction of public buildings—causes one to conjecture what the financial outcome will be. Philadelphia has for years and years been building a city hall. It has put sixteen million dollars or more into the building, and still there is a demand for millions more with which to finish it. San Francisco, in like manner, has been pouring fabulous millions into a huge municipal pile about which jobbery and scandal have endlessly multiplied. Minneapolis undertook two or three years ago to construct a new city and county building which should be kept within a cost of one and a half millions, and before the first story was completed it was discovered that a scale of expenditure had been entered upon which unless promptly checked would involve an outlay of not less than seven millions before the building could be completed. The work was suspended and the whole matter reconsidered, with the result of a compromise which is likely to let the taxpayers off with an aggregate outlay of not more than from three to four times the amount originally contemplated. New York may or may not have profited by the experience of other

cities. It remains to be seen. At least it is encouraging to note the fact that Tammany has secured the services of an admirable advisory board of architects.

*Progress in
Massachusetts
Cities.*

Everywhere the increased popular demand for good streets and proper paving, adequate illumination, abundant and pure water supply, rapid transit facilities, good sewerage, proper health services and the general expansion and consolidation of municipal areas, is now shown in the tone that is prevailing in the discussion of municipal subjects in all our leading American cities. Mr. Nathan Matthews, Jr., Boston's new mayor, enters upon his duties with an urgent demand for the improvement of transit facilities in and about New England's metropolis, and Boston furnishes many evidences of a new impulse in the direction of municipal aggrandizement and enterprise. The smaller cities of Massachusetts are also alert and would seem to have a fresh sense of municipal possibilities. The city of Springfield has been interesting itself in the question of municipal illumination. In 1891 the Massachusetts legislature passed a bill providing that a municipal corporation might buy up lighting plants or enter on the business of public illumination provided that two successive city councils should endorse the plan, each by a two-thirds vote, and that the action of each council should be approved by the mayor of the city, after which the



MAYOR KENDRICK, OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

object should be referred for acceptance or rejection to the voters. Last year both branches of the municipal council of Springfield voted by the requisite majorities in favor of the city government undertaking the business of illumination, but Mayor Sibley refused to approve. This desirable reform is thus thrown back for another year. We learn that there is a strong determination in Massachusetts to secure a change in this law, which makes it so absurdly difficult for the people of a given town or city to go into the lighting business if they so desire. The best sentiment of Springfield is strongly in favor of municipal electric lighting, and Mr. Kendrick, the new Mayor, seems to be of that persuasion. Governor William E. Russell, in his inaugural address, January 6, devoted very special attention to the question of city government in Massachusetts, and pointed out the desirability of more complete home rule for cities, relief from special laws affecting charters, and, as regards Boston, the improvement of transit facilities, the development of the park system and the great enlargement of the water supply.

San Francisco's Campaign.

In San Francisco the recent municipal campaign was a very stormy one. There were four candidates for mayor, the two leading political parties being respectably represented, while there were two non-partisan tickets, one representing the "sand lots" and the elements of disorder



MAYOR ELLERT, OF SAN FRANCISCO.



MAYOR PINGREE, OF DETROIT.

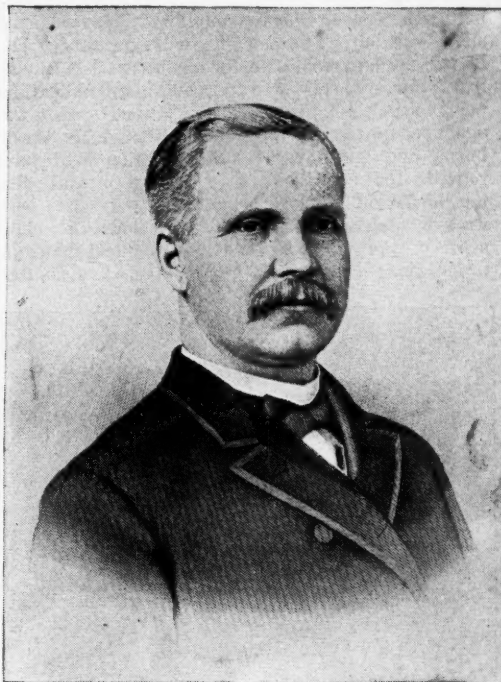
and corruption, while the other represented the idea of clean business administration freed both from partisanship and from local bossism and hoodlumism. Mr. L. W. Ellert, a prominent business man who had already been tried and tested in local affairs, was the non-partisan, citizens' candidate, and was duly elected. This was a triumph for sound administration, and means not a little for the good name and future well-being of the great Pacific coast metropolis.

The Lighting Question in Detroit.

Of the numerous effective and enlightened messages and inaugurals that American mayors have addressed to municipal councils at the opening of the year, none is more vigorous and more thoroughly alive to the issues of the day than that of Mayor Pingree, of Detroit, who made his annual deliverance to the city council on January 10. Mayor Pingree has now entered upon his fourth year in the executive chair. While neglecting no other department of the city administration, he has given especial attention to the subject of municipal franchises. For several years he has been presenting unanswerable facts and arguments to show why the city of Detroit ought to assume the lighting supply as a direct municipal enterprise. He has been checkmated in a fashion quite too characteristic of the great gas and electric monopolies which nowadays obtrude themselves so energetically in municipal affairs. These corporations succeeded last year in

securing from the Michigan legislature an extraordinary prohibition against cities of more than twenty-five thousand people going into the lighting business. It was through the like selfish instrumentality of private corporate interests that the Massachusetts act of last year was so hedged about with restrictions as to make it almost impossible for a municipality to give practical effect to its desire to own its own lighting plant. This species of ill-advised tampering with legislation is certain in the future to react sharply against the companies who engage in it. Sooner or later it will dawn upon the minds of citizens of our leading municipalities that the chance of extravagance and corruption in the direct ownership and operation of municipal public works is not to be considered for a moment in comparison with the danger of municipal and legislative demoralization resulting from the dealings of private monopolies with the public authorities who are empowered to grant, extend and otherwise manipulate profitable local franchises. Mayor Pingree is determined to secure a repeal of the obnoxious law, and to launch Detroit upon the entirely safe experiment of municipal lighting at the earliest possible moment. In his new message Mayor Pingree says: "Statistics from ninety-two cities in the United States show that where public lighting is done by the city with its own plant the cost is only about one-half what it is where the lighting is done by contract." He argues the subject at length with much force and pertinence. In his message of a year ago Mayor Pingree stated that the contract price that Detroit is paying for street illumination is \$136 per year for each arc light, while the neighboring city of Chicago, which owns and operates its own lighting plant, is providing itself with arc lights of the same candle power at a cost of only \$50 per year. Mayor Pingree denounces in unsparing language the poor service rendered by the company that furnishes Detroit with its street lights, and declares that the community suffers similar treatment at the hands of a company which has a contract for the removal and disposition of garbage. Both last year and this year he has paid his respects with drastic vigor to the companies which hold street railway franchises in Detroit, and he has now frankly committed himself to the doctrine of the acquisition by the municipality of the local transit system as well as of the illumination system.

City Affairs in Minneapolis. In Minneapolis a new Republican city administration has been inaugurated, with Mr. William Henry Eustis as mayor, succeeding Mr. P. B. Winston, who was elected on the Democratic ticket in 1890. Both the outgoing and the incoming mayors are full of compliments upon the general efficiency of all the city departments. Minneapolis has been one of the most fortunate of all the American municipalities; and the development of its park system, its educational system, and some other of its departments and local services, has been extremely creditable. Mayor Eustis, in his inaugural message, made the noteworthy statement that "no city passing



MAYOR EUSTIS, OF MINNEAPOLIS.

through a period of such rapid expansion can show so large a consideration for the money expended as the city of Minneapolis." Mayor Winston, in his valedictory address to the City Council, said, referring to his two years of service: "I had but one promise to make—a strictly business administration in which the city should be regarded, not as a political body, but as a corporation whose affairs are to be managed on business principles and in a business way." It is pleasant to observe that the leading Republican paper of Minneapolis admits that Mayor Winston has faithfully lived up to this promise. Mayor Eustis remarks: "Modern thought on the proper functions of a city is tending to the conclusion that it is both wise and profitable for a municipality to do its own lighting. To-day we enter upon a lighting contract which runs for five years. This contract should be carried out in good faith. In the meantime we should carefully examine into the expediency and feasibility of the city attempting this new departure, so that if it is thought best the city will be in a position at the end of that time to do its work economically and well." Mr. Eustis recommends a commission of citizens to investigate the subject and report upon it.

Chicago in the World's Fair Year.

The whole world must perforce this year feel some interest in the municipal condition of Chicago. Millions of strangers will visit the city, and by far the largest factor in the great show will be Chicago itself. Will

the city rise to the emergency? It is believed by the best authorities in Chicago that it will. Mayor Hempstead Washburne's term of office will expire May 1, and he will not be a candidate for re-election. A municipal campaign is about to open, and many indications point to the possibility that Mr. Carter Harrison will again occupy the mayor's chair. Although Mr. Washburne and the present administration will have retired, the conditions that are to prevail during the World's Fair period must largely have been fixed by the men now in office. Thus the character of the street-cleaning must depend upon appropriations made at this time. And authorita-



MAYOR HEMPSTEAD WASHBURNE, OF CHICAGO.

tive information from Chicago justifies our declaring the opinion that the appropriations will be adequate. Contrary to an impression that has been current elsewhere, Chicago's water supply from Lake Michigan is in quantity and quality about the best in the world. The capacity of the works is now 550,000,000 gallons a day. The sanitary services will have due attention this year, and there is no reason to apprehend unusual mortality. Even if the cholera should reach Chicago, the conditions would be favorable for a comparatively light siege. The visiting public may expect to find an efficient police service, and good order in the common meaning of that phrase. The new drainage system will not be completed for several

years, but the present one, which forces the Chicago River to flow backwards and carry the sewage into the Illinois River and thence down the Mississippi, might be worse. Reports from Chicago are encouraging as to the city's experiment in electric lighting, although by far the larger part of Chicago's streets are lit by contract with the gas companies at \$1 per thousand cubic feet of gas. The cable system gives Chicago transit facilities which are more efficient in fact than the New York elevated lines, and in addition Chicago has a new elevated line or two, which, with the local service of the large steam railways, will probably be able to transport the World's Fair crowds. Chicago's organic law does not allow it to incur any indebtedness, and its extra efforts must all be paid for out of proceeds of current taxation. This, of course, adds to the difficulties of the situation, but Chicago will not disappoint any favorable expectations.

*Gambling
Up to Date.* Mr. Pearson, of *Pearson's Weekly* (London), has lately come into a large amount of notoriety and advertising. Mr. Pearson

is an ingenious gentleman, who, having served his apprenticeship with Mr. Newnes on *Tit-Bits*, thought to go one better than his instructor, and instead of offering prizes, started a little Monte Carlo on his own account, in the shape of what was called "Missing Word Competitions." A paragraph was printed with one word omitted. Any purchaser of the paper who cared to join in the gamble filled in the missing word, and sent his guess in with a shilling postal order. The money thus received was pooled and the successful guessers divided the money. Mr. Pearson acted as croupier, and found his profit in the increased circulation of his weekly miscellany. This new species of gambling "caught on." The circulation of *Pearson's* went up by the hundred thousand. The demand for shilling postal orders exhausted the supply in the Post Office. Week by week the number of guessers increased, until at last nearly half a million shillings were received in a single week. Before the evil had attained such gigantic dimensions, Mr. John Hawke and the National Anti-Gambling League instituted proceedings against one of the many other journals which had started similar competitions, and at last succeeded in securing a magisterial decision that the missing-word competitions were illegal. Pearson's £24,000, the money of the last competition, was placed in Chancery, and the dissatisfied competitors are filling the air with their complaints. *Pearson's Weekly* went up to a million in circulation. Who can wonder after this that a lottery should seem to be the natural resource of every impecunious government? After the law's interference, and the collapse of the whole business in London, it is scarcely to the credit of New York publications of good standing that they should attempt to increase their circulation by taking up with a scheme so thoroughly objectionable from every point of view.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

December 21.—The Nicaragua Canal bill reported favorably to the Senate by Senator Sherman....A gold discovery in Colorado causes a large influx of diggers....The House Committee continues its investigation of the "sweating system" in manufactures....A new industrial school building is opened in New York City under the Children's Aid Society....Rumors that the Orleanists are trying to incite insurrection in France, taking advantage of the Panama Canal scandals....The French Senate concurs in the action of the Chamber of Deputies in voting to prosecute the ten legislators implicated in the Canal scandal....The mission of the French royalists to the Pope to induce him not to favor the Republic fails....The officers of the Chilean navy welcome the American officers in Admiral Gherardi's fleet and express regret that the visit of the latter is not prolonged....The French Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 304 to 227, adopts the Liquor Reform bill.

December 22.—The Joint Committee on Immigration, unable to agree upon a measure, reports two bills—one to the House, the other to the Senate....Frederick J. Grant, of Seattle, appointed Minister to Bolivia; Col. John P. Hawkins appointed Commissary General of Subsistence, with rank of brigadier-general....Gen. Cesar Canevaro appointed by the Peruvian State to be Minister at Washington....A Bonapartist manifesto sent to Prince Victor for his approval; M. Floquet, Minister Bourgeois and M. Andrieux testify before the Panama Investigating Committee; Charles de Lesseps examined by the magistrate....Continued reports of new cholera cases in Hamburg; the authorities taking all precautions to prevent another general outbreak....Mgr. Satolli's plans for the



THE HON. STEPHEN M. WHITE.
Senator-elect of California, chosen January 18, 1893.



MRS. LAURA J. EISENHUTH,
Who has just entered upon her term of office as State Superintendent of Public Instruction in North Dakota.

adjustment of the school question and religious education reach the authorities in Rome....The Commercial convention between France and the United States ratified by the French Chamber.

December 23.—In letters to the Joint Committee on Immigration of the Senate and House, leading New York physicians declare there is danger of an outbreak of cholera next summer in the United States, and urge national quarantine and the suspension of immigration....A company incorporated in San Francisco to establish "common carrier" business by a line of steamers between that city and Panama points....Mgr. Satolli declares Dr. McGlynn free from ecclesiastical censure....After a stormy debate on M. Millevoe's interpellation regarding the alleged use of canal money in the Government service, the French Deputies vote confidence in the Cabinet, 353 to 91; Premier Ribot makes an effective reply to M. Millevoe's attack; MM. Floquet and Rouvier defend themselves....Two more cases of cholera are reported in Hamburg; the disease increasing in Russian Poland....Michael Davitt unseated as a Member of Parliament....Appleton R. Hillyer and his sister, Clara F. Hillyer, give \$50,000 to Hartford Y. M. C. A. for a manual training school.

December 24.—Severe weather reported on land and sea; vessels roughly handled by storms, and trains and mails delayed by snows and washouts....J. N. Wade presents property known as Wade Park, and valued at \$100,000, to the City of Cleveland, Ohio....The Westinghouse Company joins the electric trust, to which it turns over its World's Fair contracts....An attack made in the French Chamber of Deputies on M. Freycinet, the Minister of War.

December 25.—Christmas Day generally celebrated....The Pope extends his blessing to the world for its extension of greetings to him....Five thousand men discharged from the Chicago packing houses owing to dullness in trade; packers cannot secure enough swine for operations.

December 26.—Great suffering among the miners of Pennsylvania, said to be due to the recent Reading coal combine....The New York and Pacific Steamship Company formed to supplant sailing vessels in the Peruvian and Chilean trade; the first of a fleet of six steamers will sail in January....John L. Woods, a wealthy retired

merchant of Cleveland, Ohio, gives \$125,000 to the Medical College of the Western Reserve University.... Rumors of M. de Freycinet's resignation cause weakness in the Parisian Bourse.... Troops mobilized to suppress the spreading rebellion in the Argentine Province of Corrientes.... An embezzlement of 4,000,000 florins in the Department of Education and Public Instruction under the Trefort Ministry discovered at Buda-Pesth.... The French Tribune of Commerce annuls the proceedings of the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Paris and New York Telegraph Company.



LOOKING BACKWARD.

They would close to the new-comers the bridge that carried them and their fathers over.—From *Puck*.

December 27.—The Supreme Court of Idaho declares the Apportionment Act passed by the last Legislature to be unconstitutional.... John D. Rockefeller gives to the University of Chicago \$1,000,000 worth of gold bonds bearing five per cent. interest, making total gifts of \$3,600,000 by him to that university.... The cornerstone of the new cathedral of St. John the Divine laid by Bishop Potter in New York.... The coroner's jury having failed to fix the perpetrators of the recent dynamite explosion in Dublin, the British authorities inclined to charge it to the physical force faction of the Irish party.... Famine in Finland; many persons emigrating.... Argentine revolutionists capture two towns and cause trouble to be imminent with Uruguay.... Trouble and controversy arises between Archbishop Corrigan and Monsignor Satolli over the restoration of Dr. McGlynn.... The Russian Government orders the arrest of numerous persons at Kieff suspected of Nihilism; the Grand Duke Sergius, brother of the Czar, fills the rôle of chief persecutor of the Jews.... Hundreds of the Lancashire locked-out cotton workers reported as reduced to beggary.... M. Pasteur, on the seventieth anniversary of his birth, presented with the gold medal of the French Academy of Science.

December 28.—The commissioners appointed to submit to the United States for arbitration the difficulties between Brazil and the Argentine Republic arrive in Washington.... Difficulty found at Washington as to who shall distribute the \$75,000 Chilean indemnity.... The second National Conference on University Extension opens in Philadelphia.... An enormous fire in Milwaukee, followed by many incendiary fires, alarms the residents of the city.... Dr. John R. Davis of Tyrone, Penn., called to succeed Dr. Howard Crosby in the Fourth Avenue Church, New York.... The law society of Toronto, Can., decides to admit women lawyers to practice in the courts.... Letters said to incriminate a number of Senators and Deputies found in the Panama Canal Company's offices.... The official report of the autopsy on Baron Reinach's body goes to show that his death was due to natural causes.

December 29.—The fund of \$500,000 for a Woman's Medical Department at Johns Hopkins University completed by a gift of \$370,000 from Miss Mary E. Garrett.... The Mississippi river frozen over at St. Louis, Mo., and business along it is at a standstill.... The damage by flood in the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys, Cal., will

exceed \$1,000,000.... Contraband opium valued at \$12,000 seized at San Francisco on board of the steamer *Oceanic* from Hong-Kong.... Mr. Gladstone, on his eighty-third birthday, the recipient of many congratulations by letter and telegram.... An explosion takes place in the office of the Prefecture of Police at Paris.... The Russian Minister of Justice decides to stop flogging women convicts in Siberia.... Edicts against Hebrews in Russia tyrannically enforced; thousands driven on short notice from Moscow.... Fresh developments reported from Paris in the Panama inquiry. M. Paul Dévès, an ex-Cabinet Minister, charged by M. Castelnau with having received 15,000 francs out of 20,000 francs paid by Baron de Reinach.... Baron Alphonse de Rothschild reported to have given 1,000,000 francs in charity in Paris.

December 30.—President Harrison proclaims the conclusion of a definite arrangement of commercial reciprocity with Salvador to begin December 31, 1892.... The trial of Dr. Charles A. Briggs, for heresy, which continued for nineteen days before the New York Presbytery, ends in his acquittal on each of the six charges made against him.... George W. Vanderbilt gives a costly and handsome art gallery to the American Fine Arts Society adjoining its new building.... Leading bankers in all parts of the country send protests to Washington against the purchase of silver under the Sherman law.... Anarchists claim they caused the explosion at the Paris Prefecture.... The Indian National Congress at Allahabad, by resolution, declares in favor of self-government in India.... Russian Jews given the alternative of conversion or expulsion.

December 31.—The Shoshones and Arapahoes at odds over the sale of Indian land in Wyoming.... The difficulties between Monsignor Satolli, Archbishop Ireland and Archbishop Corrigan continue.... The Cunard steamer *Umbria* arrives after being much delayed by a shaft breaking in the storm in mid-ocean.... The Count of Paris telegraphs to the Duke of Orleans to return to France to take part in the deliberations of the Orléanists.... The Italian government decides to give protection to pilgrims who are expected to visit Italy on the occasion of Pope Leo's jubilee.... The Irish National League of Great Britain issues a statement denouncing the Dublin explosion.... The Indian National Congress passes a resolution favoring elective representation in the Viceroy's Council.... Senator Muruago nominated by the Spanish government to succeed M. Dupuy de Lôme as Minister to Washington.



THE INEVITABLE RESULT TO THE AMERICAN WORKINGMAN OF INDISCRIMINATE IMMIGRATION.—From *Judge*.

January 1.—The figures of Colorado's mineral output for 1892, just made public, show a total of \$41,865,114.23.... The *Vorwaerts* makes sensational threats of exposing certain high official dignitaries in the Prussian State; the majority of the Berlin editors want an investigation of the charges.... Steady decline of stocks in the Paris

Bourse since the Panama Canal excitement....Two thousand unemployed men in London attend the New Year's service in St. Paul's Cathedral.

January 2.—E. H. R. Lyman gives to the city of Northampton, Mass., the deed of an Academy of Music built by him at a cost of \$100,000....An avalanche causes disaster near Java Station, Wash., on the Great Northern road: four lives lost....King Carlos of Portugal opens in person the session of the Cortes and in his speech promises the suggestion of many reform measures from the throne....M. Loubet criticises the attitude of the French Chamber towards the Panama inquiry.

January 3.—Many State legislatures convene....A call issued for a conference in Pittsburg looking to the formation of a new political party for the suppression of the drink traffic in the United States and for other moral, economic, financial and industrial reforms....Attorney-General Rosendale renders an opinion that Erie County, N. Y., must pay the expenses of the National Guard during the Buffalo strike....An immense aerolite fell at Pozaldez, a town in the province of Valladolid, Spain....Gold to the value of \$15,000 is smelted from thirty-eight tons of rock taken from the Caribou mine, near Truro, Nova Scotia.

January 4.—Both Houses of Congress convene....President Harrison issues a proclamation of amnesty to Mormons liable to prosecution for bigamy; and nominates Gilbert A. Pierce, of Minnesota, to be Minister Resident and Consul-General at Portugal, and George W. Barch to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah....The weekly *Lukunst*, at Berlin, confiscated for publishing remarks insulting to Emperor William.

January 5.—The District of Columbia Appropriation bill reported to the House and the Fortification bill passed....Thirteen members of the Amalgamated Association placed on trial at Pittsburg for riot at the Duquesne plant of the Carnegie Steel Company....The new coast-defense vessel, the *Monterey*, just completed at San Francisco, makes a successful trial trip....Governor Russell in his annual address to the Massachusetts Legislature advises the abolition of Fast Day as a legal holiday....The last spike driven on the Great Northern Railway in the Cascade Mountains....The Pope declines to receive the recently appointed Spanish envoy, Señor Valeria, on the ground that he has written an immoral novel....MM. Bihaut, Blondin, Fontane, Cottu and Charles de Lesseps examined together by Magistrate Franqueville; Charles de Lesseps and M. Fontane make full statements to the government; stringent measures taken for repressing disorder; the Panama Investigating Committee appoints a sub-committee to inquire into charges against canal contractors....John Morley, in a speech, says he fears it will be impossible to do anything in the direction of meeting the wishes of the Irish at the coming session of Parliament.

January 6.—President Harrison extends the classification of the postal service so as to include all free-delivery offices; publishers of second-class matter meet in New York to frame resolutions asking for better mailing facilities....The breaking of an ice gorge in the Ohio river at Cincinnati causes great damage to shipping....The Senate discusses Immigration and Quarantine bills....The big West End Hotel on Coney Island destroyed by fire....The Royalists assembling in Spain....Twenty thousand bales of cotton destroyed by fire in Liverpool; three firemen killed.

January 7.—The Quarantine bill discussed and amended in the Senate; the Secretary of State reports that the suspension of immigration will not conflict with treaty obligations....The President nominates Henry Clay Evans, of Tennessee, to be First Assistant Postmaster-General....C. P. Huntington, president of the Southern Pacific Company, gives \$100,000 to the Westchester Library, which he founded.

January 8.—More damage done in the Ohio river by the breaking of an ice gorge....Dr. McGlynn in public speech states that he was restored to his priesthood without being required to make any apologies or to retract anything he had said....A formal friendly agreement signed by France and Russia.

January 9.—The Electoral College meets in the various States and casts ballot for the President—for Harrison, 145; Cleveland, 277; Weaver, 22....The Senate discusses the McPherson bill for the suspension of silver purchasing; the Banking Committee of the House reports the Andrew bill, repealing the Sherman Silver act....Charles de Lesseps gives the authorities a pocketbook containing notes compromising many public men; M. Bihaut arrested; the trial of MM. C. de Lesseps, Fontane, Cottu and Eiffel begins.

January 10.—The Senate passes the Harris Quarantine bill....The House Committee decide to report two bills altering the Interstate Commerce Law so as to meet the recent decisions in the celebrated Counselman case, and also Judge Gresham's decision; Mayor Washburn, of Chicago, and President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, address the House Committee favoring Sunday opening of the World's Fair....A big fire in Boston destroys property to the value of \$1,600,000....Twelve of the thirteen Duquesne strikers, charged with riot and unlawful assemblage, found guilty....The Democratic members of the New York Legislature in caucus nominate Edward Murphy, Jr., for United States Senator....The Republicans and Populists do not agree in the Kansas Legislature, and separate organizations of the House are effected, the Republican speaker and the Democratic speaker standing side by side at the desk....The members of the French Cabinet resign, and M. Ribot organizes a new Ministry, with himself as Premier and Minister of the Interior; the Panama trial begun; M. Charles de Lesseps makes a statement of the relations of Baron Reinach and M. Bihaut with the Canal Company; M. Casimir Perier elected President of the Chamber in place of M. Floquet....Princess Marie of Edinburgh and Prince Ferdinand of Roumania married in Sigmaringen, in the presence of many royal personages....Thirty miners drowned in a colliery at Penzance.

January 11.—A truce agreed upon, pending efforts at a compromise, between the rival factions of the Kansas Legislature....Col. Elliott F. Shepard, of New York, and several prominent ministers argue against the Sunday opening of the World's Fair before the House Special Committee....The Secretary of the Navy awards the contract for the building of the two armored cruisers, *Iowa* and *Brooklyn*, to Cramp, of Philadelphia....The movement of the transatlantic steamship companies to suspend steamer traffic for 1893 becomes quite general....The House Committee decides to have its chairman call up on the next suspension day the resolution providing for the direct election of Senators by vote of the people....Some sharp controversy in the Catholic prelate trouble....M. Burdeau declines to accept the Ministry of Marine in the new French Cabinet; the post offered to Admiral Gervais, who also declines; M. Eiffel and M. Fontane give evidence before the Court of Appeals in the Panama trial....Several cases of cholera at Hamburg on the steamship *Murciano*, from New Orleans; one death in Amsterdam from the disease.

January 12.—The annual meeting of the Ohio Wool Growers' Association held at Columbus; an address by Governor McKinley....The American Academy of Political and Social Science meets in Philadelphia and discusses banking methods....After brief funeral services General Butler's body taken from Washington to Lowell....Governor Lewelling recognizes the Populist House in the Kansas Legislature....The French Chamber of Deputies sustains the Ribot Cabinet by a vote of 329 to 206; Vice-Admiral Riennier becomes Minister of Marine, completing the Cabinet; MM. Monchicourt, Rousseau, Rossignol and other witnesses testify in the Panama trial....Chancellor von Caprivi, in a speech before the Reichstag Committee, urges the passage of the Army bill without modification....The Argentine rebels lay down their arms....The Queen of Roumania, known in literary circles as "Carmen Sylva," taken seriously ill.

January 13.—The Senate passes Sherman's bill to extend seal protection to the North Pacific....In the Homestead poisoning case being prosecuted at Pittsburg the doctors testify that the deaths were positively due to poisoning....Much excitement at Topeka, Kan.; probability of a conflict over the organization of the lower

house of the Legislature.... M. Carnot still being attacked by the enemies of the French Republic, who wish to force him to resign.

January 14.—The bill to purchase the Cherokee Strip passes the House of Representatives.... Fusion between the Democrats and Populists declared off in the Kansas Legislature... Senator Sherman, in a letter to the *Philadelphia Ledger*, declares that Democrats were responsible for the failure of silver legislation.... M. Kantacuzene appointed Russian Minister at Washington to succeed M. de Struve.... The burial of Senator John E. Kenna takes place at Charleston, W. Va.... Chief of Police Gaster, of New Orleans, fined \$301 for failing to enforce Sunday laws.... The Pope appoints Monsignor Satolli Permanent Apostolic Delegate to the United States... Ex-Minister Baihaut makes a full confession: fifty Republican Deputies meet and decide to urge the speedy settlement of the Panama affair.... The Canadian tariff of canal tolls announced for 1893 indicates the end of discrimination against American interests.

January 15.—Private funeral services held over General Butler's body at his home in Lowell, Mass.... An ice gorge forming at Memphis, Tenn., the second in the history of the vicinity.... Royalists and Radicals trying to force President Carnot's resignation.... The French authorities moving to expel certain foreign press correspondents from that country.... Panama Canal stockholders favor reorganization on a purely commercial basis.

January 16.—Ex-President Hayes suddenly stricken with paralysis of the heart.... The National Woman Suffragist Association begins its twenty-ninth annual session in Washington.... The Behring Sea Arbitration Committee have a consultation with President Harrison; the case to be submitted in Paris by February 23.... A resolution proposing a constitutional amendment for popular election of Senators passed in the House.... The Swamp Land bill defeated.... The German government issues a White Book containing the diplomatic correspondence of the Samoan affairs from the spring of 1890 to December, 1892.... The Pope creates fourteen Cardinals; no American is in the list.

January 17.—Ex-President Hayes dies at Fremont, Ohio.... A bill to repeal the purchase of silver bullion reported by Senator Sherman from the Finance Committee of the Senate; Mr. Brosius introduces a bill into the House for the issue of 2 per cent. bonds and the repeal of the silver purchase law.... Edward Murphy, Jr., elected United States Senator by the New York Legislature.... M. W. Stryker inaugurated as president of Hamilton College; and Dr. C. K. Adams, as president of the University of Wisconsin.... A committee of the unemployed workmen in Belgium present their demands to the government.... The president of the Saar Miners' Association petitions the Emperor of Germany to receive a deputation who wish to propose the formation of a committee of two miners, two mine officials and a jurist to examine the working of the mine.... Advocate-General Rau speaks for the prosecution in the Panama trials; forty-nine soldiers lose their lives by the burning of a railway train in Russia.... Great suffering from the cold is reported throughout Europe.... The Khedive of Egypt appoints a new cabinet without consulting England, and England informs him that he must reverse his action.

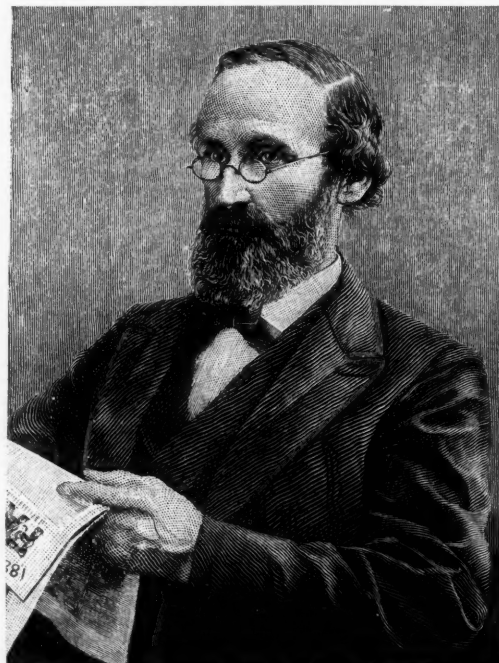
January 18.—The President issues a proclamation and both Houses of Congress adjourn out of respect to the memory of ex-President Hayes.... The Khedive of Egypt yields to the English demand for the dismissal of his new Ministry, and promises to appoint Riaz Pasha President of the Council.... M. Rau, the Advocate-General, concludes his speech against the accused Panama directors.... Dr. Lieber speaks before the Reichstag Committee against the German Army bill.... The Socialists hold disorderly meetings in Berlin.... The debate between representatives of Harvard and Yale at Cambridge won by Harvard.

January 19.—Several amendments to the Interstate Commerce law pass the House.... Tributes of respect paid to the memory of ex-President Hayes... The National Woman Suffrage Association closes its conven-

tion in Washington.... The prosecuting committee in the Briggs case decides to appeal to the General Assembly.... France accepts the appointment of Riaz Pasha as Premier of Egypt; two companies of British troops ordered to Egypt.... M. Raboux addresses the French court for the defense in the trial of the Panama directors; Comte d'Haussonville formulates the Royalists' plan.

OBITUARY.

December 21.—John Thomas Jones, Utica, N. Y., perfecter of the modern sewing machine.... E. H. Miller, Jr., first secretary of the Central Pacific Railroad, credited with having organized the entire financial system of the railroad.



By permission of the *American Agriculturist*.

THE LATE ORANGE JUDD.

December 22.—Dr. Beriah A. Watson, of Jersey City, well known for his early studies in vivisection.

December 23.—John Morgan, better known as "Old Mexico," veteran of the Mexican and Seminole wars, Charlestown, Mass.... Montague Williams, well known London barrister.

December 24.—Gen. Frederick T. Dent, Denver, Col., distinguished soldier and brother-in-law of General Grant.... J. Van Dussen Reed, prominent inventor.... Ex-Congressman Alonzo Nute, of New Hampshire.... Señorita Maria Rubio, daughter of the well-known Mexican statesman and sister of the wife of President Diaz.

December 25.—John Minturn, philanthropist, of New York and intimate friend and associate of Peter Cooper.... H. Stanley Goodwin, well-known engineer of Pennsylvania.

December 26.—Professor William Galt, prominent Virginia educator.... Captain J. H. Putnam, Consul-General to Honolulu under President Cleveland.

December 27.—Orange Judd, widely known senior editor *Orange Judd Farmer*, and for many years editor of the *American Agriculturist*.... Professor Karge, of Princeton College.

December 28.—Dr. Richard B. Kimball, well-known writer of New York.... Surgeon Henry P. Harvey, United States Navy.... Loring Pickering, senior proprietor San Francisco *Call* and *Bulletin*; pioneer newspaper man of Pacific Coast.

December 29.—Dr. Edwin E. Bliss, Boston, for nearly fifty years missionary in Turkey ... Justice John R. Sharpstein, of the Supreme Court of California.... Judge Barton Bates, ex-judge of Supreme Court of Missouri.

December 30.—Philip Schuyler, descendant of General Schuyler, of Revolutionary fame.

December 31.—Rev. Samuel Buel, S. T. D., Emeritus Professor in New York Episcopal Seminary.

January 1.—Prof. E. N. Horsford, eminent Harvard instructor in chemistry, benefactor of Wellesley College, and archaeologist.... James W. Beardsley, wealthy resident of Bridgeport, Conn., and donor of one of its largest parks.

January 2.—Martha J. Lamb, founder and editor of the *Magazine of American History*, and well-known historical writer.... Assistant Naval Constructor W. N. Van Sant.... Peter Nolan, centenarian of 103 years, of Orange County, N. Y.... Dr. W. C. Mackay, a half-breed Indian of Oregon, who rendered valuable services to the government in the Indian war in the Northwest.... Rev. John L. Burrows, of Augusta, Ga.... John O. Westwood, M. A., F. L. S., Honorary President of the British Entomological Society, London.

January 3.—Hannibal Price, Minister from Hayti to the United States.... The Chief Rabbi of Jerusalem.

January 4.—Mother Teresa (Miss Mary Mueller), for nearly a quarter of a century the head of St. Joseph's community of New York.... Gilbert Pillsbury, one of the last of the old-time Abolitionists.... Amadée Guillemin, French scientist and writer, in Paris.... Albert Delpit, famous French novelist.... Dr. Alexander Shaw, Denver, Col., chief of Horticulture Department of the World's Fair.

January 5.—Charles Ziegler, head of the house of Steinway & Sons, piano manufacturers, of New York.... Edward Langworthy, one of the earliest pioneers of Dubuque, Iowa.



THE LATE SIR RICHARD OWEN.

January 6.—Bandmaster Charles A. Cappa, famous leader of the New York Seventh Regiment Band.... Major James P. Frost, financial editor of the Boston *Globe*.... Peter E. Tarpay, owner, manager and editor of

the New York *Eagle*.... William S. Ladd, pioneer banker and one of the wealthiest men of the Pacific Coast.... Dr. Joseph Creamer, one of the best-known physicians of Brooklyn, N. Y.



THE LATE A. A. LOW.

January 7.—Abiel A. Low, a prominent business man and generous philanthropist of Brooklyn, N. Y.

January 9.—Commodore William F. Weld, wealthy and charitable citizen of Brookline, Mass.

January 10.—Edgar Mills, of California, pioneer and one of the most widely known and popular of the remaining "Argonauts."

January 11.—Gen. Benjamin F. Butler ... Samuel McLean, of Brooklyn, N. Y., an old and public-spirited citizen.

January 13.—Ex-Mayor William H. Wickham, of New York.... Henry Sargent Codman, head of the landscape work at the World's Fair.... Dr. Linus P. Brockett, of Brooklyn, N. Y., physician and writer.

January 14.—General Joseph J. Bartlett, ex-army officer and Minister to Sweden under President Johnson.... Rev. Frederick Thomas Brown, well-known Presbyterian minister and ex-army chaplain.

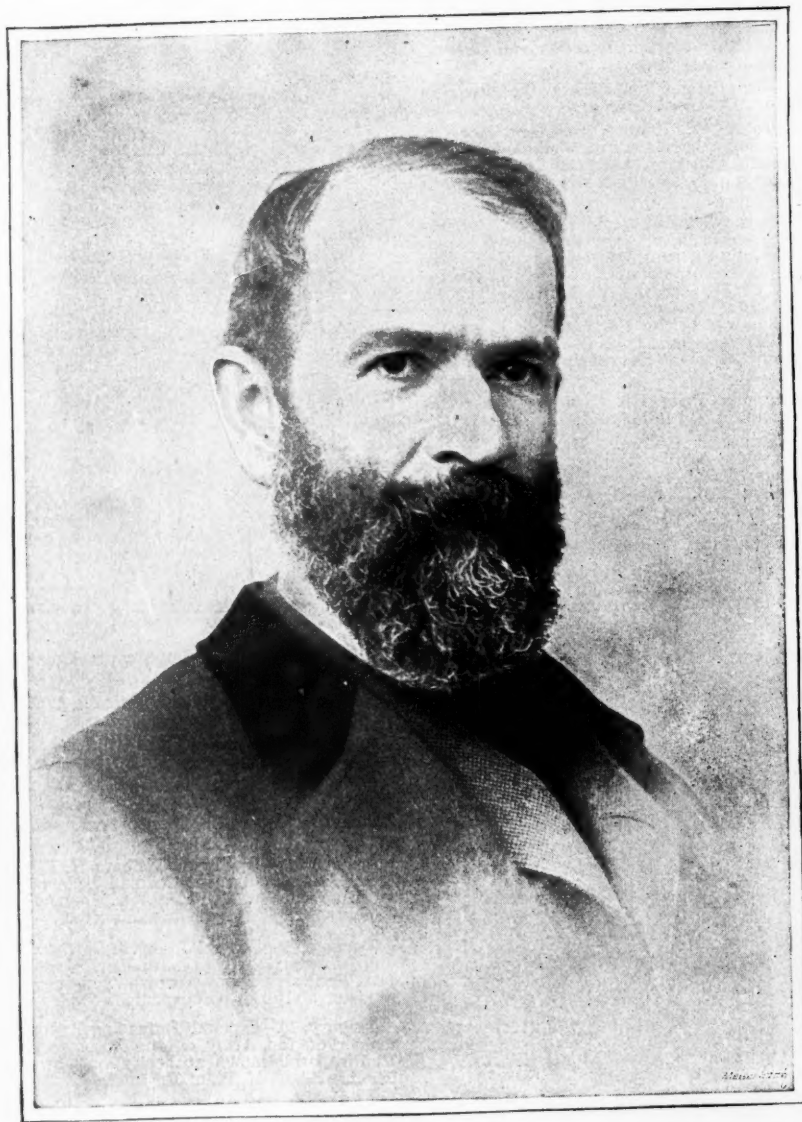
January 15.—General Rufus Ingalls, ex-chief quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac.... Rev. Eleazer Phillips, well-known authority on Jewish religion.... Thomas Shaw, M. P., of England.

January 16.—Fanny Kemble, the distinguished English actress.

January 17.—Ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes.... Judge Henry Richardson, of Pueblo, Colo.... Father André, renowned Roman Catholic Priest of Calgary, N. W. T.

January 18.—Ex-Congressman Dr. John B. Rice, of Ohio Lord Elphinstone in Musselburg, Scotland.

January 19.—Julius Eichberg, composer and violinist, of Boston.... Dr. D. K. McDonough, one of the foremost leaders of the colored race.



THE LATE JAY GOULD.

JAY GOULD: A CHARACTER SKETCH.

BY W. T. STEAD.

THE greatest task which lies before Christian civilization to-day is a mission to millionaires. If that mission is not attempted, or if being attempted it fails, there will be of necessity early in the twentieth century the nationalizing of these millions. The mission to the millionaires is imperatively called for alike in the interest of the millionaires who are perishing, stifled by their millions, and of society, whose institutions languish for lack of the nutriment necessary for their sustenance. If that mission is successful, the millionaire may still be ransomed. If it fails, the millionaire is lost. He may still be a rich man; but his millions will pass from his hands into those of the nation at large. The fruits of his energy, of his industry, of his genius in the field of finance will go to the credit of the nation, which appropriates without hesitation the fruits of the energy, the industry, and the genius of her captains in the field of war. The nation will not be ungrateful. It will pension its millionaires as it pensions its Marlborough for Blenheim and Ramilies and Oudenarde and Malplaquet, or as it endows its Wolseley for his Tel-el-Kebir. But it will no more dream of allowing them to bequeath their millions than of allowing Lord Wolseley to regard Egypt as his personal property, or recognize the right of the heirs of the Duke of Wellington to the fee simple of France.

THE GILDED BUDDHAS OF THE REPUBLIC.

I referred to this subject in the Christmas extra number of the REVIEW, when I put into the mouth of Jack Compton the following remarks on approaching the city of New York:

"What is that city?" said Compton. "It is the city of millionaires—nay, of billionaires. And what is this enormous wealth to the individual who inherits it? A burden too great to be borne. Increase of wealth up to a certain point means increase of comfort, increase of power. Beyond that point it means for its possessor increase of burden without compensation. A man may spend \$500 or \$5,000 a week in luxurious living, or in lavish expenditure, but beyond the latter sum few millionaires ever go. But the revenues of many far exceed that sum, and every penny of that excess, although it may bring them the miser's sordid exultation, brings with it the miser's fears, the miser's foreboding."

"That is all very well," said the doctor; "but even if it be granted that the millionaire is of all men most miserable, I do not see how the misery of the millionaire, which, after all, most millionaires seem to support well enough, is to minister to the making of the Millennium."

"Wait a little," replied Compton. "The billionaire is a new portent of civilization. The race of millionaires by inheritance is but newly established. Can you imagine a more tragic contrast between the boundless potentialities of power and beneficence that lie glittering as a mirage

before the eyes of a young millionaire of generous enthusiasm and philanthropic instincts and the treadmill round of mere hoarding to which they are all doomed? I could point out to you millionaire after millionaire who left the university longing to do something, or at least to be somebody, who are now nothing more or less than safe keys in breeches, the whole of their life consumed in the constant worry of seeing that their enormous investments do not deteriorate, and the not less arduous task of investing, to the best advantage, their surplus revenue. What a life for an immortal soul! They are like the men-at-arms in the old wars, so laden with their own armor their strength was used up in merely conveying themselves about, and they had none left with which to fight. Their imagination is crushed by their millions. A political career is barricaded against them by their own money bags. A crowd of parasites and beggars swarm round them like mosquitoes round a weary wanderer in a Southern swamp. They can do nothing, dare nothing, risk nothing. They sit in the Republic like golden Buddhas cross-legged in an eastern temple, eternally contemplating their gilded paunch."

THE MODERN PEINE FORTE ET DURE.

The first edition was not off the press when the telegram arrived announcing the death of Jay Gould—one of the greatest millionaires of them all. Jay Gould was dead at the age of fifty-eight, leaving a fortune of \$70,000,000 to his children and making absolutely no bequests of any kind to the nation whose development had made him rich or to the society which tolerated and fostered his accumulations. And, as I turned over the files of the newspapers sent me from New York, I found that Mr. Morosini, who for the last eighteen years had been more closely associated with Mr. Gould than almost any other man, said, speaking of the cause of his death: "My opinion is that his system gave way under the great strain resulting from the consciousness of his great wealth. It was a tremendous care and he was always weighed down with the anxiety and excitement of protecting his properties." That is a significant testimony as to the possibility that nationalization may ultimately come about as the result of a bill to prevent the slow torture of millionaires. It is the *lieu peine forte et dure*. In old days, unwilling witnesses were pressed to death by a continually increasing weight upon their vitals; it is not unwilling witnesses, but only too willing millionaires, who are self-subjected to the latest variant of the old form of torture.

"Jay Gould," said Dr. Munn, his friend and physician, "had no organic trouble, but his heart had all it could do to irrigate a brain always hungry for more sustaining blood." It is the keeping of the fortune, not the making of it, that takes it out of a man. Jay Gould's private income at the time of his death must

have been close upon five million dollars a year. He probably did not spend $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of it upon his castle, his yacht and conservatories. The other $97\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. had to be invested. And the worry of investing so much each year to advantage, together with the anxiety of seeing that the original capital did not depreciate, told heavily upon Jay Gould. He was never a strong man at the best of times. He always had an ache of some kind. Chest-ache, face-ache, neuralgia and chronic indigestion played havoc with his physical happiness. The pressure of his millions finished him.

A GOULD DYNASTY?

George Gould, the son, who, not yet thirty, has succeeded to the control of the Gould interests, will probably go the same way. For the Gould fortune is not to be dissipated. It is divided among the children, but they are going to do as the Rothschilds do—found a great financial dynasty. Mr. Russell Sage, speaking of this, pointed out its possibility without venturing to predict that it would actually come to pass:

"Mr. Gould was a wise man, a very wise man, and his sons are wise young men—they are their father's sons. I know them all—George, Eddie and Howard—and I see them every day. They are business men by instinct and training. They have—that is, the older boys—familiarized themselves with every detail of their father's affairs, and they will carry out his ideas as nearly as they can. They are all boys of good habits, and fairly worshiped their father. There is no nonsense about them, as there is about some young men, sons of wealthy parents. Look at the power," continued Mr. Sage, "of accumulated wealth retained in one family. Look at the Rothschilds for an example of what one family can do by continuing a successful course in banking and by holding together. Now they are the wealthiest family in the world, and kings and emperors and vast countries have to come to them when they want to raise large loans, either to carry on a war or develop home improvement."

Mr. Sage did not predict that the Gould family would attain the power of the bankers of which he spoke, but he was certainly convinced that they could do so if they developed their enormous holdings in common, and there was one thing certain, that he was thoroughly convinced that no young Gould would ever leave business to go into this "society nonsense."

With such heirs, there is no reason why the future Goulds should not form a dynasty, which will be in America what the Rothschilds are in Europe. Jay Gould was not a Semite, although he had the Semite's nose and a more than Semitic grasp of cash. But he came of the New England stock that is Hebraic in its culture, and he had all the domestic virtues which Puritanism insists upon. The Astors have now a fortune of \$200,000,000, which will probably be \$250,000,000 before the century closes. The Astors, however, have shown some sense of the truth that underlies the doctrine of ransom. The Goulds have not. Hence, it is likely that the bill for nationalizing the estates of all millionaires and pensioning off the present holders—say with a beggarly pittance of

\$25,000 per annum—is more likely to come through the Goulds than through the Astors. But come it will, and that right speedily, if the mission to millionaires does not make more headway than it has done for some time past. Of which let all millionaires at home and abroad take due note.

THE CASE FOR "DEATH DUTIES."

Mr. Jay Gould in his will was as bad as one Mr. W. H. Smith. In making testamentary disposition of their immense wealth these millionaires forgot the million and remembered only a handful of relatives; and the consequence is that the million is beginning to reflect a little as to its means of quickening the consciences and loosening the purse strings of millionaires. It is by the "death duty" that the democracy will save the living from the threatened tyranny of the plutocrat. Nothing is more significant than the attention that the papers have been paying to the operation of the inheritance tax of the State of New York. By this law all personal estate, in passing at death from testator to legatee, pays one per cent. to the State if the legatee is a near relative, or five per cent. if the legatee is no relation. Real estate is exempt. Jay Gould's property, being for the most part railway and telegraph stock, is amenable to this tax. Therefore the State of New York receives from the Gould inheritance about \$700,000. If the money had been left out of the family the State would have received \$3,500,000. Supposing that the law had been altered so that all property above a million dollars paid one per cent., above ten millions five per cent., above twenty millions ten per cent., and over fifty millions twenty per cent., the State would have profited by Jay Gould's death to the extent of \$15,000,000.

THE LIMIT OF TAXATION.

The advantages of such enforced ransom naturally present themselves to the average citizen in a very attractive light. No one can say that the fear of such an impost would have lessened the consuming energy with which Jay Gould piled up his fortune. The mania for acquiring wealth is too strong to be damped by even a drastic death duty. It may be admitted without hesitation that when taxation reaches the point of paralyzing the motive for individual exertion it goes too far. But we are a long, long way off that yet, and it is as absurd to say that a death duty will paralyze the energies of a Gould as it would be to say that Moltke would not have fought the French with all his might unless he was allowed a perpetual rent charge on the conquered provinces, all of which leads us up once more to the reflection that, if millionaires are wise, they will seek to insure their millions by timely benefactions and by providing many object lessons as to the utility of preserving the millionaire *pro bono publico*. If Jay Gould had left tithes of his enormous accumulations to public objects he would have done no more than paid a moderate insurance, for lack of which the Goulds may yet lose all. Rockefeller, Hirsch, Rhodes, Lick, Peabody, Armour and Stanford have done much to convince the most envious that even millionaires have their

uses. But one sinner destroyeth much good and wills such as those of Jay Gould and W. H. Smith show how much need there is for the prompt dispatch of another Jonah to the streets of the millionaire Nineveh.

JAY GOULD AS HE SEEMED TO HIMSELF.

It is one of the difficulties of writing a character sketch of such a man as Mr. Jay Gould that our sketches are not intended to be a Rhadamanthine summing up of the balance between good and evil in a man's character. They are avowedly intended to be a representation of the man as he seems to himself at his best moments, and not as he appears to his enemies at his worst. To describe Jay Gould as he appeared to the severe moralist would afford ample opportunity for much smart and incisive writing, but it would not be in accordance with the charitable rule which governs these sketches. Yet, to describe him as he seemed to himself at his best would simply alienate and disgust those who have been accustomed to regard him as the supreme brigand of finance.

It may, perhaps, be the easiest way out of this difficulty if I confine myself to an attempt to present the man as he represented himself, with such elucidatory comments as are necessary for the due understanding of his remarks.

I.—THE BEGINNINGS OF JAY GOULD.

An ingenious American journalist published an article after Jay Gould's decease intended to prove that the Wizard of Wall Street was a son of Israel. His name, it was asserted, was properly Gold. The "u" was introduced to disguise the Semitic origin of its owner, whose nose, it was maintained, was in itself sufficient to stamp him as a Hebrew of the Hebrews. The speculation was more ingenious than convincing; the *argumentum ad nasum* is not one upon which much reliance can be placed. Jay Gould always spelled his name with a "u," and, it is said, when barely twenty years of age he repudiated his first book because the printers refused to insert the "u" in the author's name. What seems to be clear is that the Goulds were of a sturdy Connecticut Puritan stock, who migrated late in the last century to the State of New York. One of his forebears, Captain Abram Gould, described as a "grim, earnest, honest man," had shouldered a musket in the revolt that resulted in the establishment of the American Republic. This Captain Abram was Jay Gould's grandfather. His father, John B. Gould, was born in 1792. He married three times, and Jay was his son by his first wife. His mother was a pious Methodist; she took Jay to the yellow meeting house on Sundays, and gave him that surface acquaintance with religion which he preserved to the end.

THE ANTI-RENTERS FIFTY YEARS AGO.

The County Delaware where the Goulds took to farming and dairying was notable as having been the scene of a memorable anti-rent war, which fore-

shadowed in many of its leading incidents the agrarian revolt in Ireland. Jay Gould, in his early youth was a stout anti-renter. The agrarian movement in Delaware had its Moonlighters, but in accordance with the fitness of things they habited themselves as Red Indians and made domiciliary visits *more Hibernico*. One of these unpleasant visits, which was made to the Gould homestead, was thus described by Jay himself:

The savage horde sprang from their hiding places and with demon-like yells rushed up and surrounded Mr. Gould, who was standing with his little son in the open air in front of the house. We were (*sic*) that son, and how bright a picture is still retained upon the memory of the frightful appearance they presented as they surrounded that parent with fifteen guns poised within a few feet of his head, while the chief stood over him with fierce gesticulations and sword drawn. Oh! the agony of my youthful mind, as I expected every moment to behold him prostrated a lifeless corpse upon the ground.

When Jay wrote that he was only twenty, and his experiences, if they had inflicted agony on his youthful mind, had at least given some melodramatic vigor to his style. His father was not killed and the boy survived to reproduce in a thousand households by financial methods the agony of dread which he experienced at the hands of the disguised Indians.

TENDING THE COWS BAREFOOTED.

The story goes that Jay Gould, about a year before his death, came to the conclusion that his end was approaching. So, following the example of the patriarch Jacob, who gathered his sons around him when the hand of death was upon him, Jay Gould sent for his four boys, and taking them into his study one night, told them the history of his life, of all the hardships and struggles of his youth, up to the time when he began to know men and to turn that knowledge to profit. It is to be regretted that no phonographic record of that remarkable autobiography was preserved. But Jay Gould has not left us without considerable autobiographic reminiscences, and those relating to his early life are much more interesting to the ordinary human than the somewhat unintelligible narrative of his financial scalping. When a boy, he seems to have been like other American farmers' lads. He grew up anyhow, taking such schooling as he could pick up at odd times. He was the only boy in the family, and he used to help his sisters in milking the twenty cows which formed the stock-in-trade of his father. He drove the cows to pasture in the morning, and brought them back at night. He went barefooted, and the thistles used to get into his feet; and although it was a healthy country life, he did not like it. He was besides nursing ambition, which first found articulate expression when he was fourteen years old.

EARNING HIS SCHOOLING.

He asked his father to be allowed to attend a select school some eleven miles off. Jay Gould thus recounted the conversation that followed:

He said, all right, but that I was too young. I said to him that if he would give me my time I would try my

fortune. He said all right; that I was not worth much at home and I might go ahead. So next day I started off. I showed myself up at this school, and finally I found a blacksmith who consented to board me, as I wrote a pretty good hand, if I could write up his books at night. In that way I worked myself through this school.

He used to walk to school every Monday morning and walk back on Saturday night. The man in whose family young Gould worked for his board when going to school says:

"He was an excellent boy; his habits were good and he devoted most of his evenings to study. He was always the first one up in the morning, and he had the fire burning and the tea kettle boiling by the time my wife was ready to prepare breakfast."

The father of Gould seems to have been a stern man, not given to waste compliments or to spare the rod. There is a tradition that once when Jay grew tired of going to school he was locked up one morning in the cellar by his father as a measure of correction and forgotten until his non-return in the evening caused comment. It did not need this corrective to quicken his application to his studies, especially to mathematics. When he was fifteen he left school and hired himself as boy to a country store. The early closing movement had not then been started, and Jay had to open at six in the morning and close at ten at night. He often slept beneath the counter on the floor. So indomitable was the little slip of a lad in the pursuit of knowledge that he managed to put in three hours' reading every day, getting up at three and reading till six. This devotion to books was prompted more by the consuming desire of the modern American "to get on" than by sheer love of literature.

THE STORY OF THE MOUSETRAP.

Jay Gould's first visit to New York took place when he was only seventeen. It was famous in America as the story of Dick Whittington is in London. The imagination loves to linger over the first beginnings of famous fortunes. At Newcastle it was long said of the wealthy house of the Thorntons

At the west gate came Thornton in,
With a hap, a ha'penny and a lambskin.

Dick Whittington, twice Lord Mayor of London, owed his fortune to his cat. Jay Gould, the millionaire, entered New York with a mousetrap. It was in the year 1853, New York was holding its first World's Exhibition, and young Gould came to the great town carrying with him a little mousetrap in a mahogany box, with which he said he was quite sure he would make his fortune and revolutionize the world. He left his precious trap on the seat of a horse car to look at the buildings from the rear platform, when a thief, watching his opportunity, bolted with the box. The moment Jay discovered his loss he went for the thief. Speaking of this afterwards, Jay Gould said:

I ran and caught him. He was a great, strong fellow, but I collared him. I really regretted that I had done so, and tried to let him go, but the fact is, one of my fingers caught in a buttonhole of his coat, and before I could get off there was a crowd around us and a policeman, who took us both off to a nearby court.

There is a good deal in this typical of much that followed in his after life. He was always collaring great strong fellows, and then trying to let them go without being able. He very nearly got imprisoned for lack of being able to give bail as a witness to appear when the thief came up for trial, but he escaped that tribulation, and next day he had his reward in seeing his name in print for the first time in a newspaper paragraph headed, "How a Mousetrap Caught a Thief." That was his first newspaper notice. It is said that when he died the news-cuttings agencies forwarded his heirs news clippings from the press of the world, the columns of which, placed end to end, stretched ten miles long. That was in 1892. It is doubtful whether the vision of these miles of obituary notice would have given young Jay as much pleasure as he derived from his recognition as the hero of the modest mousetrap adventure. He was always a good boy, it was said at the store—always said his prayers, and fell in love with his employer's daughter, as all good apprentices should.

THE BOY IS FATHER OF THE MAN.

His connection with the store, in which he worked hard, and where it is reported he indulged in his first young dream of love, came to an abrupt termination by a characteristically smart transaction. His employer was negotiating for the purchase of some property belonging to an estate in chancery, and Jay carried on the correspondence for him. The executor demanded \$2,500, but the would-be purchaser offered only \$2,000. Jay undertook a little investigation on private account, and became convinced that the property was bound to appreciate in value. He went to his father, got \$2,500 on a loan, bought the property at that price two hours before his employer arrived to complete the transaction, had the deed made in his father's name, and within two weeks sold out for \$4,000. The little deal made him \$1,500 net and was undoubtedly smart. It displayed Jay Gould as he was all his life—the 'cute man, who divines by instinct that property was going to appreciate, who obtains possession of that property by borrowed money, and who profits in the margin of the unearned increment. And in that early transaction, as in those which followed, the man who did not make the money was offended. Jay Gould lost both his situation and his lady-love, who was his employer's daughter.

CONVERTED.

The regular Yankee, it was once said, if shipwrecked on a desolate island at night, will be found next morning seeking orders for a new map of the locality. Jay Gould was just that kind of a man. He set up a hardware shop in Roxbury, then took to tinkering, and served a brief apprenticeship to journalism, working for nothing except experience and practice, at a country newspaper office. It was during this period that Jay professed to have got religion. The Rev. Mr. Dutcher was holding a series of revival meetings in Delaware County, and at the crowded meetings held at the Methodist Episcopal Church at

Roxbury, Jay Gould, being strongly wrought upon by the appeals of the Revivalists and the contagious enthusiasm of the crowded church, stepped out from the pew and, making his way to the altar, made public profession of his conversion. He was saved, it was said, by grace. Saved from a good many sins he undoubtedly was. But the grace seems to have stopped short of his financial conscience. As the heel of Achilles was never plunged beneath the waters of Styx, so the business brow of Jay Gould seems to have escaped Christian baptism. In all matters outside money he seems to have been, from that time, a more than good average respectable Christian. But in the realm of money he was more of a Choctaw than a Christian.

JAY GOULD, AUTHOR.

Behold him then on the verge of manhood, having written his first book, and, what is more remarkable, having got it published. Some few copies of this first published book by Jay Gould are still extant in public libraries and elsewhere, where they are jealously guarded as valuable relics of one of the most notable citizens of the Republic. The title of this book is:

HISTORY OF
DELAWARE COUNTY AND BORDER WARS OF NEW YORK,
CONTAINING A SKETCH OF THE EARLY SETTLEMENTS
IN THE COUNTY AND A HISTORY
of the
LATE ANTI-RENT DIFFICULTIES IN DELAWARE, WITH
OTHER HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS MATTER
NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED.
BY JAY GOULD,
Roxbury:
Keeny & Gould, Publishers, 1856.

Gould bought up all the copies of this book that he could find, the alleged reason being the disinclination of the millionaire capitalist to read the dithyrambic ravings of his former self against the tyranny of capital and the eulogies of the anti-renters. The sentiments of the young author were just what might have been anticipated from a lad of twenty of Puritan Revolutionary upbringing, who had just passed through a Methodist revival and had graduated as amateur correspondent of a country newspaper. He rhapsodized over the love-making of Tim Murphy, collected stories of wolves and bears, and indulged in the usual quantum of spread-eagle Americanese of the 4th of July species.

WHO WOULD NOT BE A WASHINGTON?

The author thus expressed his object as "tell-tale of the past:"

"Give honor to whom honor is due.' And if, after perusing what we have been enabled to glean of the acts and actors of the past you are enabled to discern in them anything noble, anything worthy of your admiration and emulation, then treasure up for the hardy and industrious pioneer a kind and grateful remembrance; then cherish in sincerity, long after the author has said his say, a fond appreciation of those Spartan sires whose ashes are now mouldering in the tomb and whose tongues have become silent and speechless, palsied by death."

In the same vein he wrote:

"Such reflections as history inspire awaken within the human bosom an ardent desire to attain that which is good and shun that which is evil, an honest and laudable ambition to become both great and good; or, as another has beautifully written, 'great only as we are good.' To illustrate more fully, 'Who would not be a Washington?' whose name and virtues are virtually associated with that chaos of the last century from which sprung what was afterwards destined to become the mightiest republic on the globe. 'It was the hand of Washington that lit the flame'—that flame which baffled the skill and prowess of the engines of the Old World to extinguish, and which for seventy-nine years has spread as with a magic wand north, south, east and west—spreading and burning still, while kings and haughty monarchs pause, behold and tremble, as they sit upon their tottering thrones, lest a burning spark from the unquenchable fire of freedom should strike root in the stronghold of their despotism and deprive them of their titles and their power," etc.

Of a more sober and practical turn was his exhortation to all good citizens to support the common school:

"Ought we not, then, in drawing this brief chapter to a close, to impress upon all good citizens the necessity of devoting their undivided energies to the advancement and improvement of this beneficent institution—resting as it does upon their support, indebted to them for all its means of usefulness, and dependent for its continued existence upon their discriminating favor and efficient sanction?"

It would have done Jay Gould good to have read this book over in his later years, when his undivided energies were devoted to something quite other than the advancement and improvement of the beneficent institutions of the Republic. The book contains 426 pages, and was at least a monument to the industry of the man who wrote it.

HIS DEBUT AS A SURVEYOR.

Leaving literature, which at that time yielded but scanty profits, Jay Gould became map maker and surveyor. The story of how he earned his first money is too characteristic not to be told in his own words. He hired himself, at \$20 a month and everything found, to a man who had undertaken to make a map of Ulster County. Two other young men were joined with him in this work:

"When this man came to start me out he gave me a small pass-book and said: 'As you go along you will get trusted for your little bills—what you will eat and so on—and I will come around afterward and pay the bills.' I thought that was all right. I think it was only my second or third day out that I met a man who took a different view. I had stayed at his house one night. They charged in that part of the country at that time a shilling for supper, sixpence for lodging and a shilling for breakfast, making two shillings and sixpence in all. I took out my little book and said: 'I will enter that.' The man turned on me with an oath and said (referring to my employer): 'Why, you don't know this man. He has failed three times. He owes everybody in the country, and you have got the money and I know it, and I want the bill paid.'

"There I was. I hadn't a cent in my pocket; so I just

pulled my pockets out and said to him: 'You can see that I tell the truth. There are my pockets.' So finally he said he would trust me. 'I'll trust you,' said he, 'but I won't trust that man.' This incident had such an effect on me that it seemed as though the world had come to an end. This was in the morning, and I could not have the heart that day to ask anybody to give me a dinner; so along about three o'clock in the afternoon I got faint and I sat down for a few minutes.

PRAYER AS A LAST RESOURCE.

"After this rebuff I was naturally timid. I debated with myself whether I should give up and go home, or whether I should go ahead. I came to a piece of woods, where nobody could see me, and I had a good cry. Finally I thought I would try my sister's remedy—a prayer. So I got down and prayed, and felt better after it, and I then made up my mind to go ahead. I set my lips close together, and made up my mind that I would go ahead and die in the last ditch. So I went, and the first house I came to I determined right then and there to go in and get something to eat. I went in and the woman treated me kindly, gave me some bread and milk and cold meat and one thing and another, and when I got ready to leave I said to her: 'I will enter it down.' She said, 'All right.' In the meantime her husband came in and they both said it was all right. I started and had got, I guess, about forty rods away from the house when I heard him holloooing after me."

HIS FIRST MONEY.

"Well, after the morning scene I thought he was going to finish me; but he came right on, and when he got up to me, he said: 'I want you to take your compass back and make me a noon-mark.' That, as you perhaps know, is a north and south line right through the window, marked in so that the farmers can regulate their clocks by it. When the sun strikes the line it is twelve o'clock. I took my compass back and made the noon-mark. When I had made it and was about to go away, he said: 'How much is that?' 'O,' said I, 'nothing.' 'O, yes,' said he, 'I want to pay you for it.' I thought a moment, and he went on to say: 'Our surveyor always charges a dollar for these jobs.' Said I, 'Very well; take out a shilling for my dinner.' So he paid me the seven shillings. That was the first money I made in that business, and it opened up a new field to me, so that I went on from that time and completed the surveys, and paid my expenses all that summer by making noon-marks at different places.

"When I had finished my survey, the man who employed me failed and could not pay me, but there were two other journeymen he had employed to make the surveys, and I proposed to them to go on and finish the map. They decided to do so, but they wanted their names to it alone. I said: 'Very well, I will sell out to you,' and I sold out my interest in the map for \$500.

"This was the first money I ever earned. I went on and helped them finish the map, so that I sold out my interest in the perfected map. Then I went forward with this little capital and made similar surveys of Albany and Delaware counties, and made up my mind to go alone. They yielded me very well and I soon accumulated \$5,000."

As a map maker Jay Gould was painstaking and industrious. His map of Delaware County is still in existence. When the allied armies were storming Sebastopol Jay was mapping out his native county.

This work remains on record to this day. The Delaware map is said to be a fine specimen of the engineer's skill, and is remarkable for its minuteness and detail. The residence of every citizen and his place of business are marked. Along the margin are maps of each town, and surrounding these are pictures of prominent buildings in the county. In the map of Hancock township a bear and deer appear. Jay Gould's keen idea of the value of thoroughness appeared at that day, for there is a business directory of every little town and village, tables of distances, records of births, deaths and marriages, and statistics covering other points.

None but a resident of that rough, hilly country can appreciate the difficulties which Jay Gould faced when he undertook to map it. He walked over parts of the county. Hancock township was overrun with wild animals. The young man pursued his task, however, with the resolution which distinguished him in after life, and he accomplished it.

From this time he was continuously employed as a surveyor, until a severe attack of typhoid fever compelled him to give up outdoor exposure. He had determined to make a complete survey of the entire State of New York, and he did complete maps of Albany County, the village of Cohoes, the Albany and Niscayuna plank road and Delaware County. He also surveyed Lake and Geauga counties in Ohio, Oakland County in Michigan, and a proposed railroad from Newburg to Syracuse.

II.—HIS FIRST CAMPAIGN.

Behold now Jay Gould in possession of the five thousand dollars which was to be the fulcrum of the lever with which he was to move the world. He used to say when a boy that it was not so difficult to become a millionaire, for his mind from early youth brooded over the dream of immense wealth. After map making it is said he engaged in the cattle-raising industry, and to save the expense of help he would drive his cattle to the market a distance of sixty miles. He kept at this for some time and then secured a position with an engineer to survey the Adirondack Mountains. While in these mountains he met Colonel Pratt, with whom he afterwards went into partnership.

JAY GOULD, TANNER.

His own account of this partnership, in which the historian can see as in a glass, darkly, a foreshadowing of the subsequent exploits of the hero of Erie—Mr. Gould told the Senate Committee. Speaking of this partnership, he said:

"At that time, while I was carrying on these surveys, I met a gentleman who seemed to take a fancy to me—one Zadoc Pratt, of Prattville, who owned one of the largest tanneries in the country. I had done some surveying for him. He had a beautiful place at Prattville, and he proposed to me to go into the tannery business with him. I consented, and on the next day started for Pennsylvania. I found that the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western

Railroad had just been completed, and had some large tracts of hemlock timber for sale. I told Mr. Pratt what I had found, and he sent me back to purchase this tract. I made all the contracts myself, and, returning, got from fifty to sixty men, and with them started the works. It was right out in the woods, and I cut down the first tree. We got up a sawmill and put up a blacksmith's shop, and I slept in that on a bed made of hemlock bark. So we went on, and it became the largest tannery in the country. I finally bought Pratt out, and afterwards sold it in New York to a firm at the head of which was a Mr. Leupp. About that time the panic of 1857 came, and of course everything was very much disturbed—confidence was gone in almost every kind of business, and money was almost impossible to get. I thought once or twice that we would fail, but we went through. Mr. Leupp afterwards committed suicide. That left the property in such a condition that litigation grew out of it."

That is a brief, a very brief, condensation of a very remarkable episode, from which Mr. Jay Gould, perhaps from modesty, left out all that is most characteristic. Mr. Pratt, of Prattville, was one of the most famous of American tanners. He had cleared 12,000 acres of wood to supply his tannery, and had tanned over one million sides of sole leather. He was an old man of seventy when he took up with the brisk, go-ahead young surveyor, whose heavy black eyes snapped with electric fire, and who, in his travels about the country, knew all about everybody and everything likely to help the business. Mr. Pratt put about \$60,000 into the new tannery which Jay Gould opened at Gouldsborough, Pa. Gould carried it on with characteristic energy, founding a bank, securing other tanneries, running the village, until Pratt took alarm. He had not the nerve to stand the racket, and he did not like Gould's method of financing. Gould went off to New York, and persuaded Mr. Leupp to advance him \$60,000 for a two-thirds interest in the tannery.

SUICIDE OF HIS PARTNER.

The next time Pratt complained Gould bought him out and installed Leupp in his place. Leupp in turn began to feel uneasy. Gould was a plunger. Leupp had made his fortune. He too took alarm at Gould's pace. The panic of 1857 which burst over the country completed his dismay. He found that Gould had not only bought all the hides in the market, but all that were to arrive in the next six months. Believing himself ruined, he committed suicide. "Who killed Leupp?" cried a voice in the crowd on Black Friday, many years later, and a hundred voices pealed back the answer, "Jay Gould." But the impartial historian must remark that this was a little unfair on Jay Gould. If an elderly wealthy man goes into partnership with a daring young speculator, it is hardly fair to hold the latter responsible if in the midst of a general panic the former commits suicide. Gould never seems to have had at any period in his career any difficulty in interesting the wealthiest and most powerful men in his schemes. He has himself said that it is just as easy to obtain the acquaintance and secure the friendship

of the most powerful as of the most insignificant, if only one will set about it in the right way.

Before Leupp shot himself Gould had arranged with Congressman Alley to take over Leupp's interest, and when Leupp died he arranged to buy out his heirs. There was a dispute as to the payment of interest on the capital during the time it was being repaid in installments, and each party decided to seize the tannery. Lee, Leupp's partner, was first in the field, garrisoning the tannery with an armed force of thirty or forty men.

AN APPEAL TO FORCE.

Gould's own account of his method of dealing with this difficulty was as follows:

"I quietly selected fifty men, commanding the reserve to keep aloof. I divided them into two companies, one of which I despatched to the upper end of the building, directing them to take off the boards, while I headed the other to open a large front door. I burst open the door and sprang in. I was immediately saluted with a shower of balls, forcing my men to retire, and I brought them up a second and third time and pressed them into the building, and by this time the company at the upper end of the tannery had succeeded in effecting an entrance, and the firing now became general on all sides and the bullets were whistling in every direction. After a hard-contested struggle on both sides we became the victors and our opponents went flying from the tannery, some of them making fearful leaps from the second story."

The account given by his enemies was much more picturesque:

Gould, as soon as he arrived, began active operations. He interested nearly the entire population of the place in his behalf. They knew him, and Lee was a comparative stranger. Gould told every one he met that he owned the tannery, that Lee and his cut-throats were endeavoring to get the property away from him, and that if they succeeded the business would go to wreck and ruin and the place would suffer a big loss. He had soon an armed gang of about one hundred and fifty men around him prepared to fight for him. They were a tough-looking set of men. He took them to the hotel, where he gave them an oyster supper, and then mounting an empty box addressed his forces, telling them to use no unnecessary violence, but to "be sure and get the tannery." This was probably the first and only speech Gould ever made in all his life. Filled with oysters and whiskey, the men made a determined charge on the tannery, Gould directing everything, but prudently keeping in the background, for he heard that Lee had a loaded musket ready for him. The battle was fierce but short. The barricaded doors were battered in and Lee's men were driven from the tannery. Two men were badly wounded. One of Lee's party was shot through the breast. Warrants were issued for the arrest of all concerned. Many of the men fled from the place never to return. Those arrested were afterwards released on bail.

Gould was victor; but his victory did him little good. Lawsuits were instantly set on foot, and at that time Gould had not risen to the dignity of keeping his own judge. The business was ruined.

IN NEW YORK—PENILESS.

Gould made his way to New York, not having, so the story runs, even so much money as would buy a

railway ticket. He paid his fare with borrowed money and landed in New York without a cent.

The astonishing good fortune that seemed to dog his footsteps continued to befriend him. He married the daughter of a wealthy merchant under circumstances that seemed to show that Jay Gould was not incapable of romantic affection. Although they were secretly married, the marriage was an exceptionally happy one. Whatever Jay Gould may have been to the world at large, he was almost an ideal husband and father.

HIS ENTRY INTO RAILWAYDOM.

His marriage supplied him with funds, but his first step on the road to fortune was made in a successful speculation. His father-in-law, Mr. Miller, secured the employment of Mr. Gould as manager of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad, connecting Troy and Saratoga. This road was under a cloud and its securities were selling for a few cents on the dollar. Here was Gould's opportunity. He managed the road well, made valuable and paying connections and brought it up to positive value. Meantime, little by little, Gould obtained possession of it all. He paid about five cents on the dollar for stock to all but Vanderbilt, who made him pay fifteen cents, and the consequence was that after selling out again he returned to New York with a clean credit of \$750,000.

His own account of the way in which he first became connected with railways is as follows:

"About that time," he said, "the panic of 1857 came on, and everything was very much disturbed. Railroad values after this time went down very low, and the first mortgage bonds of the Rutland and Washington Railroad were selling at 10 cents on the dollar. I bought all the bonds at that price, borrowing the money to pay for them. I took the entire charge of this road, and learned the business, as I may say. I was President, Secretary, Treasurer and Superintendent, had sole control, and I formed what was known as the Saratoga consolidation. The first road was sixty-two miles long. I had gradually drawn the road up, and I kept at work until finally we made the present Rensselaer and Saratoga consolidation. Meantime the bonds became good, and my stock also.

"A friend of mine came to me one night and said that the next day he must fail. He had bought Cleveland and Pittsburgh, but could not pay for it. He bought it at 60, and it was down to about 40. I told him, 'I will take half of what you have at that figure.' He agreed to this, and that was the way I became the owner of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh. As soon as it was found that there was some one there who could take care of it, the stock went up to 120. I took the road, and it was very successful. I paid dividends from the start, and finally I sold it out to the Pennsylvania road."

THE KEY TO FORTUNE.

He had found the key to his future fortune. The year before his death he is said to have explained to his sons the secret of his success.

He explained, so runs the story, the method of his great railroad operations, the keystone of which was to buy railroad stocks when the road was run down and the stock was cheap. He would then develop the road, boom the stock, and get out with a handsome profit. He gave illustrations of these methods, and urged his sons to follow in

his footsteps, keep on building up the great property that he would leave them, and thus maintain the name of Gould as a great power in the financial world.

Whether they do it or not, it will be well if it is only that feature of their father's career that they emulate.

III.—WAS GOULD A RASCAL?

George Hudson, England's railroad king, was not a pre-eminently great man. He hardly deserved to be gibbeted in Carlyle's *Latter-Day Pamphlets*. Jay Gould was a much more notable railroad king. Poor Hudson died more or less impecunious; Gould died worth \$75,000,000. Yet, of the two, Hudson was the honestest man. It is exceedingly difficult for an impartial outsider to decide whether Jay Gould was a curse or a benefactor to the American railroad system. Of course, to those who assume that he was a mere pirate and wrecker, this remark will seem absurd. But it is probable that Jay Gould himself believed that he had been beneficial to railway development, and, what is more remarkable, his opinion was shared by others who have some right to be heard on the matter.

A FRIEND'S ESTIMATE.

Mr. Connor, who knew him well, declared after his death:

You will find that every man who has had intimate business relations with Mr. Gould will tell you that his word was safe for them to enter into any operation, no matter of what magnitude, and that he was never known either to break his word or attempt to alter his verbal agreements. He was perfectly loyal to the men with whom he was associated and they were perfectly loyal to him. I think you will find that most of the men who condemned Mr. Gould had really never met him, did not know him when they saw him, and had no business relations with him either directly or indirectly.

AND AN ENEMY'S.

Mr. Anderson, who all his life was hostile to Jay Gould, was one of the commission appointed by President Cleveland to investigate the Union Pacific's affairs in 1887. He said:

"The developments before the Commission gave me an insight into the characteristics of Mr. Gould. Many intimate business connections with him have, as they continued, intensified interest in the man. One thing always impressed me, and it is interesting in connection with current statements and some popular impressions of the man. It is this: I have always found, even to the most trivial detail, that Mr. Gould lived up to the whole nature of his obligations. Of course he was always reticent and careful about what he promised, but that promise was invariably fulfilled."

There is no doubt that he was in many respects a magnificent man of affairs. Judge Dillon, after declaring that Gould, great as he was as a financier and railway manager, was still greater as a lawyer, thus summed up his estimate of his character:

HIS BUSINESS CAPACITY.

"Its cardinal points were courage, self-reliance, clear perception and ultimate knowledge of his business and

untiring industry. It is a great mistake to suppose that Mr. Gould was a mere speculator in properties. He was the most consummate railway manager that the country has ever produced. He knew everything about a railway from the rails to the locomotive, and from the brakeman's duty to that of the general manager. He could sit down and write a traffic contract, which is perhaps the most supreme test for a railway manager. He was a superb executive officer. He applied the military rule to his subordinates. 'I do not want processes, but results,' was his doctrine. His great genius consisted in a knowledge of the value of corporate properties and in perception of possibilities of profitable consolidation. When he acquired properties he bent his energies to develop them, and he had both the will and the strength to defend and protect them. . . . Mr. Gould was a man of intense activity. He kept his money invested in active enterprises, which gave employment to thousands and thousands of men. In fact, I think Mr. Gould's well-founded faith in the constant and steady growth of the country and the consequent prosperity of all legitimate and well-directed enterprises—was the main cause of his almost unexampled success. Mr. Gould never seemed to be content except in directing the management of active properties requiring constant supervision and good management to make them successful. He has probably wielded more power during the last fifteen years than any other man in the country, but with all this he was destitute of the least ostentation or display."

AS RAILROAD MANAGER.

Of his capacity, Mr. Harding, who had long served under him on the Union Pacific, says:

"I was continually surprised at the exact and technical knowledge which Mr. Gould had about some of the most obscure conditions affecting the branches over which I have charge. It was not so much a knowledge of road-bed or construction, although he was observant of these things even to details, but it was of the subtler and broader conditions which combined to affect the prosperity of communities, their wants and necessities, and consequently the prosperity of his railroads. He seemed to know all about every cross road and way station, just what kind of soil the locality had, and the character of the crops raised. He seemed to know not only what branches ought to be built, but where towns ought to be placed. This question of locating towns in a new territory requires far-sighted knowledge as well as observation."

A BLESSING RATHER THAN A CURSE.

It was not only his personal friends and employees who spoke well of him. Mr. Henry Clews, who frequently opposed and criticised him in Wall street, said:

"Gould has undoubtedly been one of the wonders of the world—abnormally great among men of affairs. He had many good qualities, he was generous to a fault, and was invariably true to his friends, but bitter and unforgiving to his enemies. Much of the spread of the railroad transportation system over our vast country is due to his remarkable enterprise, sagacity and organizing ability. Thereby great distances have been narrowed, and people living at far-off points of our big acreaged land have been brought in touch for business undertakings through his telegraph and railroad schemes; therefore, what Jay Gould has accomplished for the benefit of the country must be placed to his credit, and will be by most people, and it will, in my judgment, outweigh his shortcomings in the recollections of the man."

NOT A WRECKER, BUT A DEVELOPER.

Mr. Russell Sage spoke in the same sense:

"The Mr. Gould of 1872," he remarked, "was a different man from the Gould of 1892. He was misunderstood, misrepresented, maligned and abused. People said he was a wrecker. On the contrary, he was a developer, not only of his properties, but of the whole country. People seem to have lost sight of this. He has saved more men than any other man I ever knew. He averted more panics than any one else. He carried many a large operator through the panic of 1884 at great personal loss to himself, and I know of countless other occasions when many of us, thinking that the commercial interests of the country were jeopardized, got together and relieved the money market upon the suggestion of Mr. Gould. His judgment at such times was remarkable. He had a wonderful faculty of solving difficult problems and of extricating men and corporations from situations that seemed hopeless."

THE SOUL OF HONOR.

The most astonishing estimate of Jay Gould is, however, that of ex-Governor Cornell, who knew him for a quarter of a century, during the last half of which he met him twice or thrice every week:

"I regard Mr. Gould as one of the most remarkable men America has produced. As a business man he was the most far-sighted man I have ever known. He was the soul of honor in his personal integrity. His word passed in honor as good as any bond he could make. He was never a stock gambler. He had no more to do with Black Friday than you had. In all his transactions he meant always to be strictly just and took care to get what belonged to him. He never pretended to be a philanthropist. Indeed, he never made any pretensions of any kind. He knew what he wanted, and if he could accomplish his purpose by honorable means he seldom failed."

THE JUDGMENT OF HIS COLLEAGUES.

The resolutions passed after his death by the directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company assert the same thing in more specific terms. Disclaiming all eulogy, these directors, who had worked with him for a dozen years, placed on record the following "just and considerate estimate":

Among the many eminent men who in the history of this company have had a place in its counsels Mr. Gould was, in some respects, the most remarkable. The intellectual qualities to which he owed his almost unexampled success are not far to seek. Underlying all was his faith in the continued growth, advancement and prosperity of our country. He forecast the future with confidence, and saw in their earlier stages the coming values of such great properties as the Union Pacific, Missouri Pacific, Manhattan Railway and Western Union. He boldly risked all on the soundness of his judgment. His judgment concerning the values of corporate properties singly and of their possibilities for profitable combination amounted to positive genius—a genius in these lines probably never surpassed, if equalled. Acquiring these properties, he gave his energies to their development. This was not the hasty work of a day, but the slow work of years, as he died in the ownership of the large interests in these properties, to the growth and development of which he had so largely contributed. He was not merely or chiefly a speculator. He was at home in every depart-

ment of the service. He knew his properties intimately. He could instantly detect anything wrong. He inspected them in person regularly. He gave to his properties the benefit not only of his genius, but of his diligence and industry, which, until his health gave out, never tired. He did not invest his wealth in lands, or buildings, or governments, or established securities, and content himself with idly receiving their income. His industries gave daily employment to more than one hundred thousand men and support to their families. His enterprise contributed more largely to the opening and development of the Western and Southwestern parts of our country than that of any other man.

Mr. Norvin Green, the chairman of the Western Union, entered into more specific details as to the extent to which Gould, to his own knowledge, made personal sacrifices to help friends to avert panics.

A MUCH-MALIGNED MAN.

Mr. Morosini, his old friend and broker, roundly denied that Gould ever wrecked anything. He declared that the Erie was in a far better state when he left it than when he came to it, and that he was responsible for neither the railroad-stock flurry of 1869 nor the panic of 1873:

"A man would hardly precipitate a panic and lose his own money, would he? The panic of 1873 left Mr. Gould comparatively a poor man. He had more reason to regret the disaster than almost any one else concerned. I doubt if any man parted with more cash and securities than did Mr. Gould by reason of that catastrophe."

Of much more value than the statements of those his personal friends and agents is the estimate of a man like Mr. Chauncey Depew, representative of the Vanderbilt interests, against which Jay Gould waged war for so many years.

MR. CHAUNCEY DEPEW'S OPINION.

It will be seen that Mr. Depew attributes his fortune to an exercise of sound judgment, which was in the highest degree beneficial to the country:

"Mr. Gould's peculiar power was in his courage and wonderful coolness under the most trying circumstances. He had no faith in chance or luck in any enterprise in which he was engaged or any cause which he was fighting. He mastered not only the general conditions, but every detail.

"In determining upon a railway management which should cover a large territory he selected a field where he would not have to contest with old, well-established, thoroughly equipped and ably managed lines. Instead of taking the ordinary course of risking his fortune in fighting into the Pennsylvania, or the New York Central, or the Baltimore and Ohio systems, he took in hand the disorganized Southwest, created a combination of great strength and covering very large territory, and netted an enormous fortune from it. He possessed in a remarkable degree the genius for making money and of making it without the assistance of other people."

HOW HE MADE HIS MONEY.

One curious thing that comes out from these interviews published in the American press is the general agreement that Jay Gould's millions are not the result of his gambling. The net result of his gambling does not seem to have been gain, but loss. Mr.

Thomas G. Shearman, who acted as his counsel during the stormiest period of Gould's career, and who does not hesitate to speak plainly enough upon what he thinks wrong in his client's actions, distinctly asserts that the enterprises which brought him so much odium brought not profit, but loss. He said:

"While his success was owing, of course, to his shrewdness and sagacity, it was because those qualities were applied to different efforts than those which the world has generally credited as the source of his success. I am satisfied that he lost money by some of those speculations, pure and simple, which gave him the widest prominence. All his gold speculations, his stock speculations—I speak of those which were purely speculative as brokers use the term—generally resulted in losses. This is the most misunderstood fact in Mr. Gould's career. His shrewdness was in foresight and execution. He possessed the art of building up, as well as pulling down, a railroad. He had an eye for the future, and measured his plans by what he thought would be its demands. It was along these lines that he made his money. One of the most important factors in his execution of a deal was in concealing from others even an intimation of what he was going to do. Manipulation, alone and unaided, of men and concerns was his forte. In these accomplishments he never professed a regard for truthfulness. He was quite indifferent to the moral question of misleading people. He did not, however, make money by wreckage and fraud. He did not make money either out of those crises of 1869, 1873, and the Erie manipulations of 1868, which have been most strongly condemned."

THE SECRET OF HIS SUCCESS.

Mr. Ellery Anderson, who had studied his career and methods for years, says:

"Contrary to the popular impression, I do not think that the basis of Mr. Gould's fortune was made as a constructor or operator of railroads, or as a speculator, as we generally understand the terms. In that sort of speculation I think he lost as often as he won. But his successes were in an art which makes his genius rank higher than those which are generally recognized as his successes could do. Jay Gould was the absolute master of the art of creating co-ordinate boards of directors that had complete control of adverse interests. He persuaded himself that it was just—to put it mildly—to allow his representatives in both to vote upon both sides of transactions in which interests were adverse. This characteristic was the kernel of the genius of his successes, and his manipulations, first in the Erie; then in the Wabash securities; in the consolidation of the Kansas and Denver Pacific with the Union Pacific; in the deal between the Missouri Pacific and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas; in the International and Great Northern, and also, but perhaps not so directly, in the transactions with Manhattan Railway stocks and bonds in this city, proved it. These great business movements created no excitement in the outside world. The climaxes were not dramatic outside of stock circles. Yet in these he made fortunes. In some of them his profits aggregated from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000."

WERE THERE TWO JAY GOULDS?

Of course, it will be said in reply to this that there were two Jay Goulds—the Jay Gould of twenty-five years ago and the Jay Gould of the last ten years; and that the latter was as reputable a personage as the former was disreputable. That suggestion is helpful, no doubt, to a certain extent; but it will be

noticed that several of the men who speak most warmly of Jay Gould, notably ex-Governor Cornell and Mr. Morosini, roundly declare that he had nothing whatever to do with the wrecking of the Erie Railway. It will, however, simplify matters greatly if it is admitted that Jay Gould made his money, for the most part, by the exercise of a supreme capacity for railroad management and a keen instinct for discerning what properties were likely to improve in value, an almost unrivaled mastery of all the complicated legal considerations which have to be studied, not as in England in one court, but in all the courts of all the States through which the railway passed. As a gambler on the Stock Exchange he cannot be said to have held a very high rank; at least, it is not a very good certificate of character for a gambler that he lost money on all his great strokes. If Jay Gould had not been anything but a thimble-rigger, an ally of pirates—for that even his most intimate friends cannot deny—he would never have accumulated so many millions. The nearest analogy to his case would have been if the late Thomas Brassey had gone heavily to plunging on the racecourse and had lost a little more than he made by his bets. The capacity of the man as a great railway contractor and captain of industry would not be the least affected on that account.

IV.—THE STORY OF ERIE AND SOME OTHERS.

Jay Gould's dealings with the Erie Company constitute a chapter in the history of America that has often been told more or less in detail, but which in its totality is but imperfectly appreciated even by those who suffered by it. The campaign was not fought out with bayonet and rifle, but it was nevertheless one which absorbed a large portion of the energies and nervous excitement of the nation. The conflict was not between States, but between rival railway boards and rival magnates. For some years there was almost as much excitement generated in the struggles of the Vanderbilts and the Jay Goulds to control the rival railway systems as there was in the marching and countermarching of Lee and Grant. Sometimes this war was carried on by operators who cared as little for the welfare of the country through which the railway passed as any buccaneer for the prosperity of the region which he raided. But at other times the operator identified himself with the interests of the community, and devoted himself to the development of the territory, knowing that he would have the first charge upon every dollar which was earned by its inhabitants. There is little doubt that in some regions Gould was an operator of the latter class.

HIS ASSOCIATES.

It is difficult for any one who has access only to the public documents in connection with the Erie struggle to say that in the great campaign for the control of this railway Gould was not an operator of the buccaneer class. Ex-Governor Cornell is bold enough to declare that Mr. Gould improved the posi-

tion of the Erie Railway, but even he cannot deny that Gould was associated for several years with James Fisk, a man who, ex-Governor Cornell being judge, deserved to be shot three times over. It is impossible to dis sever Gould from Fisk, or Fisk from Gould. Fisk, by common consent, was a ruffianly scoundrel of the first water, and yet it was with this man that Gould went into some of the greatest enterprises of his life. He has only himself to blame if some of the tar sticks to his own fingers, even if Gould were not, as Fisk's friends assert he was, the leading conspirator of the band. W. M. Tweed, another crony of his, was equally disreputable.

THE ATTACK ON ERIE.

At the time when the great struggle for the Erie began there were two through railways connecting New York and the Western States. One was the New York Central and the other was the Erie. The New York Central was controlled by Vanderbilt, and the Erie had been under the control of Daniel Drew for fourteen years. Gould, although a successful operator in one or two small lines, was a young and comparatively unknown man. Few enterprises have seemed more hopeless than that on which he entered when he began his campaign against the Erie Railroad. Yet, in a very few weeks, with the expenditure of only \$72,000, he succeeded in buying sufficient shares on option, and obtaining possession of the proxies to vote Drew out of the presidency and establish his own man in his place. The votes which he had thus acquired for \$72,000 would have cost him \$4,000,000 if he had acquired them in the old way. The first thing Gould did after getting control of the railway was to charge it with the \$72,000 which he had spent in acquiring it.

THE CAPTURE, AND AFTERWARDS.

Gould and Fisk having thus recouped themselves for the outlay which they had made in order to get command of one of the leading lines of America, proceeded to utilize their vantage ground in order to make the Erie the foundation for a fortune. They decided to sell a great deal of the stock on speculation for a fall. Vanderbilt was then eagerly buying up stock in order to get the control of the Erie so as to terminate the competition which at that time was of the most cut-throat description between the Erie and the New York Central. Drew, while ostensibly going with Gould and Fisk, joined forces with Vanderbilt and assisted him in buying up the stock which Gould and Fisk were selling for a fall. The result was that the stock, instead of falling, kept going up. It rose from 68 to over 80. Unless the price could be brought down, Gould and his confederate stood in a fair way to be ruined. Gould thereupon issued \$5,000,000 worth of fraudulent stock, selling largely to Vanderbilt's people for \$4,000,000. The inevitable result followed. As soon as the facts were discovered, the Erie stock went down with a run. The Gould-Fisk speculation for a fall was brilliantly successful and Gould and Fisk had, besides, \$4,000,000 in hand as the proceeds of the sale of the fraudulent stock.

THE BATTLE IN THE LAW COURTS.

Legal proceedings were at once begun, and Gould and Fisk crossed the river to New Jersey, carrying with them their plunder. Endless injunctions and counter-injunctions were issued by different judges, and different courts issued contradictory orders with a recklessness which did much to bring American jurisprudence into disrepute; while some of them laid themselves open to the accusation that they were the kept judges of the parties concerned.

A prolonged period of litigation and of legislation followed. The interested parties had endeavored first to buy judges and then to buy the Legislature. Jay Gould unhesitatingly resorted to corruption to defend what he had acquired by fraud. He was elected president of the Erie Railway in 1868, and he remained president until 1870. During these years, as he told the committee that he had contributed large sums to carry on the elections, a million dollars were admitted spent in one year for "extra and legal services." Everything was charged on the india-rubber accounts. The committee commented in strong terms upon the reckless and prodigal use of money wrung from the people to purchase the election of the people's representatives, and to bribe them when in office. Jay Gould did not publicly own to the bribery, but he owned up without hesitation to the payment of money during the elections.

THE BUYING UP OF LEGISLATORS.

The following extract from his evidence is characteristic:

The legal account was of an india-rubber character. I gave large amounts in 1869, 1870, 1871 and 1872 in the Senatorial and Assembly districts. It was what they said would be necessary to carry the day in addition to the amount forwarded by the committee, and contributed more or less to all the districts along the line of the road. We had to look after four States—New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio. It was the custom when men received nominations to come to me for contributions, and I made them and considered them good paying investments for the company. In a Republican district I was a strong Republican; in a Democratic district I was Democratic, and in doubtful districts I was doubtful. In politics I was an Erie Railroad man all the time. We had friends on both sides—friends in a business way. The amounts contributed for the elections were large, but I could not give any definite estimate. No names occur to me at the moment. I am a poor hand to remember names. I had relations in several States. I did not keep separate what I paid out in New Jersey from what I paid out in New York. We had the same ground to go over there, and there has been so much of it—it has been so extensive—that I have no details now to refresh my mind. You might as well go back and ask me how many cars of freight were moved on a particular day.

At that time Gould was said to have three Supreme Court Judges in his pay. The money all came from the luckless Eries.

THE NET RESULT OF HIS OPERATIONS.

He was ousted at last by a combination of English shareholders, but not until he had swelled the indebt-

edness of the railway by \$64,000,000. The capital when he took command being only \$51,000,000, it is not very surprising that the stock paid no dividend until 1891. One of the witnesses before the committee declared that Gould had stolen \$12,000,000. He had issued stock whenever he wanted money. A curious parallel may be drawn between Jay Gould and Ismail Pasha. They both had properties which they used only as means for raising cash. They overloaded the markets with their depreciated paper. Eries which were once 125 went down to 25 under Jay Gould, and Ismail alone twice played almost as great havoc with Egyptians. At last both were overthrown, and their depreciated property has, under different management, resumed its position as dividend-paying stock. During all this fraudulent over-issue of Erie stock Gould was hand-in-glove with Jim Fisk, a depraved and dissolute ruffian who kept a harem at the Opera House, and delighted in driving about the streets in a chariot full of loose women, drawn by six prancing steeds. Gould's Presbyterian instincts—he had always been Presbyterian notwithstanding his conversion among the Methodists—must have been rudely shocked by his companion's manners and morals, but he found him useful, and the partnership lasted for years.

THE GOLD CORNER AND BLACK FRIDAY.

It was with Fisk that Gould entered into the famous attempt to corner gold which brought about the Black Friday panic of 1869. The scheme was a daring one and came near success. President Grant's brother-in-law was bribed, the Government was believed to be compromised, when suddenly the bubble burst and prices fell as rapidly as they had risen, and most of the conspirators were ruined. Not so Jay Gould, who, having timely notice, succeeded in covering himself at the expense of his associates. His treachery to Fisk on this occasion is usually referred to as the most cold-blooded act of villainy of which he was ever guilty. He could hardly have chosen a more fitting object. Fisk was a scoundrel, whose death soon after by the bullet of a man jealous of one of his harlot actresses rid America of a hideous scandal. But Gould, who had planned everything, betrayed Fisk without hesitation when the luck turned. General Garfield afterward drew up a Congressional report in which, speaking of this Black Friday, he says:

"Gould, the guilty plotter of these criminal proceedings, determined to betray his own associates, and, silent and imperturbable, by nods and whispers, directed all."

Of Fisk the same report makes the following remarks:

"The malign influence which Cataline wielded over the reckless and abandoned youth of Rome finds a fitting parallel in the power which Fisk held in Wall street when, followed by the thugs of Erie and the debauchees of the opera, he swept into the gold-room and defied both the street and the Treasury."

A THEME FOR ZOLA.

Some day there will be an adequate picture painted of the saturnalia of New York during this period.

Zola, and only Zola, could do it. Mr. C. F. Adams wrote of the Erie wars in these earlier stages severely enough, but he gave no picture of that wonderful pandemonium. He said:

"Yet freebooters are not extinct, they have only transferred their operations to the land, and have conducted them in more or less accordance with the forms of law, until at last so great a proficiency have they attained that the commerce of the world is more equally but far more heavily taxed in their behalf than would ever have entered into their wildest hopes, while outside the law they simply make all comers stand and deliver. . . . Gambling is a business now, where formerly it was a disreputable excitement. Cheating at cards was always disgraceful. Transactions of a similar character under the euphemistic names of 'operating,' 'cornering' and the like are not so regarded. . . . No better illustration of the fantastic disguises which the worst and most familiar evils of history assume as they meet us in the actual movement of our own day could be afforded than was seen in the events attending what are known as the Erie wars of the year 1868."

What a theme for a great serial is supplied by "Panama" in Paris and "Erie" in New York! But, unfortunately, the story of neither has ever been written in such a way as to enable the actors to live and move visibly before us.

THE SUPREME SMART MAN.

In mitigation of Jay Gould's machinations it may be said that he did with supreme ability what most financial people try to do without his capacity and without his success. It is also to be remembered that he did not artificially force up the price of the food of the poor. Other men have done that, and live to tell the tale with faces brazen and unashamed. Jay Gould, when he went scalping, went for rich men and capitalists like himself. He made war upon the stockholder, not upon the workman and the widow. Such, at least, was the plea which an eminent American made for him the other day—a plea which I confess seems a little far-fetched. But it is interesting to see the kind of abhorrence which Jay Gould excites even among men of his own class. As a rule those who achieve supreme success are admired by those who have sought in vain to emulate their exploits. But how few seem to admire Jay Gould! He succeeded in doing what all bulls and bears spend their time in trying to do. Anon bulls and bears unite in denouncing him. How odd a thing is money making on the Stock Exchange, when even the most complete success only seems to render the victor more utterly detestable!

THE UNION PACIFIC.

After Jay Gould passed through Black Friday he took hold of the Union Pacific, managing and developing it from 1873 to 1883. He told the Senate Committee:

I learned that it was saddled with a large floating debt, and that there were \$10,000,000 of bonds coming due within a month. It was in rather a blue condition. The directors were consulting who should be the receiver. I made up my mind that I would carry it through, and I told them that if they would furnish half of the money to pay

the debt I would furnish the other half. The stock went down to fifteen. It was a large loss, but still I kept right on buying, so when the turn came there did not seem to be any top to it. It went up to seventy-five, and I immediately went to work to bring the road up. I went out over it, started coal mines, and to the surprise of everybody it soon began to pay dividends and has never passed a dividend since. The Thurman Act closed my connection with the Union Pacific Road.

His successor, Mr. C. F. Adams, thought he had been more than free to the company, but the Pacific Railroad Commission reported in terms which all but charged Jay Gould with wrecking the railway. His own account was that he saved it, bringing up the value from fifteen to seventy-five, and establishing it as a dividend-paying concern.

THE MISSOURI PACIFIC.

His connection with the Wabash line resembles his connection with Erie, and was terminated by the intervention of Judge Gresham. Then he took the Missouri Pacific, which he bought for a plaything.

"The next great enterprise, if I may call it great," said Mr. Gould, in his testimony before the Senate Labor and Education Committee, "that I engaged in was the Missouri Pacific. I bought it one day of Commodore Garrison, or rather the control of it. I had a very short negotiation with him; he gave me his price, just as we are talking here, and I said: 'All right, I will take it,' and I gave him a check for it that day. At that time I did not care about the money made; it was a mere plaything to see what I could do. I had passed the point where I cared about the mere making of money; it was more to show that I could make a combination and make it a success. I took this road and began developing it, bringing in other lines which should be tributary to it. I developed new parts of the country, opened up coal mines, etc., and continued until, I think, we have now ten thousand miles of road.

"When I took the property it was earning \$70,000 a week. I have just got the gross earnings for the last month, and they amount to \$5,100,000, and we have accomplished that result by developing the country, and while we have been doing this we have made the country rich, developing coal mines and cattle-raising, as well as the production of cotton. We have created this earning power by developing the system. All this ten thousand miles is fully built; the roads pass through the States of Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, and the Indian Territory, and we go into Mexico."

THE CONTROL OF THE TELEGRAPH.

But this is not a history of American railways, nor even a biography of Jay Gould. I must therefore hurry on, merely mentioning that he controlled the Elevated Railroads of New York and acquired the chief interest in the Western Union Telegraph. This was early in 1881. His version of the story is given in this testimony to the Senate Committee on Labor and Education:

"I am interested in the telegraph," he told the committee, "for the railroad and telegraph systems go hand in hand, as it were, integral parts of a great civilization. I naturally became acquainted with the telegraph business, and gradually became interested in it. I thought well of it as an investment, and I kept increasing my in-

terests. When the Union Pacific was built I had an interest in a company called the Atlantic and Pacific, and I endeavored to make that a rival to the Western Union. We extended it considerably but found it rather up-hill work. We saw that our interest lay more with the Western Union. Through that we could reach every part of the country and through a small company we could not, so we made an offer to sell to Western Union the control of the Atlantic and Pacific. At that time a very dear friend of mine was the manager and I supposed that he would be made the manager of the Western Union, but after the consolidation was perfected it was not done, and I made up my mind that he should be at the head of as good a company as I had taken him from. The friend was General Eckert, and for him I started another company—the American Union—and we carried it forward until a proposition was made to merge it also into the Western Union. As the stock of the latter went down I bought a large interest in it, and found that the only way out was to put the two companies together. General Eckert became general manager of the whole system. Meantime I bought so much of its property and its earning power that I have kept increasing my interest. I thought it better to let my income go into the things that I was in myself, and I have never sold any of my interests, but have devoted my income to increasing them. This is the whole history of it."

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE TELEGRAPH.

Questioned by the committee on the possibility of the government buying the telegraph, Jay Gould replied:

"I think the control by the government is contrary to our institutions. The telegraph system, of all other business, wants to be managed by skilled experts, while the government is founded on the idea that the party in power shall control the patronage. If the government controlled it the general managers' heads would come off every four years, and you would not have any such efficient service as at present. The very dividend of the Western Union is based upon doing business well, keeping her customers and developing her business. If the Democrats were in power there would be a Democratic telegraph; if the Republicans came into power there would be a Republican telegraph, and if the Reformers came in I don't know what there would be. (Laughter.) I think it would be a mere political machine. I would be perfectly willing, so far as I am concerned, to allow the government to try it, to sell out our property, but it would be very unjust to take it away, the property of our own citizens, and make it valueless."

"Have you any idea what the government ought to pay?"

"I think that it ought to pay what it is worth, and no more. I think that the method that was provided in the law is a very just one, and I would be perfectly willing to let the government take it on those terms."

"What, in your opinion, is the Western Union property worth?"

"Well, I judge of property myself by its net earning power; that is the only rule I have been able to get. If you show me a property that is paying no more than the taxes, I don't want it. I want property that earns money. You might say that there is water in Western Union, and so there is. There is water in all this property along Broadway. This whole island was once bought for a few strings of beads. But now you will find this property valued by its earning power, by its rent power, and that

is the way to value a railroad or a telegraph. So it is worth what it earns now, a capital that pays 7 per cent."

"That would be \$100,000,000?"

"Yes, and it is worth much more than that, because there are a great many assets."

ON CAPITAL AND LABOR.

Mr. Gould's opinions were the reverse of socialistic. Mr. Gould said to the Senate Committee on Labor and Education:

"I have been all my life a laborer or an employer of laborers. Strikes come from various causes, but are principally brought about by the poorest and therefore the dissatisfied element. The best workers generally look forward to advancement in the ranks or save money enough to go into business on their own account. Though there may be few advanced positions to be filled, there is a large number of men trying to get them. They get better pay here than in any other country, and that is why they come here. My idea is, that if capital and labor are let alone they will mutually regulate each other. People who think they can regulate all mankind and get wrong ideas which they believe to be panaceas for every ill, cause much trouble to both employers and employees by their interference."

He was not, however, absolutely opposed to all intervention. To the Congressional Committee which investigated the Missouri Pacific strike, he said:

"I am in favor of arbitration as an easy way of settling differences between corporations and their employees."

ON TRUSTS.

Of course, he was in favor of trusts and corporations. In an interview with the *New York Herald* in 1881:

"Corporations," he said, "are going, we are told, to destroy the country. But what would this country be but for corporations? Who have developed it? Corporations. Who transact the most marvelous business the world has ever seen? Corporations." Again: "My theory of investments is this: To go into everything that promises a profit. For me, business possesses a very great fascination. I believe in this country—in its future. Unfortunately, I do not always succeed. I have been in a score, a hundred speculations from which I would gladly have withdrawn. But once in an enterprise it is very hard to leave it. We are all slaves, and the man who owns \$1,000,000 is the greatest slave of all, except he who owns \$2,000,000." Still again: "I am a mere passenger in all my undertakings. I am interested, not with one or a dozen men, but with thousands. No man can control Wall Street. Wall Street is like the ocean. No man can govern it. It is too vast. Wall Street is full of eddies and currents. The thing to do is to watch them, to exercise a little common sense, and on the wane of speculation, or whatever you please to call it, to come in on top."

NARROW ESCAPES.

"To come in on the top," that was always his ambition, and very frequently he succeeded. Sometimes, however, he was within an ace of being ruined. At least three or four times he was uncertain whether he would get through the day. In 1876, being short of Western Union, he was expecting to be obliged to put his shutters up any day. The Jay Cooke failure in 1873 found him long of stocks, and

he was practically gone. Only the closing of the Exchange saved him. In 1884, when the Western Union dropped to below \$50 a share, he again had a narrow squeak for his life. His thrilling hairbreadth escapes were numerous.

V.—PERSONALIA.

The personality of Jay Gould is well defined. He was one of the many small men who have made more history than the great. About 5 feet 6 inches in height and of slender figure, he was not an imposing personage. His complexion was swarthy, his eyes dark and piercing, his closely-trimmed whiskers black and streaked with gray, his forehead dome-shaped and his hair rather thin—such was Jay Gould. His voice was very low and mild. He weighed not more than 120 pounds.

PERSONAL HABITS.

He was more or less an invalid all his life. It has been said that he scarcely knew what it was to be without an ache. Certainly he was afflicted with dyspepsia and neuralgia for many years. He was of a very nervous temperament. His face had a faded yellow hue, looking at times waxy, yet few men took better care of themselves than Mr. Gould. It has sometimes been said that he occasionally overate, but this probably arises from the fact that the slightest intemperance in eating affected him more than most men. He was seldom out of bed later than eleven o'clock at night, except on those evenings when he would take his children and grandchildren to the theatre or circus.

He abstained absolutely from spirituous liquors and never used tobacco. His doctor told him a number of years ago that it wouldn't do him any harm to smoke a little, because it might divert his mind from the cares of business. He laid in a great supply of the most expensive Turkish cigarettes and essayed the feat. But it was a dismal failure and the office boys in the Western Union building reveled in the Turkish cigarettes which Mr. Gould threw away. A modest cup of claret was all he ever took at dinner and he cared nothing especially about the brand or quality.

SLEEPLESSNESS.

He was not a good sleeper. Mr. Shearman says: "In times of financial excitement or uneasiness he was at his desk by 8 o'clock each morning and often remained until 11 o'clock or midnight. I have frequently known him to go with no more than four or five hours' sleep." "Sometimes," says another authority, "at night it was almost impossible for him to sleep. It was necessary for some one to read to him by the hour. It would not do to let Wall Street know of his condition and nurses were not to be trusted. Night after night his confidential man, Belden, or some other trusted friend, would sit by his bedside reading him to sleep. It will interest Mark Twain, perhaps, to know that his works were Gould's favorite soporifics."

A DOMESTIC MAN.

Talking to Mr. J. G. Moore once about his own character, he said, on being told that he was the most unpopular man in the United States:

"I never notice what is said about me. I am credited with things I have never done, and abused for them. It would be idle to attempt to contradict newspaper talk and street rumors. As to enemies, any man in my position is likely to have them. With me the bitterest enemies have always proved to be men to whom I had rendered services. As a general thing, I do my best to be on good terms with everybody I come in contact with. I am not of a quarrelsome disposition. But, on the other hand, I have the disadvantage of not being sociable. Wall Street men are fond of company and sport. A man makes one hundred thousand dollars there and immediately buys a yacht, begins to drive fast horses, and becomes a sport generally. My tastes lie in a different direction. When business hours are over I go home and spend the remainder of the day with my wife, my children and the books of my library. Every man has natural inclinations of his own. Mine are domestic. They are not calculated to make me particularly popular in Wall street, and I cannot help that."

"THE MOST LOVABLE MAN I EVER KNEW."

Mr. Morosini said: "Mr. Gould was one of the most lovable men I ever knew. It was a pleasure to serve him. He was very appreciative, and never imposed a needless task upon any one. In the office he always took things easily and coolly. There was never any hurry or confusion. In his family he was the best of husbands, and I never knew a man who loved his children with such intensity as he did. He seemed to worship them all. He was a very companionable man, and there was a great deal of humor in his disposition. While he was not given to telling stories or cracking jokes himself, he enjoyed hearing others do so, and would laugh as heartily as the rest. He was very abstemious in his habits, but was exceptionally fond of coffee. Now and then he would sip a little wine, but he rarely took more than a spoonful at any time."

"There were many distinct characteristics about Mr. Gould," said Mr. Dillon. "I never knew him to utter a profane word, and he was as delicate and sensitive in temperament as a woman. Mr. Gould wrote and spoke capital English, but he never wrote a word that was not necessary."

NOT VERY RELIGIOUS.

He was never a communicant, but he frequently attended the Presbyterian church in his own country seat. The nearest approach to a religious sentiment he is ever known to have uttered was reported by his minister, Mr. Paxton, who said that Mr. Gould had told him that the Presbyterian Church was the best and truest religious organization in the country, and that its work of church extension was wise and hopeful for humanity. He was superstitious in some things. If he bought a certain number of shares on a deal and it turned out unfavorably he would take good care on the next deal not to buy that exact number. With all his mild ways, says a correspondent,

Mr. Gould was a first-class hater. It has been said that he got thoroughly angry once in six years, and when this period came around no power on earth could control him. Even against the advice of his lawyers he has precipitated discussions and adopted policies which were dangerously violent and needless. A case in point was when, in defiance of his lawyers, he raked up all the scandal against James Gordon Bennett and published it in his wrath against the Mackay-Bennett cable.

DANGER OF LIFE AND LIMB.

One result of the fierce animosity he excited was that he was constantly threatened with murder. One day he showed Mr. Moreton Frewen one of the letters he had just received. It was brief and to the point. It ran thus: "Jay Gould, on the day that my children are penniless your children shall be fatherless." Threatened men, however, seldom are killed. Jay Gould took precautions. Mr. Herkomer, who painted his portrait in London, says that "his expression always conveyed the idea of deep-seated trouble. I felt," said the artist, "that the true index of his power was the fine fibre of his sensitive nerve structure." He was at one time rather afraid of being kidnapped, and did not like to read articles in the papers pointing out how easily it might be effected. He was twice assaulted, but the only serious damage done was when Mr. Selover in 1877 struck him in the face in Broadway and then dropped him over an area railing some eight or nine feet deep. Selover declared that he had attacked Gould because Gould had been guilty of fraud, lying and duplicity.

HIS ABILITY TO HOLD HIS TONGUE.

Gould was extremely secretive. He employed several brokers, who never met in his presence. No one of them ever knew what instructions were given to any of the others.

In regard to Mr. Gould's business methods, Mr. Morosini said:

"Of course, he was very reserved. He never let the left hand know what the right hand did. His motto was never to say 'cat' until you had him in the bag. For instance, he asked me one day to call in about \$8,000,000—which we had loaned out. I followed his instructions; the money was collected; he said nothing to anybody about why he had called it in. I kept the money for nearly a month, when one day he told me that I might loan it out again, as he had no more use for it; that he had intended it for use in buying the Reading road, but the deal had fallen through, and therefore it might as well be drawing interest. That was the first I knew of what he had in contemplation when he called the money in. Then, again, when he bought the Missouri Pacific. His negotiations with Commodore Garrison were carried on for three months, and it was only when he asked me to draw checks and told me to whom they should be drawn that the whole thing came out."

THE HUMORS OF WALL STREET.

There is not much humor in the history of Gould, but there is one familiar joke which is of old standing:

One day, although his office in the Street was filled with

customers and friends, business was dull and Mr. Travers strolled over to the window and looked out. Of a sudden he yelled loudly and excitedly, "C-come h-h-here, b-b-boys! L-look, l-look!"

Every one rushed to the window, falling over each other in their eager hurry. They looked and saw nothing but Jay Gould on the opposite side of the street, whispering in the ear of one of his brokers. But that did not explain Travers' excitement.

"Well, what is it?" everybody asked; "what are you raising such a deuce of a row about?"

"L-look, l-look!" returned Travers; "did-don't you see? There's Je-Jay Go-Gould with h-his h-hands in h-his o-o-own per-per-pockets."

Another good story relates to the fierce rate-cutting war that raged between Vanderbilt of the New York Central and Gould of the Erie. Mr. Morosini tells the story as follows:

"At the time cattle were brought from Buffalo to this city at \$125 a carload. The Commodore reduced the rate to \$100. Fisk and Gould made a cut of \$25 less. The Commodore went to \$50. Erie then offered to bring cattle here at \$25 per carload, and when the Erie put the rate still lower Vanderbilt issued an order to bring cattle over the Central at \$1 a carload. The Commodore thought this would ruin the Erie's freight traffic. He waited to see what card Fisk and Gould would next play. Just as he was congratulating himself that not a steer was being carried over the Erie, while the Central was compelled to refuse business, he discovered that as in previous contests he had been outwitted. When the Commodore reduced the rate to \$1 per carload, Fisk and Gould purchased every cow and steer to be had west of Buffalo. They shipped them, not by the Erie, but by the Central, at the Commodore's own rate. They had sold enough in the city to make a fortune before Vanderbilt found out 'where he was at.'"

AS NEWSPAPER PROPRIETOR.

Mr. Gould was at one time a newspaper proprietor. The chronicler of the New York *World* says:

From 1880 to 1883 Mr. Gould owned the *World*. We have his own word (in an interview in the *World* in June, 1883) that he purchased the control of the paper from Col. Tom Scott, the famous Pennsylvania Railroad king, as a part of a negotiation which included also the purchase of the Texas Pacific Railroad. Mr. Gould said that Col. Scott appealed to him at Berne, Switzerland, in 1879, to take the road and the paper off his hands.

The *World* did not thrive under the ownership of Gould. It did not possess public confidence; its circulation had shrunk to 15,000 when Mr. Joseph Pulitzer purchased it in May, 1883. It then became a new paper.

PERIPATETIC LUXURIES.

In addition to the costly luxury of a paper, Gould owned a yacht, the *Atalanta*, which is now for sale for \$250,000. It is one of the swiftest steam yachts afloat, and is furnished like a palace. Mr. Gould also owned a private railroad car, especially constructed for his use by the Pullman Company. It is the longest car ever constructed by that company, being seventy feet in length, and containing an observation room, a parlor, a dining hall and sleeping rooms, besides the porter's quarters and the kitchen.

He naturally groaned over the shortcomings of European railways. Interviewed one day when at Marseilles, he said:

"We have got some things yet to learn from the Old World," when speaking of the splendid docks at Marseilles, "but in all essential respects in the form of government, of national character, resources and opportunities, we have the great country of the future, and the more I see of foreign countries the better American I am."

He had three acres of greenhouses, with the finest collection of flowers and plants in the New World. One of them was an eighth of a mile long. He was like Mr. Chamberlain, whom he resembled in many other respects, in being passionately fond of orchids, and he was never so happy as when wandering about under the palms and roses.

STRIKES.

It was Gould who first taught the Knights of Labor that capital also could fight. In 1886, when there was a great strike on the Missouri Pacific, Mr. Gould put down his foot, and he said he would crush that strike. His friends begged him to compromise. Under no circumstances would he do so. He crushed the strikers, and it was the first great blow the Knights received. Mr. Gould was a fighter always.

Some of Mr. Gould's sayings were:

The best men are always looking upward to something better. They don't care how long they have to wait to attain it.

It has been my experience that men who are industrious will succeed. You can almost always find something behind the failure of a man.

There is no part of the map of the United States upon which you can lay your hands and not find the classes who have in them the elements of success succeeding. As for the others, they would fail in Eldorado.

I believe that men should be so educated that if they found no room in a certain industry they could turn their hand to something else.

Nothing is so easily frightened as capital.

HIS TOMB.

This article would be incomplete without some account of the mausoleum which the millionaire built as his last resting place, at a cost, including the site, of \$130,000. It is in shape and architecture a Greek temple. It has often been compared to the Parthenon, but while it does somewhat resemble that famous structure, it is of a different style of architecture, the Parthenon being Doric and the mausoleum Ionic. It is what is technically called a Greek hexastyle peripteral temple. It has six columns in front and eleven on each side. It more nearly resembles the temple of Theseus than any other ancient building. The appearance of the front of the tomb is as if one column were missing and back of the open space one can see the great doors of bronze, paneled and decorated, which open into the mausoleum. The upper parts of the doors are composed of a network of interlacing vines and cherubs' heads. The outer part of the building is of granite, but the interior is of pink and cream-colored Tennessee marble, highly polished. A stained glass window, six feet high and seven feet wide, admits light into the tomb. The window is at the rear, facing the great doors. There are twenty catacombs, ten on each side. The roof of the hall is a

solid slab of granite weighing six tons. The sloping roof outside, over this, is composed of slabs of granite thirty-two feet long. The border of the ceiling is paneled with egg and dart molding. The floor is one plain marble slab. Each catacomb is seven and one-half feet long and two and one-half feet wide. Between the lower end of the catacombs and the outside of the wall of the tomb is a thickness of eighteen inches. The outer part of this thickness is, of course, granite, but facing the interior the walls are of light pink and cream-colored Tennessee marble, highly polished. The light enters the crypt through a stained glass window in the back. This window, which is six feet high and three feet wide, pictures a choir of angels. The whole temple weighs about three hundred tons and rests on a solid concrete foundation eight feet thick.

VI.—A MORAL FOR MILLIONAIRES.

If we judge Jay Gould according to the impress which his character seems to have made upon the men of his own generation not personally acquainted with him, we would have to rank him very low in the scale of created beings.

"He was a broker," says Henry Adams in his history of the gold conspiracy, "and a broker is almost by nature a gambler, perhaps the very last profession suitable for a railway manager. In character he was strongly marked by his disposition for silent intrigue. He preferred, as a rule, to operate on his own account without admitting other persons into his confidence, and he seemed never to be satisfied except when deceiving every one as to his intentions. There was a reminiscence of the spider in his nature. It is scarcely necessary to say that he had not a conception of a moral principle."

That may be said to represent, not unfairly, the moderate view of his critics. The "reminiscence of a spider" is good, distinctly good. But the whole carnivora has been ransacked to find analogies for Jay Gould. He has been a vulture, a viper, a wolf, a fox, a bear, and no one knows what other animals of prey. There is little doubt that Jay Gould did not shed crocodile tears over his victims any more than Napoleon did over the Prussians and Austrians whom he crushed at Jena and Austerlitz. But, just as it is possible for great warriors to be very humane, so it is possible for eminent financial operators to preserve their "bird in their breast," and, as a matter of fact, many of the kings of Wall street and of the Bourse have in the midst of their acquisition preserved a love of their fellow men as well as for their fellow men's cash.

A GOOD MAN OUTSIDE FINANCE.

Jay Gould was faithful to his wife, devoted to his children, and his character outside his all-absorbing devotion to money-making seems to have been tolerably simple and exceptionally good. He loved his friends and hated his enemies; there was no Phariseism about him, and neither was there any of the ordinary vices. Calumny itself never attached any

scandal to his name—other than financial. He seems to have paid his men well, to have rewarded liberally those who served him. He never went into society, being shunned rather than courted by the first families of New York. He was singularly free from affectation, and if there was a man diligent in business it was he. His taste in art seems to have been by no means bad. He was fond of reading. His one passion beyond that of getting money was the cultivation of flowers.

BUT WAS HE A GOOD MILLIONAIRE?

All this, it may be said, is beside the mark. As an individual, as a husband, as a father, and as a florist, he may have been ideal. But it is as a millionaire he must be judged, and as a millionaire he must be condemned or acquitted. That is to say, the judgment will go for or against Jay Gould, not upon the method in which he utilized the faculties and opportunities which are common to the whole human family, but as to the use he made of the exceptional faculties and opportunities that lay within his reach. In the plutocratic democracy, such as the United States, the millionaire is the king. His friends have again and again asserted that no man in the whole country was more powerful than Jay Gould. What use did he make of his millions? They say that he employed them to develop the resources of the great Southwest, to extend the telegraph system, and to generally promote the material welfare of the country. Well and good; that may be true, but of course there is another side to all this, and there are many who maintain that, even from a material progress point of view, the United States would have got on better if Jay Gould had never come out of the cellar in which his father locked him the first time he played truant. Those who take this view have a curious confirmation in the fact that within a week of Jay Gould's death the value of the stocks in which his fortune was locked up increased greatly. It was estimated at no less than \$4,000,000.

But is that all? His friends reply that he used his wealth not merely for the promotion of the material development of the United States, but for the prevention of panics, and in many cases for the saving of his friends from imminent ruin.

It may be so; the millionaire, with all his money-bags round about him, is driven by the instinct of self-preservation to endeavor to prevent catastrophes which would certainly impair the value of his securities.

Then, as to the saving of his friends, that is quite possible. All those who were in the inner circle declare that he was kindly dispositioned and inclined to help where he could.

HIS CHARITIES.

Then they say further that, despite the evidence afforded by his will, in which \$70,000,000 were left to his heirs, without a single cent being devoted to public charities or works of beneficence, that he had been extremely generous during his lifetime. But in strict accordance with the evangelical precept, he had not let his left hand know what his right hand did. It

may be so, but it is to be regretted that he did not carry out other evangelical precepts, for nothing could be greater than the secrecy with which he covered all such beneficence. The secrecy is, indeed, so great that most people believe that no such beneficence existed. On one occasion it is said that he gave \$10,000 to a Presbyterian building fund, and that stands out as almost the only gift of any importance that he is said to have made. Dr. Green declares that his noble impulse and generous benefactions are known only to those who were intimately acquainted with him. The directors of the Missouri also lay stress upon these personal qualities of which the world knows nothing:

"Of the personal qualities of Mr. Gould we may record the just estimate of those who, by long and intimate association with him, have been made, as we believe, fit judges. Mr. Gould was a man of tried personal and moral courage, a kind, considerate and generous friend, modest and gentle in demeanor, moderate in speech, judicial and just in his judgments. To those whose business and personal relationship to him had been longest and closest he was most endeared."

According to Mr. Morosini:

"Mr. Gould gave away many fortunes in his lifetime. He always concealed his generous deeds, because rich men are besieged by beggars all the time. In one instance I was made the agent in a gift of \$65,000 to one man out West whom Mr. Gould wished to befriend. No one ever heard of it. Several years ago it was telegraphed from Richmond that some unknown Northern man had responded to the appeal of those in charge at Mount Vernon and had purchased additional acres of land to be added to the old Washington estate. It turned out that Mr. Gould had bought the property and turned it over to the Mount Vernon people."

THURLOW WEED'S TESTIMONY.

The most remarkable statement, however, is that of the well-known philanthropist, the late Mr. Thurlow Weed, who in 1879 spoke as follows on this subject:

"I am Mr. Gould's philanthropic adviser. Whenever a really deserving charity is brought to my attention, I explain it to Mr. Gould. He always takes my word as to when and how much to contribute. I have never known him to disregard my advice in such matters. His only condition is that there shall be no public blazonry of his benefactions. He is a constant and liberal giver, but doesn't let his right hand know what his left hand is doing. Oh, there will be a full page to his credit when the record is opened above."

If so, it is to be sincerely hoped that it will be to his credit hereafter, for it certainly has not been put to his credit at present. As an illustration of this, take the following extract from the sermon preached by the Rev. G. Inglehart, in Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church on the Sunday after his death:

Gould, with his seventy millions, was one of the colossal failures of our time. He was a purely selfish man. His greed consumed his charity. He was like death and hell—gathering in all, giving back nothing. To build up an immense fortune for one's self by fraud is a disgrace to the age, a mockery to virtue, a menace to public welfare. The love of money was the root of all evil in him. The motive that softens the footsteps of the burglar, that

nerves the arm of the highwayman, was the same that prompted Gould to break his neighbor up to build himself up.

THE SECRECY OF HIS BENEFACTIONS.

In contrast to this sweeping denunciation of Gould's conduct, take the following story from an American paper of the way in which Gould disposed of his charity:

A pretty story is told of the charity organization society that existed in Mr. Gould's own household. Its sessions were held each morning after breakfast. Like other rich men he was assailed constantly with showers of begging letters. These were regularly sorted out every morning and each member of the family chose as many from the pile as desired until none were left. If a letter appeared to describe a case of real need it was placed in the centre of the table. The others were burned.

Then ensued quiet investigation, conducted as secretly as the operations of the closest detective bureau. People in want were given aid commensurate with the needs of the particular case, but were never able to thank the donor, for the identity of the giver was never disclosed. In this way, it is said, many hundreds of poor people were relieved.

Another method employed was to look up cases of distress independent of the petitions poured in by mail. To just what extent this charitable work was carried on will never be known, for those conversant with it will not speak of it.

It is, of course, an open question as to how far it is right and proper for a man of immense wealth to perform his charities in such a way that no one knows that they are being performed. No doubt the letter of the commandment might be pleaded in favor of the practice. But when the use of the wealth in every other direction is open and above-board, to conceal its employment in charitable and public service is to practically destroy the whole force of example.

GRANTING ALL THAT—THEN?

But when all that is admitted, even if we grant that Jay Gould used his fortune for the purposes of development and not for purposes of wrecking railroads, if we admit that he used his immense wealth for steadying and not for disturbing the market, if we admit that he frequently saved private friends from imminent catastrophe threatening ruin, and that his personal beneficence was as great as Mr. Morosini claims, that does not answer the question whether Jay Gould as a millionaire has fulfilled the functions for which millionaires were created or were permitted to exist. It cannot be said to be a very happy result of the exercise of his stewardship that he is held by nine out of every ten men to have denied altogether the existence of any such stewardship. If he recognized it he has caused his good to be evil spoken of by the way in which he openly used the money power. No doubt a good deal may be said in defense of using money to buy votes in a Legislature which is universally corrupt. That is the defense which Mr. Morosini makes for Gould's purchase of Senators and Assemblymen at Albany:

Mr. Gould was at Albany a good deal. He had to be,

for no one even of his ability could have protected Erie against the legislative assaults continually made upon it. I know that when Tweed was in the Senate members of the Legislature were bought like so many cattle. It was perhaps the most corrupt Legislature we ever had. In order to preserve a railroad you had to light fire with fire, as the saying is.

But it cannot be said that a millionaire who uses his millions in order to bribe deputies in corrupt constituencies, and who further employs his wealth to induce judges to prostitute the judgment seat, has justified the possession of his millions to the consciences of his fellow-countrymen. It is true that Jay Gould did not spend his money over kept mistresses, but he spent it over kept judges, which is at least as bad.

THE MONEY POWER IN POLITICS.

But that is not the only offense which is alleged against him for the misuse of his money. It is asserted, with much detail, in a recent number of the *New York World*, that the presidential election which placed Hayes in power in the presidential chair, was decided by the corrupt use of Gould's money. Tilden had a majority of votes, but Gould, who had committed himself to the support of Hayes, hearing that the members of the Electoral College in Louisiana and the Carolinas were amenable to influence, he dispatched astute emissaries to those States with power to draw upon his money, with the result that Mr. Hayes, although he was in a minority, was declared elected. Here we have an instance of the money power polluting the very arcanum of national life. When we hear of corrupt State legislatures and venal municipalities, we console ourselves by reflecting that the National Congress is free from such reproach, and that especially in the choice of a President we have an intelligent democracy exercising its highest functions in the full light of day without fear or favor, and with entire freedom from all the tyrannies and corrupting influences that infest older civilizations. But what can we make of a story such as this of Gould thrusting Tilden out of the Presidential chair, to which he would otherwise have succeeded, and installing therein a nominee of his own. Surely this is the abomination which maketh desolate, set up in the Holy of Holies.

HIS SINS OF OMISSION.

But, after all, it is not so much by the direct abuse of the power which money gives that the millionaire of to-day will be weighed in the balance and found wanting. It is not so much the sins of commission as those of omission which lie piled at his door. The wealth of such men as Jay Gould is a sceptre of power. The failure to exert that power in the promotion of the great causes which mark the progress of humanity is an offense which cannot be atoned for by any amount of the tithing of mint, anise and cumin. Private beneficence, even on the most lavish scale and conducted in the most secret way, can no more compensate for the failure to exert the authority and influence that a millionaire possesses in stemming the

tide of vice, ignorance and savagery, and in promoting the advent of a higher and nobler life. The regular attendance at a parish church does not justify a monarch in allowing his frontier to lie open to the incursions of the foe. Of the millionaire, more than of other men, may it be said, in "getting and spending we lay waste our powers;" but in the case of the millionaire it should be "getting and hoarding we lay waste our powers." It was computed that a round the bier of Jay Gould were gathered some dozen men whose united fortunes amounted to one hundred millions sterling.

WHAT MILLIONAIRES MIGHT DO.

What could not these men do if they were to band themselves together in a sacred league to make war upon all those things which they themselves would unanimously agree were evils afflicting mankind? They will reply, no doubt, that they have not so much as a moment to think of the disposition of such vast questions. The task that absorbs their time and consumes their energies is that of seeing that their investments are safe, and that their constantly accruing millions are profitably invested. Mr. Russell Sage, in September, 1890, said: "Mr. Gould cannot begin to use even a small portion for his own personal use—even a small part of the interest which his dividend money alone would yield. He must reinvest it, and he does reinvest it. It is safe to say that he takes this money as the dividend period comes around and buys other securities." In other words, they have got so much to do in the getting and hoarding that they have neither inclination nor time, or they have no time even if they have the inclination to concern themselves about its disposition. Such a position is a dangerous one for them to take up. Great wealth, unless greatly used, will not be left long in the administration of individual men. If it be true that the getting and hoarding absorbs the whole of the gray matter in the millionaire's brain, then we

shall not have long to wait before we shall see the crystallizing of the inarticulate unrest of the suffering multitude in the conviction that there should be a division of labor, and that while the millionaire should be allowed to get his millions, the elected representatives of the democracy should decide the way in which it should be spent and distributed. The millionaire would thus be relieved of the burden of looking after his millions, and could devote the whole of his time and energy to the more congenial task of amassing them.

WHAT DEMOS WILL DO IF IT IS NOT DONE.

No necessary work can long be left neglected, and if millionaires will not distribute their own wealth and use their great position with great souls and hearts, they will find that they will come to be regarded by the hungry and thirsty Demos much as compensation reservoirs are regarded by the inhabitants of the cities who have constructed them to replenish the stream which their thirst would otherwise drink dry. These great fortunes of 70 millions and 100 millions and 300 millions of dollars will come to be regarded as the storage service upon which mankind draw in seasons of scarcity and drought. That is the use which society will make of its millionaires if millionaires do not anticipate the inevitable by utilizing their millions. Some people imagine that the progress of democratic socialism will tend to discourage the accumulation of these huge fortunes; it is more likely that Demos will regard his millionaires as the cottager regards his bees. These useful insects spend the livelong summer day in collecting and hoarding up in their combs the golden plunder of a thousand flowers, but when the autumn comes the bee wishes to take its rest and to enjoy the fruits of its summer toil. But the result does not altogether correspond with the expectations of the bee. A few more Jay Goulds and the autumn of the millionaires will be near at hand.



THE GOULD MILLIONS AND THE INHERITANCE TAX.

BY MAX WEST.

THE announcement that the State of New York will receive an inheritance tax of about \$700,000 from the estate of Jay Gould has called forth a sharp discussion of this mode of taxation in the newspapers. While some writers maintain that the share of the State should be much larger, others condemn the tax as unjust and pernicious. Lawyers and laymen have pronounced it unconstitutional; it has been styled "an infamous measure of taxation," "a penalty on death," "stealing from the estate by legislative authority," "an outrage that can only find precedent in Oriental autocratic governments." It has been objected to as double taxation, which will be sure to drive away capital. "Tax the property of the people all that is necessary," writes a clergyman, "but don't step in between father and son in an unrighteous manner." "Never since the obnoxious Stamp act was passed by England," declares another New Yorker, "has any statute found its way into our books which was more invidious and hateful."

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

Yet nearly every civilized country in the world has an inheritance tax as part of its fiscal system; and in many countries Mr. Gould's estate would have paid much more than \$700,000. In France or Italy the share of the State would have been about a million dollars; in England, nearly three millions; in Ontario or Victoria, more than three and a half millions. In most of the American commonwealths, on the other hand, there would have been no tax whatever, though in a few States the comparatively small bequests to the brother and sisters would have been taxable, and if Mr. Gould had lived in Chicago his estate would have paid some \$72,000 toward the support of the Cook County probate court. If he had died two years ago his estate would have paid no tax in New York, for it was only in 1891 that the Legislature imposed the one per cent. tax on direct inheritances of personal property, in the case of estates exceeding \$10,000 in value. Yet the estates of two or three other rich New Yorkers who died after the introduction of the five per cent. collateral inheritance tax in 1885 have contributed very respectable amounts to the State Treasury. The estate of Mrs. A. T. Stewart has paid more than \$300,000 and that of Henrietta A. Lenox more than \$200,000, while the collateral bequests of William H. Vanderbilt have yielded taxes amounting to \$81,000. The Gould estate will certainly pay much more than any of these, though the amount cannot be accurately stated until the property has been appraised. The heirs will probably take advantage of the five per cent. discount for payment of the tax within six months, and something like \$10,000 will be retained by the Comptroller of New York City as his compensation for representing the State in the appraisal and for collecting the tax.

THE TAX IN OTHER STATES.

Collateral inheritances alone are now taxed in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia, Connecticut, Massachusetts and New Jersey, and they have at various times been taxable in several other States. The tax has existed in Pennsylvania since 1826, in Maryland since 1844 and in Delaware since 1869. In the other States it is of more recent date; Massachusetts adopted it in 1891 and New Jersey only last spring. The rate is in most cases five per cent., but in Maryland and West Virginia it is two and one-half per cent., and in Delaware it varies from one per cent. for brothers and sisters to five per cent. for distant relatives. Bequests for charitable and educational purposes are generally exempt, as well as small amounts in other cases. Cook County, Illinois (including Chicago), has a system of probate fees which amounts to an inheritance tax of one mill in the dollar and which applies to direct as well as collateral heirs when the estate exceeds \$2,000. At the recent session of the Vermont Legislature a bill for a five per cent. collateral inheritance tax was rejected after passing one house; but Vermont has a system of probate fees amounting to two-fifths of a mill in the dollar.

A NEW CANADIAN TAX.

Last spring an inheritance tax with many interesting features was adopted in the province of Ontario. It is noteworthy alike for its generous exemptions and for its high rates on estates which are not exempt. The tax applies only to estates of more than \$100,000 where the property goes to direct heirs, and only to estates of more than \$10,000 in other cases. The rates are two and one-half per cent. for direct heirs when the value of the estate is between \$100,000 and \$200,000; five per cent. for direct heirs when the estate exceeds \$200,000 in value, and for the grandparents, brothers and sisters and their descendants; and ten per cent. for other persons. The purpose of the tax, as set forth in the preamble of the act imposing it, is to defray a part of the cost of the asylums, hospitals and other charities maintained by the province.

IN AUSTRALASIA.

The "duties on estates of deceased persons" form one of the chief sources of revenue in Australasia. The rates are progressive in most of the colonies; in Victoria the maximum is 10 per cent., applying to estates of more than £100,000. The widow and children pay one-half the schedule rates. In New South Wales the maximum is 5 per cent. and no favor is shown the direct heirs. In South Australia, on the other hand, the succession duty is graduated from 1 to 10 per cent., according to relationship alone; and there is a probate duty in addition. Until recently the highest rate in Australasia has been the 13 per cent. maximum of New Zealand; but by an act of

last October Queensland now takes 20 per cent. of large amounts bequeathed to persons not related to the testator. Tasmania has a slightly progressive tax, levied on personalty alone.

At the Cape of Good Hope the inheritance tax was introduced nearly thirty years ago. The rates are from 1 to 5 per cent., according to relationship.

IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

The United Kingdom has a complicated system of "death duties," as Mr. Gladstone has named them, known separately as the probate, account, legacy, succession and estate duties. The probate duty, which must be paid before the estate can be settled, and the account duty on gifts, which, strictly speaking, is not a death duty at all, apply to personalty alone, and the rates approximate 3 per cent. The legacy duty on personal property and the succession duty on realty and settled personalty are graduated according to relationship. The estate duty is an additional 1 per cent. tax on property amounting to £10,000 or more; so that its effect is to make the death duties slightly progressive. There is an annual tax in lieu of death duties on corporations. A municipal death duty for London is a possibility of the future.

IN CONTINENTAL EUROPE.

The heaviest inheritance taxes on the Continent are levied in Switzerland. In Geneva distant relatives pay 15 per cent. In six cantons the rates are progressive. When there is no will, the little canton of Uri taxes distant relatives 25 per cent., and even more on the excess above 10,000 francs.

In Germany the *Erbschaftsteuer* nowhere applies to direct heirs except in Alsace-Lorraine. Herr Miquel tried to extend the Prussian tax to direct heirs in 1890, but failed. The rates in Prussia are from 1 to 8 per cent., according to relationship.

The French law taxes the gross value of the property, without allowing deduction for debts—an unusual feature, which has caused much dissatisfaction. The maximum rate is $11\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

Austria, Italy, Spain, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Norway, Russia, Poland, Roumania, Monaco, all have inheritance taxes.

WHAT THE COURTS HAVE HELD.

The constitutionality of the American statutes has repeatedly been tested in the courts, and has nearly always been upheld. It has been sustained by the highest courts of New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maryland and North Carolina; but similar laws have been declared unconstitutional by the supreme courts of New Hampshire and Minnesota. In both of these States the tax was established for the purpose of defraying the cost of the probate courts. The Minnesota law required the tax to be paid before the estate could be settled, and the court therefore held that it was a tax upon the obtaining of justice, in violation of the provision that every one "ought to obtain justice freely and without purchase." In New Hampshire the tax was held to violate the constitutional requirement of proportionality of taxation, by

the exemption of direct heirs. Said the Court: "It is plainly founded upon pure inequality, and is simply extortion in the name of taxation; and it can therefore never be sustained in this jurisdiction so long as equality and justice continue to be the basis of constitutional taxation." The court made a distinction between the constitution of New Hampshire and those of Virginia and Maryland, under which the tax had been sustained, saying that the latter required only taxes on property to be uniform, and that the inheritance tax had been held not to be a tax on property. This distinction, however, existed only in the mind of the New Hampshire judge; it was only by the interpretation of the courts that the rule of uniformity and equality had been limited to the property tax in Virginia and Maryland. The Virginia court expressly stated that the language used in the constitution was broad enough to cover everything; yet it was held not to invalidate the inheritance tax. The United States Supreme Court has sustained both the tax which Louisiana formerly imposed upon foreign heirs and the federal inheritance tax which formed a part of the internal revenue system during the Civil War. In the former case Chief Justice Taney decided that the tax was simply an exercise of the power of the State to regulate inheritance; but the federal tax was held to be imposed by virtue of the taxing power of the government.

THE JUSTICE OF THE TAX.

From the standpoint of political economy, as well as of law, the inheritance tax may be regarded either as a tax or as a limitation of inheritance. For at least a century, economists and statesmen have been pointing out glaring anachronisms in the existing law of inheritance. Jeremy Bentham proposed to abolish intestate inheritance except in the case of immediate relatives, and to limit the power of bequest of childless testators. John Stuart Mill went further, and proposed to limit absolutely the amount which any one should be allowed to take either by inheritance or bequest. The existing laws make it easy to forget that inheritance and bequest are not natural rights, nor even necessary consequences of the right of private property; and to many these proposals of Bentham and Mill seem almost communistic utterances. Yet no one has ever been able to give a good reason for the operation of intestate inheritance in modern times between distant relatives—relatives so distant that they know and care nothing of one another. As for Mill's proposal to set a limit to the amount of inheritances and bequests, it has within a few years been revived in so conservative a body as the Illinois Bar Association, and a bill for the purpose was introduced in the Illinois legislature in 1887.

WHAT MESSRS. CARNEGIE AND BELLAMY THINK.

The limitation of inheritance by means of a progressive inheritance tax is advocated alike in the writings of one of America's most talked-of millionaires on the one hand and in the platform of the Knights of Labor and the organ of the Nationalists on the other. Mr. Andrew Carnegie and Mr. Edward Bel-

lany agree perfectly in this matter; both would like to see an inheritance tax rising as high as fifty per cent. in the case of multi-millionaires. Four years ago Mr. Carnegie wrote as follows: "Of all forms of taxation, this seems the wisest. Men who continue hoarding great sums all their lives, the proper use of which for public ends would work good to the community, should be made to feel that the community, in the form of the State, cannot be deprived of its just share. By taxing estates heavily at death the State marks its condemnation of the selfish millionaire's unworthy life."

SOME LESS RADICAL VIEWS.

But it is not necessary to be so radical as Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Bellamy in order to uphold the inheritance tax. It has been defended simply on the ground that as inheritance and bequest are institutions of positive law, by which the orderly transfer of property from the dead to the living is made possible, the State should receive a premium for permitting and carrying out the transfer. It certainly seems no more than fair that the cost of probate courts should be defrayed, in large part at least, by those who receive the chief benefit from their existence; and in several of the American commonwealths the adoption of a moderate inheritance tax has been due to this consideration.

Again, the inheritance tax may be regarded as a property tax paid once in a lifetime instead of once a year. The collection of this tax makes it possible to diminish other taxes, and each estate simply pays once for all, and at the most convenient time possible, what it would otherwise have paid in annual installments. Or, the payment may be regarded as in lieu of taxes which have been evaded when lawfully due. It is notorious that vast amounts of personal property escape taxation; and it seems to have been this fact which led the New York legislature to tax direct inheritances of personal property alone.

From the standpoint of the heir, an inheritance is a sudden increase of wealth without labor on his part; a sort of accidental income, which manifestly increases his ability to contribute to the support of the government. The death of the head of a family may be a positive economic loss to the wife and minor children who depended upon his exertions for their support; but in any case where property goes to collateral relatives, or even to self-supporting adult sons, there is a distinct increase of tax-paying ability. Hence, so long as moderate amounts going to wife and children are exempt, the inheritance tax can be oppressive to no one.

SOME OBJECTIONS.

It is sometimes urged against the tax that it will be evaded by gifts *inter vivos*. On the other hand, one of the arguments advanced in its favor is that by encouraging such gifts it will tend to break up great accumulations of wealth. As a matter of fact, men do not give away large amounts of property during life for the purpose of evading taxation; and the tax is usually made applicable to death-bed gifts.

Nor is the inheritance tax a dangerous step toward communism. The most socialistic of all the arguments in its behalf is that advanced by Mr. Carnegie, yet no one will accuse Mr. Carnegie of dangerous communistic tendencies. And from every other point of view from which it can be considered it is no more confiscation, or extortion, or a step toward communism, than is a tax upon property or income or imports. Rather is its tendency away from too radical changes, for it enforces in a conservative but effective way some part of the obligation which men of wealth owe to society.

HOW IT WORKS.

The tax has been found to be quite satisfactory in its practical operation and productive of very considerable revenues. It has not driven away capital, because men would rather pay their taxes after death than at any other time. It is difficult to evade, and the cost of collection is not heavy. In New York especially it has become one of the principal modes of taxation. For the three years before the New York tax was extended to direct inheritances, the average yield was more than a million dollars—far more than the State tax on personal property and nearly as much as the corporation tax; and in the fiscal year 1892, with the new law partly in operation, the payments amounted to nearly two million dollars. In Pennsylvania the collateral inheritance tax yields about a million dollars annually.

SHOULD IT BE PROGRESSIVE?

State Comptroller Campbell, of New York, has recently proposed making the direct inheritance tax progressive, increasing the rate by degrees to five per cent. on the estates of millionaires. Inheritances have been recognized by many economists as a peculiarly fit subject for progressive taxation. The accidental nature of acquisition, the ease with which large properties escape ordinary taxation, and the danger attending the accumulation of immense fortunes all point to the desirability of progression. Progressive inheritance taxes are no discouragement to industry or enterprise. The inheritance of property is a purely artificial advantage in the struggle for existence, and a progressive inheritance tax is nothing more than a step toward equality of opportunities.

The inheritance tax seems to be an institution of democracy. It is in the most democratic countries of the world—England, Switzerland, the Australasian colonies—that this form of taxation finds its highest development. The United States seems thus far to be an exception to the rule, but the rapid extension of the tax in recent years indicates that it may at no distant day become quite general in America. Certainly no tax is less oppressive or paid with less reluctance. No tax is better adapted to replace the outgrown, antiquated personal property tax. With an inheritance tax and an adequate system of corporation taxes, most of our State governments could pay all their expenses, leaving all property taxes to the local political divisions and avoiding the necessity of any attempt at State equalization.

AMERICAN MILLIONAIRES AND THEIR PUBLIC GIFTS.



JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER.

SEVERAL months ago there was compiled and published by the New York *Tribune* a directory of American millionaires. The list fills nearly a hundred large pages, and includes a grand total of 4,047 names. It is an extremely interesting publication, and the student of our social economics a hundred years hence will find it invaluable as a part of his material for the study of our condition in the last decade of the nineteenth century.

It would be instructive to have for comparison with this one a catalogue of the American millionaires of forty years ago. The list at that time could probably have been put into one or two pages of the kind of which the present directory requires nearly a hundred. At the outbreak of the war not only were great fortunes few in number, but the amount of property which in those days was accounted great wealth would now be deemed a very moderate fortune.

GREAT FORTUNES ARISE FROM GREAT OPPORTUNITIES.

The stupendous development of the country has given opportunities never known in the history of the world before for the accumulation of immense private holdings, and our social life, our political methods, and our democratic institutions are all profoundly affected by the existence among us to-day of a recognized class of great capitalists who command congeries of agencies and forces which had no practical existence among us as recently as the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency of the United

States. The career of the late Jay Gould, so graphically recounted by Mr. Stead elsewhere in the *REVIEW*, is representative of the circumstances under which these colossal fortunes have been amassed by men who had the energy and the discernment to take advantage of their opportunities. The story of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, who, like Mr. Gould, began life as a poor boy not so very long ago, and whose wealth is now counted by the tens of millions, is in its own way not less typical. Even more remarkable than Mr. Gould's or Mr. Carnegie's, as measured by results, is the career of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, who is said to be so rich that he might transform a hundred paupers into a hundred millionaires and still remain the master of tens or scores of millions.

Mr. Rockefeller's accumulations are thoroughly typical of the fortunes made by hundreds of men listed in the *Tribune's* catalogue, in the fact that they represent the relentless, aggressive, irresistible seizure of a particular opportunity, the magnitude of which opportunity was due simply to the magnitude of this country and the immensity of the stream of its prosperous industrial life. The magnificent creative faculties and business abilities of Mr. George M. Pullman must perforce have brought profit to himself and to others, even if his sphere of operations had been restricted to some pent-up Utica. But the vastness of the fortune he has won is due to the vastness of the railroad system of the United States upon which his palace car service is employed. Mr. Pullman's hotels on wheels are to-day in motion over more than one hundred and twenty-five thousand miles of railways. The same tremendous development of the nation in the past quarter century which has peopled the wilderness, doubled the number of States in the Union, doubled the population of the country and created a series of magnificent new cities, has given us, along with a large increase in the average wealth of all those who belong to the property-holding classes, an immense increase also in the number of the men who are very rich.

SHOULD THE STATE LIMIT PRIVATE WEALTH?

The large fortunes, for the most part, have been won through the same kind of honorable and legitimate adaptation of means to ends that has produced the smaller fortunes. As a matter of theory, it is perfectly legitimate to discuss the advantages and disadvantages that would arise from a legal limitation of the size of men's fortunes. As a matter of practice, moreover, the State may, whenever it chooses, arrange any system that in its sovereignty it may please to try, for the better equalization of wealth by progressive inheritance taxes, or by any of the other methods that statesmen, economists and socialist writers have suggested. But the phenomenon of the

multi-millionaire is in fact too new to be ripe for any special legal treatment as yet.

In the nature of the case, there seems no logical reason why a man who is permitted to own one hundred thousand dollars should not also be permitted to own one hundred millions. There may, however, be good and sufficient reasons why the man who owns one hundred millions may be debarred from saying who shall hold and enjoy that vast accumulation of wealth when he himself is dead and gone. There is, indeed, much reason to believe that we shall, within a quarter of a century, witness some new and radical experiments in the direction of laws regulating the transmission of property.

"SOCIAL WEALTH" MAKES MILLIONAIRES.

One thing about millionaires is sufficiently clear. Those very conditions which have made the accumulation of wealth in a rapidly expanding country comparatively easy, afford the most inviting opportunities for the expenditure of wealth in behalf of social objects. This proposition is too obvious to be gainsaid. Our great American fortunes are the product of social opportunities rather than of the mere creative power of their holders; and, while the possession of any superior gift or power entails responsibilities towards those less richly gifted which every true and thoughtful man must realize, it would seem especially true and plain that these new American millionaires, with fortunes amassed out of wealth produced by the sturdy and hopeful toil of men who have gathered here from all countries, should be keenly alive to the duty of holding themselves at the liberal service of their communities.

The time may come when our system of production and our system of taxation may be so arranged that what we term "social wealth"—the unearned increment in expanding land values, the productive value of railway and other franchises, and the other forms of wealth that arise out of conditions which society itself creates—will all accrue to the State for the benefit of the whole people. But thus far, while individual men have toiled at good wages for what their individual efforts could directly produce, the large bulk of the social wealth which they were unconsciously creating by the very fact of their living and working in communities has gone to make up the fortunes of the rich.

AND THEREFORE SOCIETY HAS CLAIMS.

This social wealth—accruing from the control of mines, of lands, of patented monopolies, of railway and local franchises, and so on—is the wealth which, if it could have been diverted into the treasury of the state or the municipality, would have provided our young nation with the libraries, the hospitals, the provisions for the aged and helpless, the kindergartens, the practical training schools, the universities, the parks and gardens, the art galleries, the public baths, the statues and fountains, the music halls and endowed places of refined and instructive entertainment, and the various other common possessions,

accessible to poor and rich alike, which ought to exist throughout the entire land to minister to the progress of the nation.

It should not be as a work of charity or supererogation arising from good will, but rather from the sense of obligation, that these public institutions should be provided out of the surplus accumulation of our millionaires. As we have already said, it is the wealth created by the whole people, and not by themselves, which our conditions of production and industrial development have diverted into the coffers of the millionaires. It is, therefore, perfectly sound and demonstrable as an economic proposition that the people of the United States have a right to look to these millions for the provision of the class of institutions we have specified.

THE PUBLIC DEBTS OF PRIVATE RICHES.

The socialists demand that our modes of taxation shall be so radically changed that the State shall turn the stream of social wealth directly into its own coffers, without the intervention of the millionaire at all. Certain tax reformers, on the other hand, would not interfere with the operations of the millionaire, whom they regard as highly beneficial in his ability to seize and utilize wealth-yielding opportunities which might otherwise lie undeveloped. They would allow the bee to gather the honey, and subsequently they would lay hands upon a considerable part of the accumulated sweetness for the general benefit.

But whatever may come in the future from the demands of the socialist or the arguments of the progressive inheritance-tax reformer, it would be well if every millionaire should of his own accord begin to make use of his wealth as a fund which he is under heavy moral obligation to draw upon for the welfare of his fellow-men in general, and for the welfare in particular of those in his own community whose efforts have furnished the groundwork upon which his fortune was built up.

THE CASE OF MR. YERKES.

Thus Mr. Yerkes, in Chicago, has just recognized this principle by giving half a million dollars to the Chicago University for an observatory with the largest telescope in the world. Mr. Yerkes has made a great fortune by the operation of street railways in Chicago. He paid little or nothing for franchises which are worth many millions. If the municipality of Chicago had chosen to own and conduct its own street railway system, the wealth which these franchises earn would have accrued to the public treasury, and would have been available for educational and other social objects. Since these great values, created by the people themselves, have for the most part been absorbed into great private fortunes, it is only right that a community like Chicago should look to the holders of such fortunes for the public institutions without which, though seemingly rich, it would really be a poor and mean and unworthy community.

A CATALOGUE OF CONVERTED MILLIONAIRES.

It would be highly interesting if the *Tribune* catalogue of millionaires could be checked off from beginning to end, in order to separate those who have shown some considerable measure of recognition of their obligation to use their wealth for the social well-being from those unfortunate and unpatriotic men who hold to the doctrine that what they have is theirs, to use as selfishly and narrowly as if they had no neighbors. The *Tribune's* lists have been compiled with very great pains; and while they cannot, in the nature of the case, be free from errors, including, doubtless, some fortunes which are not worth as much as one million dollars and omitting others which would be justly entitled to a place, they are sufficiently correct and representative for all practical purposes.

JAY GOULD AS ONE TYPE.

It would be a difficult task that would confront a suppositious "Mission for the Conversion of Millionaires to a Sense of their Social Obligations," if it should attempt a reclassification of this catalogue with a view to dividing the redeemed from the unregenerate. Yet, in a tentative way, such a classification might be accomplished. Mr. Stead, in his character sketch, while not disposed to sit as a judge upon Mr. Gould's motives, has clearly chosen to use Mr. Gould as a type of the millionaires who do not recognize their obligation to use their wealth for the good of the community which created that wealth. If Mr. Gould's opportunities to gather for himself scores of millions—through the telegraph monopoly of North America, through the elevated railway monopoly of New York and through several great railway systems which were in a position to exact tribute from Western producers—were of the most extraordinary magnitude, so were also his opportunities to use his wealth for the benefit of the people of New York City, of St. Louis, of Texas and of the nation at large no less magnificent. And these opportunities entailed obligations, but apparently he did not recognize them.

COOPER, PEABODY AND PRATT AS OTHER TYPES.

On the other hand, we have in this country men who for years have recognized this obligation fully and have acted upon it systematically, with results so useful that no words can do them justice. The value of Peter Cooper's ministrations to the people of New York can never be fully appreciated, because there is no measuring rule that can be applied to meet the case. Long before his death the various agencies—the night schools, the art schools, the great reading room, the public meeting places and the other facilities for popular instruction—that are gathered under the roof of the Cooper Union, had repaid the cost a hundredfold. But now that the noble philanthropist has gone to his rest, his work lives on; and thousands of young people every year are the gainers for what one man saw fit to do with his wealth in the

city where he had obtained it. In Brooklyn, the great Institute for popular instruction, founded and developed by the late Charles Pratt, will in like manner live on to testify to the wisdom and true sense of social obligation of the lamented citizen whose name it bears. The history of our earlier philanthropy is enriched by the name of Peabody, whose great library in Baltimore, with its accompaniment of endowed lecture courses, music schools and art classes, is an



THE LATE CHARLES PRATT, OF BROOKLYN.

essential part of the life of that city; while his fund for the aid of education in the South and his fund for the building of tenement houses in London are accomplishing good results, the volume of which is increased from year to year.

MR. CARNEGIE AND HIS GOSPEL.

Among the men of colossal fortune who are now practical exponents of the doctrine that great wealth imposes imperative obligations, no man has taken a more pronounced position than Mr. Andrew Carnegie. There has been an attempt in some quarters to disparage Mr. Carnegie's benefactions because the manufacturing establishments of which he is the largest owner have had serious disagreements with the labor unions. But the two matters have no necessary connection. The organization of industry and the adjustment of disputes between capital and labor present distinct problems, which cannot be discussed to good advantage in connection with the question of a millionaire's responsibility for the use of his realized wealth. Mr. Carnegie recognizes that responsibility in the fullest measure; and the methods he has chosen have been altogether admirable. His example cannot be too strongly commended. Public libraries, music halls, art galleries and similar institutions should be regarded as among the necessities rather than the luxuries of modern enlightened towns and cities, and



MR. ANDREW CARNEGIE.

it should be deemed the business of men of wealth to provide such institutions.

MR. ROCKEFELLER AND CHICAGO UNIVERSITY.

No rich man's recognition of his opportunity to serve society in his own lifetime has ever produced results so mature and so extensive in so very short a time as Mr. John D. Rockefeller's recent gifts to the Chicago University. Upon the new seal adopted within a month or two by the institution are engraved the words "The University of Chicago, founded by John D. Rockefeller." It was certainly not longer ago than 1886 when it was announced that Mr. Rockefeller would give \$600,000 towards the resuscitation of the defunct Chicago University, if others, under the auspices of the Baptist Educational Society of the United States, would bring the sum up to a million. The task was undertaken and the million was in due time secured, chiefly through the gifts of citizens of Chicago.

By this time Mr. Rockefeller's ideas about the University had considerably expanded, as had those of the people of Chicago. Prof. William R. Harper was not the man to assume charge of an institution that should begin with small things and feel its way to larger ones. He had seen the Johns Hopkins University created and placed in fully as high a rank as Harvard and Yale in a shorter time than has usually been thought necessary for the development of an ordi-

nary business enterprise. Moreover, he had witnessed the seeming audacity of the proposal of Mr. Leland Stanford to create a vast university in California in the same business-like fashion that Mr. Stanford had created the great stock farm, where his fast horses are bred. There was contagion in President Harper's large views, and there was a good staying quality in Mr. Rockefeller's sense of social obligation. Possibly he had in mind the fact that his Standard Oil interests had gone steadily on increasing his wealth, and that the gaps made by his benevolences from time to time were quickly filled up by those accretions which every great fortune in active use almost inevitably gathers. In September, 1890, Mr. Rockefeller gave another million in cash; in February, 1892, he gave still another million, and his recent Christmas present to the University was yet another million in gold bonds.

THE INFECTION OF LIBERALITY.

Such giving has had an infectious quality, so that around Mr. Rockefeller's original offer of six hundred thousand dollars, there has accumulated like magic a total of seven millions, and there is now in full operation, with a body of more than one hundred professors and instructors gathered from all parts of America and Europe, a university doing work of the highest character and instructing six hundred students. Mr. Marshall Field gave the University grounds, worth a quarter of a million dollars, and joined with other Chicago citizens in giving a million dollars in cash for the new buildings. About a half million dollars has been given by the estate of William B. Ogden for the School of Science, the Reynolds estate has given a quarter of a million, Mr. C. T. Yerkes has, within a few months, given half a million for the telescope and observatory, and President Harper announces that the funds will soon reach ten million dollars, which he declares to be only the beginning of what the University will need and will expect.

The creation of this institution has a deep significance. It is to be made the centre for university extension work which shall to the largest possible extent distribute some degree of acquaintance with the higher education among as many as possible of the people of Chicago and vicinity. At the same time, it will minister to the most advanced learning and scientific research. And all this magnificent plant for the popular diffusion of learning and for the making of individual scholars and thinkers, has been evolved in an incredibly short space, through a slight levy upon the surplus millions of men who are no more conscious of the lack of the money they have given than they are conscious of being poorer when they pay a five-cent car fare. The Chicago University will have done more, perchance, to educate millionaires to an appreciation of what they might easily do for their communities than it will ever have accomplished in any other way. The gentlemen who have contributed the seven million dollars now in hand have merely made a beginning. They will go on from year to year

to add to the equipment of this institution, and to provide other means for the public instruction and benefit which their increasing power of discernment will show them to be sadly needed. Mr. Rockefeller certainly can be relied upon, in his own ways, to continue thus to administer upon his own wealth in his lifetime.

PHILIP ARMOUR'S GIFT TO CHICAGO.

Chicago has been announced also as the recipient of another princely benefaction from a millionaire still in the vigor of business life. Some years ago one of the Armour Brothers left at his death one hundred thousand dollars to be used for erecting a building for mission purposes to benefit the poor children of Chicago. It devolved upon Mr. Philip D. Armour to carry out the idea, and it has grown upon his hands into an institution of diversified purposes adapted precisely to the needs of the young people of the



MR. PHILIP D. ARMOUR.

poorer and working classes. The Armour Institute is not simply a mission Sunday school, although a huge Sunday school is connected with it. There has been developed the plan of a series of trade schools; and the Armour Institute will do for Chicago a work similar to that so nobly done by the Polytechnic in London—a work like that of the Pratt Institute in Brooklyn, the Cooper Union in New York, and Mr. Drexel's magnificent new institution in Philadelphia, only that it will be still broader and more diversified, and will rest upon a basis distinctly religious, although undenominational. It is said that the carrying out of the full idea, including the new building for the manual training and practical classes, just completed, will have involved an expenditure by Mr. Armour of about three millions of dollars, including the large amount of productive property surrounding

the institution which Mr. Armour has wisely given for purposes of perpetual endowment.

With the new University, the Armour Institute and the two magnificent libraries—the Newbury and the Crerar—which private beneficence has endowed, Chicago millionaires will have some good examples before their eyes. So much of the nation's wealth has been diverted into the coffers of rich men whose prosperity is identified with the development of Chicago, that the city ought within the coming decade or two to be the recipient of scores of splendid establishments for the public use and behoof, freely given and well endowed by millionaires.

GIVING IN LIFE VERSUS GIVING AT DEATH.

We have had numerous enough warnings, in the breaking of wills and the disregard of accurate instructions left behind them by dying millionaires, to make it clear that, whenever their circumstances will permit, these gentlemen of wealth should themselves give practical effect to their benefactions while in the enjoyment of health and strength. A more lamentable miscarriage of justice, and a more pedantic perversion of law to work wrong, has seldom occurred than the defeat of Mr. Tilden's intention to give New York a great free library endowed with all his millions. Mr. Tilden fully recognized the obligations of wealth, and proposed most completely and nobly to meet those obligations; but he chose to have his trusted friends carry out his plans of beneficence after his death. Rather than be parties to so deep an offense as to prevent this money from reaching the ends it was designed to serve, the judges who were responsible for its diversion should have resigned their seats in order to make room for men whose legal consciences would have permitted them to render simple justice.

It does not follow when a man of wealth holds on to his millions through his lifetime and gives them to public uses after he can himself use them no longer, that his social obligations are less fully recognized by him than if he had built hospitals or colleges while alive. But he misses much of the satisfaction he might have found in life if he leaves his beneficences to be carried out by executors.

Thus Mr. Enoch Pratt, of Baltimore, who has built and endowed a great free library, has found infinite pleasure and satisfaction in giving his thought and energy to the working out of that noble enterprise. The late Johns Hopkins, on the other hand, bore the reputation of a man of limited benevolence and comparatively small public spirit during his lifetime, leaving his whole fortune of some seven millions of dollars for the creation of the famous university and the magnificent hospital which will make his name immortal. But after all Mr. Hopkins was no miser who at the close of life as a mere whim devised his wealth to public objects because it must of necessity go somewhere. He had deliberately, through long years, accumulated money with the intention that it should be used for the advance of learning and the relief of suffering. It was his judgment that his per-

sonal function was to accumulate the property rather than to attend to the details of its use for these public ends, and that it could be used to better effect after his death than before.

CLASSIFYING THE GIVERS AND NON-GIVERS.

To revert once more to the idea of a checking off from the *Tribune's* lists of those millionaires who recognize wealth's responsibilities and account themselves as in some sense stewards to administer what is not their own for selfish uses—some such classification is practically made from time to time in almost every one of our large communities. The promoters of local charities thus classify their wealthy neighbors. The anxious managers of struggling colleges, and the leaders in movements designed to supply to any given city the public establishments which testify to Christian humanity or liberal culture or æsthetic development—all such workers make their lists, classifying their neighbors, and separating the givers from the non-givers.

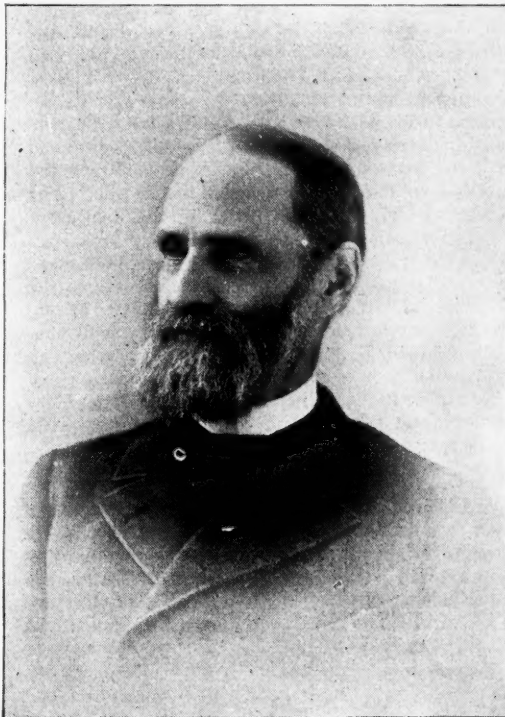
Of course, many of the most truly liberal benefactors of their respective communities are not to be found in the *Tribune's* list, for the simple reason that their fortunes may be adjudged less than one million dollars. It need hardly be said that the half-millionaires are many times as numerous as the whole millionaires. But, making allowances for the fact that the larger part of the volume of benefaction that flows from rich men's purses comes from those whose wealth lies somewhere between one hundred thousand and one million dollars, it is none the less true that some very interesting conclusions might be drawn from even a casual checking off of the *Tribune's* millionaire list if the checking were done for each community by persons well informed as to the principal public benefactions and the general reputation for liberality of their wealthiest neighbors.

HOW THE CLEVELAND LIST CHECKS UP.

As a matter of experiment—not for statistical purposes but in order to gather up certain impressions—such a checking off has been attempted for a selected list of cities within the past month, for the use of this magazine. Let us, for example, turn to the list for the city of Cleveland. Sixty-eight fortunes are listed by the *Tribune's* compilers as making up the total of Cleveland's millionaires. The lists are returned to us checked in such fashion as to show that the persons who passed upon them considered twenty-eight of the sixty-eight fortunes as in the hands of owners who were, to a moderate extent at least, mindful of their public opportunities and duties.

It is interesting to observe how many of these have rallied about Cleveland's principal educational institution, the Western Reserve University, which includes Adelbert College, the Case Scientific School and other departments. Mr. Leonard Case was a representative Cleveland philanthropist, whose name is perpetuated by the Case Library and the Case School of Applied Science. Mr. James F. Clark gave one hundred thousand dollars to the Woman's College of the

Western Reserve University. Mr. W. J. Gordon will also be remembered as the giver to his city of the Gordon Park, valued at one million dollars. Mrs. Samuel Mather and her late husband have been large givers to local institutions. Mr. John L. Wood has within a few weeks given one-quarter of a million dollars for the medical college of the Western Reserve University, this bringing his total offerings to that institution up to some four hundred thousand dollars. Doubtless Cleveland's millionaires have done



MR. JOHN L. WOOD, OF CLEVELAND.

very meagre things for their city compared with what they might easily have done if fully alive to their obligations. But it is evident from a glance at the notes on the margin of the lists returned from Cleveland that very much which ministers to the best welfare of the people of the city would be blotted out if the gifts made by people of wealth were to be annihilated.

CINCINNATI'S BENEFACTORS.

The Cincinnati list enumerates some seventy fortunes worth one million dollars, and is returned with twenty-one checked as belonging to comparatively liberal givers for beneficent public purposes. It is well worth while to note in connection with Cincinnati the extent to which a few generous and broad-minded men of wealth may affect, by the character of their benefactions, the nature of the social and

educational development of their community and the distinctiveness of its reputation. Thus Cincinnati has come to be famous as a musical and an art centre, and its advancement in these directions is largely due to the gifts that its public-spirited citizens have made. Mr. Charles West, of Cincinnati, during his lifetime gave three hundred thousand dollars to found the Art Museum, and this has been largely supplemented by the well-known Longworth family and their descendants.

The largest gifts ever made to the city, perhaps, were those of Reuben Springer, who gave Cincinnati its famous Music Hall, its College of Music, and the allied enterprises, which include schools of practical art. The Cincinnati Exposition, opened two decades ago, and continuing from year to year, was a most fruitful factor in the industrial and artistic development of the city, and was an enterprise closely allied with the development of the College of Music, the Art Museum and other beneficent institutions. The Cincinnati University was the gift of Mr. McMicken, who left it nearly a million dollars. Henry Probasco's gift of the magnificent "Tyler Davidson Fountain" gave a distinct impulse to public spirit among the rich men of Cincinnati. To Mr. Andrew Erkenbrecker, another generous millionaire, is due Cincinnati's famous Zoological Garden. Mr. Groesbeck has given a large endowment to secure free music of a high order in the Burnett Woods Park. Mr. Emory has built and endowed a hospital for children. And so the specifications might be continued.

PUBLIC SPIRIT IN ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis is credited in the *Tribune's* list with some forty-five millionaires, and only ten of these are checked off by our correspondent as men of pronounced and well-known liberality. But St. Louis, nevertheless, owes much to the gifts of its men of wealth. The most conspicuous philanthropist of St. Louis was the late Henry Shaw, who twenty years before his death gave to the city the beautiful Tower Grove Park, which he himself laid out and cared for. He founded the world-famed "Shaw's Garden"—undoubtedly the finest botanical garden in America—which, upon his death at the age of eighty-six, two years ago, he left to the city together with his fortune of two or three million dollars for its maintenance. He founded a chair of botany in the Washington University at St. Louis, the incumbent of which is the superintendent of the garden. Nowhere else in the world is there such a university foundation for work in the field of botanical study. The beneficence of St. Louis has rallied largely about the Washington University, and Mr. George E. Leighton, President of the Board of Trustees, has done noble work in his efforts, personal and financial, for that institution.

DETROIT'S GOOD MILLIONAIRES.

Detroit is credited with forty-two millionaires, of whom at least a dozen are counted by our Detroit informant as men who are making public-spirited use of their wealth. At the head of the Detroit list is

General R. A. Alger, who is reported as having just now completed his annual distribution of gifts to city institutions and hospitals and other worthy objects of charity. It is said that ever since his business has been at all profitable he has annually devoted at least 20 per cent. of his entire income to worthy benefactions. Mr. D. M. Ferry is accounted a very large and generous giver, and his name is ranked with that of General Alger among the benevolent millionaires of Detroit. Senator James McMillan is also credited with having made several large endowments to educational and charitable institutions within the past few years. Mrs. Thomas W. Palmer, whose husband is President of the World's Fair Commission, is a Detroit lady of large benefactions, and her husband has recently given very valuable property to the city for park purposes, and is said to be about to build and endow, at a cost of at least half a million dollars, an Industrial Home for Women.

Late in January, Mr. Hiram Walker's gift of \$125,000 to the Children's Free Hospital of Detroit is announced, and Colonel Hecker, another millionaire, makes a liberal gift to the Harper Hospital.

Among Detroit men worth less than a million, though very rich, was ex-Senator Baldwin, of Detroit, who died a few years ago and whose practice it had been to give away large sums in charity each year. Another Detroit man who gives with an unstinted hand is Mr. James E. Scripps, the well-known owner of newspapers, who is proprietor of the *Detroit Trib-*



JAMES E. SCRIPPS, OF DETROIT.

une and the Detroit *Evening News*, and of afternoon newspapers in Cincinnati, Cleveland and St. Louis. He has just completed Trinity Reformed Episcopal Church in Detroit entirely at his own expense, and it cost him not less than one hundred thousand dollars. He gave seventy-five thousand dollars towards the establishment of the Detroit Museum of Art, and it is known that he has in hand other public benefactions in the nature of parks and various institutions. Detroit evidently has benefited very materially from the gifts of her millionaire citizens, and probably even more from her rich citizens who rank below the million line.

ST. PAUL AT LEAST HAS JAMES J. HILL.

"Our millionaire record," says the fully competent correspondent who checked off the St. Paul list, "is



JAMES J. HILL, OF ST. PAUL.

not good. Those I have checked and have not specially noted are simply less stingy than the rest." The *Tribune* list credits St. Paul with twenty-eight millionaires, and our correspondent checks nine names as distinctly better than the remaining nineteen. It is only fair to say as regards the young cities of the West that their rich men are so deeply involved in enterprises upon which they have not as yet fully "realized," that their largest benefactions must necessarily be somewhat deferred. St. Paul, however, has several millionaires of long standing whose lack of public spirit is a deplorable misfortune for the community in which they live.

Mr. James J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railway, is probably the richest man in the Northwest. His means have, however, been largely ab-

sorbed in the development of his vast undertakings. Nevertheless, he has managed to make his liberal disposition fully manifest, his largest gift being approximately one million dollars for a Catholic Theological Seminary now in process of erection under the eye and auspices of his warm friend, Archbishop Ireland. Mr. Hill has also been a liberal giver to Protestant institutions, and he has shown his good will towards the neighboring city of Minneapolis by placing in its public library a number of very valuable paintings by modern European masters, at a cost of perhaps fifty thousand dollars. Such a graceful act has value, as an example to other rich men, far beyond the amount of money actually involved. Mr. Hill is a man from whom the "Twin Cities" and the Northwest may yet expect much well placed benefaction.

HOW MINNEAPOLIS MEN PULL TOGETHER.

Minneapolis carries in the *Tribune's* directory the names of forty-four men who are credited with having accumulated more than a million dollars. Our Minneapolis correspondent checks off fourteen names. In Minneapolis there has been a marked disposition on the part of men of wealth to contribute from their private pockets to the promotion of official or semi-official institutions for the welfare of the community. Thus the State University has, among the group of buildings erected with the tax-payers' money, its handsome Pillsbury Science Hall, which is the gift of ex-Governor John S. Pillsbury, and which



EX-GOVERNOR JOHN S. PILLSBURY, OF MINNEAPOLIS.

cost one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The State University has been the recipient of some other gifts, and has reason to expect that the rich men of Minneapolis will, in the future, do still more for it. The Pillsbury family have shown a strong benevolent impulse, Mr. George A. Pillsbury having contributed to the Pillsbury Academy at Owatonna (Minn.) gifts



(Photographed by Bell.)

SENATOR LELAND STANFORD, OF CALIFORNIA.

aggregating perhaps one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, besides his gift of a soldiers' monument to South Sutton, New Hampshire, the Free Library he built and endowed at his old home, Warren, New Hampshire, and the Margaret Pillsbury Hospital at Concord, New Hampshire. Mr. Charles A. Pillsbury is a general and constant contributor to various deserving objects, his large-mindedness being well shown by the profit-sharing plan which he pursues in his great milling enterprises.

The Minneapolis Public Library building, which represents an investment of about half a million dollars, well illustrates the good Minneapolis practice of joining public and private contributions. Thus the Library building has been paid for in about equal parts by local taxation and by the large gifts of men of wealth, conspicuous among whom are Mr. T. B. Walker, Mr. Thomas Lowry and Mr. Samuel C. Gale. The Harrison family of Minneapolis have been large givers, and Hamline University, the Methodist college of the vicinity, has received from them probably more than two hundred thousand dollars. The late Richard Martin left half a million dollars to the Sheltering Arms Hospital and some other benevolent institutions. Mr. L. F. Manage, some two years ago, sent, at his own expense, an elaborately equipped exploring expedition to the Philippine Islands. The

late C. C. Washburn, who built the astronomical observatory at Madison, Wisconsin, during his lifetime, and made many other public gifts of large amount in that State, left some four hundred thousand dollars for the Washburn Memorial Home for Orphan Children in Minneapolis. Generally speaking, the Minneapolis men of wealth nearly all expect, sooner or later, to even their accounts with their fellow-men by some generous public gift.

CALIFORNIA'S MILLIONAIRE PHILANTHROPISTS.

California not only has a long list of men whose wealth is counted by millions, but its rich men are, in an unusually high proportion, the multi-millionaires. Most of them are accredited to San Francisco; although their possessions are scattered lavishly up and down the Pacific Coast, and many of them live as much in New York or Europe as in California. In view of the ease with which most of their fortunes were made by the appropriation of the gifts and wealth of nature, and in further view of the necessity of public institutions in that new region which has attracted population so rapidly, the California millionaires have not been reasonably mindful of their clear obligations. Some notable exceptions, however, are to be recorded.

The name of James Lick is known and honored wherever Knowledge and Charity are valued. He gave away his entire great fortune upon works of public benefit for his fellow Californians. His gifts included, besides various smaller ones, the world-famed Lick Observatory with its mammoth telescope on Mount Hamilton, and its great endowments; the Lick Public Baths of San Francisco, and the Academy of Science building, which forms the centre for the cultivation of scientific tastes in that city.

In Mr. Adolph Sutro, also, San Francisco possesses a millionaire of the type for whose multiplication the whole country might well make prayer and supplication. Mr. Sutro, among other things, built the famous Sutro Heights, a public garden containing statuary and many artistic adornments, besides a fine building which houses an art gallery and a marine museum. His philanthropy is systematic and thorough-going.

THE LELAND STANFORD, JR., UNIVERSITY.

The largest and now the most widely-famed of California millionaires' gifts to the public is the Leland Stanford, Jr., University, which a few short years ago was a mere conception, but which to-day is a working reality. The value of Senator Stanford's gifts and endowments for this University is variously estimated at from ten millions to twenty millions of dollars. The power of wealth has perhaps never been so vividly illustrated in all the history of mankind as in this magical creation of a great university on the broad California fruit-ranch. The wise men declared that the thing could not be done. Some were sure that money could never make a true University at that distance from Oxford and Harvard, short of a

hundred years for the development of the country. Leland Stanford, the plain and unpretentious man of affairs, thought otherwise. He has created an institution which will minister in countless ways to the civilization of the Pacific Coast. Far from injuring the University of California by its nearness and its superior wealth, the Stanford University will be of the greatest benefit to its neighbor—stimulating, as it is sure to do, a more generous public and private support for the older institution at Berkeley, and joining with it to give a greater prominence to California as a new world's centre for the higher education.

GIFTS TO SAN FRANCISCO AND THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

Among the benefactors of California should be mentioned Dr. Cogswell, who has given San Francisco a school for polytechnic teaching at a cost for building and endowments of perhaps a million dollars, the whole of which he has deeded in trust to the City of San Francisco. Dr. Cogswell has also erected public drinking fountains in San Francisco and in other large cities.

The State University at Berkeley has been so fortunate as to have received a number of important gifts from San Francisco millionaires, among them Mr. Michel Reese, who gave \$50,000 to the University Library, and has given much other money to public charities and institutions. Mr. D. O. Mills, a well-known Californian, gave \$75,000 to found a Chair of Philosophy in the University, and has spent several hundred thousands of dollars in founding an art gallery in the City of Sacramento, the capital of the State.

One of the most important recent gifts is that of Mr. Edwin F. Searles of one million dollars to the San Francisco Art Association for a new building, which, while serving the æsthetic interests of the metropolis, will also be an adjunct to the State University in the neighboring town of Berkeley. The location of several departments of the State University in San Francisco may in the course of time have the result of placing the larger half of the institution there rather than at Berkeley. Thus Mr. S. C. Hastings has given \$100,000 to found the Hastings College of Law in San Francisco, as an adjunct department to the State University. Mrs. Phoebe Hurst has recently made large provisions in the form of scholarships for women in the State University; and, in short, the disposition to maintain that prominent institution at a high point of efficiency has never manifested itself so strongly as since Mr. Stanford made his endowment at Palo Alto.

OTHER CALIFORNIA BENEFACTIONS.

The City of Oakland, San Francisco's great residence suburb, owes much to the benefactions of Mr. Anthony Chabot, who has given it the Chabot Observatory at the cost of a quarter of a million, the Fabiola Hospital, some free kindergartens and a Home for Incurables, all of which he has freely endowed, and who has also given generously to many religious and philanthropic causes. Mr. Henry D. Bacon and Mr. A.

K. P. Harmon are San Francisco men who have made large gifts to the State University. Dr. R. H. McDonald has given large sums for the promotion of temperance and various religious interests. Capt. Chas. Goodall has made extensive endowments of minor California educational institutions. Mr. Samuel Merritt has not only given about half a million dollars to an Eastern college, but has bestowed a similar sum upon the Samuel Merritt Hospital in Oakland. Miss Virginia Fair has endowed hospitals and Catholic institutions. The late Michael J. Kelley gave large bequests also to the Catholic Church and to orphan asylums both Protestant and Catholic. There are doubtless other large and generous gifts which might readily be added to those here specifically mentioned.

Thus if the institutions which the gifts of Californian millionaires have created for the benefit of the



ENOCH PRATT, OF BALTIMORE.

people of California were to be eliminated, there would disappear a great aggregation of admirable public establishments, beginning with the notable free kindergartens so generously maintained by the rich women of San Francisco, and including manual training schools, art schools and galleries, scientific museums, hospitals and orphanages, and practically all the college and university facilities that exist in the State. Where so much has been accomplished so easily, what might not California possess and become if all her millionaires should show the disposition of a Lick, a Sutro or a Stanford?

WHAT BALTIMORE'S RICH MEN HAVE DONE.

To return from the Pacific to the Atlantic Coast, we find about fifty-five large Baltimore fortunes

list as equal to a million or more. The Baltimore millionaires, generally speaking, are not multi-millionaires, and their wealth has been accumulated slowly by old-fashioned business care and sagacity. The large endowments at Baltimore of a Peabody, a Johns Hopkins and an Enoch Pratt, have already been mentioned. The Baltimore list is returned from competent advisers in that city with just one-half of the names checked off as belonging to men of a recognized disposition to be generous, whether they have actually made very large gifts or not. The most noteworthy of recent benefactions at Baltimore is Miss Mary E. Garrett's check for \$350,000 to the trustees of the Johns Hopkins University, to complete the sum which was stipulated as necessary to open the Medical College of the University to women. The Garrett family have made other public gifts in the line of hospitals, public monuments and education.

One of the most beautiful public gifts ever made to Baltimore came from Mr. W. T. Walters, the famous art collector, who gave the Barye bronzes in Mount Vernon place, and whose magnificent collection of paintings—the finest private collection in America, it is commonly said—may not improbably be made over by him, either in his lifetime or at his death, to the city of which he is a foremost citizen.

It is not, in the long run, the money value of a public gift which precisely measures its usefulness. The spirit, purpose, and timeliness of a gift count for much. Thus the Baltimore merchants, who came to the relief of the Johns Hopkins University to tide it over the period when the Baltimore and Ohio railway's financial troubles cut off the University's income, rendered to the cause of the higher education in America a service which, at some other time, ten or twenty times the amount they paid could not have equaled in value. A few men of the spirit of Mr. Eugene Levering, of Baltimore, would suffice to save the credit of the rich contingent in any community.

THE PRACTICAL SIDE OF "BROTHERLY LOVE."

The City of Brotherly Love has much wealth, more of which is in family estates which have been steadily accumulating for a long time than in the form of very recent acquisitions, made by speculation or the rapid expansion of values. Philadelphia's quiet, unostentatious character is reflected in the forms of its philanthropy. A strong and steady stream of systematic benevolence for public causes in all parts of the world has always flown from the pockets of the rich people of the Quaker City. The large gifts for the relief of the famine-stricken Russians last year which emanated from Philadelphia were characteristic of the place, while it was equally characteristic that Philadelphia should have desired to send along with these gifts a protest to the Czar against the persecution of the Jews. Philadelphia is the home of the Indian Rights Association, and Mr. Herbert Welsh, possessing a large inherited fortune, gives his whole time and much of his money to the cause of the

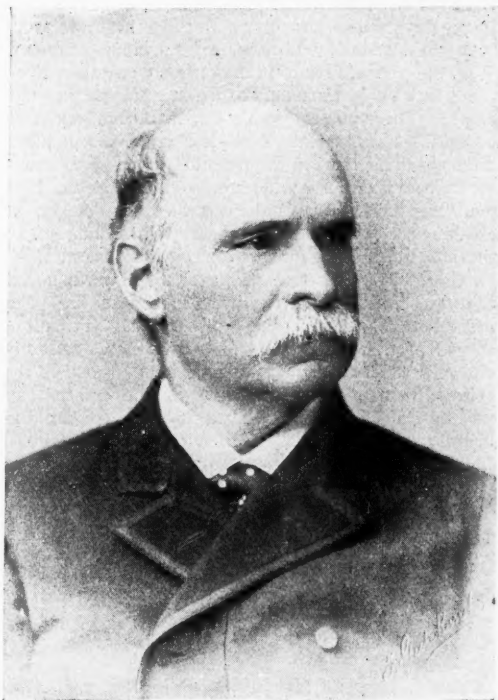
red man on the frontier. Great sums have also gone out of Philadelphia for the education of the colored race in the South. It was Philadelphia money that equipped the recent Peary Arctic Expedition.

Thus Philadelphia's bounty loves to search out the dark and hidden places of the earth, and the more remote these places are, the stronger is their hold upon the sympathy of the professional and traditional philanthropy of William Penn's descendants and successors. But next to Indians, Africans, Esquimaux and starving Russian Jews beyond the Volga, Philadelphians love their own city and they do not altogether neglect it. The best and wisest of the Philadelphia philanthropies is the noble Drexel Institute, which will afford a centre of instruction for the sons and daughters of the plain people of Philadelphia. Other Philadelphians besides Mr. Drexel have given much for local educational purposes, and the various departments of the University of Pennsylvania have a long list of benefactors on their roll of honor. Mr. Charles C. Harrison, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the University, is particularly to be commended for his gifts of money and of effort. Mr. Wharton, founder of the Wharton School of Finance and Economics of the University, should not be overlooked. Mr. Lenning's three-quarters of a million for the scientific department of the University was a notable gift. Mr. Henry C. Lea is another representative Philadelphian who has given largely for local library and University purposes. The late George Pepper left more than a million dollars to libraries, schools and charities, as also did the late Calvin Pardee. Mr. John B. Stetson has founded the useful Stetson Institute; another rich man has built the Wagner Institute. Mr. I. Z. Williamson founded the Williamson Free School of Mechanical Trades and numerous rich Philadelphians have built up and are generously adding to the endowment of such local institutions as the Academy of Fine Arts, the Academy of Natural Sciences, the Philadelphia Library, the Apprentices' Library and the Franklin Institute. The Ridgeway branch of the Philadelphia Library has an estate of about one million dollars, the bequest of the late John Rush.

As Baltimore has, in the Abell family, its millionaire newspaper proprietors of generous proclivities, so Philadelphia has in its best-known citizen, Mr. George W. Childs, a wealthy philanthropist who is honored everywhere, and in William M. Singerly, another newspaper millionaire of pronounced public spirit. It must suffice merely to mention Mrs. Matthew Baird's gifts to the Academy of Fine Arts, Colonel Bennett's to the Women's College of the University and to the Methodist Hospital, Mr. George Burnham's large gifts for religious objects, Mr. Bucknell's endowment of the institution which bears his name, Mr. Coxe's gifts to Lehigh and to various schools and churches, Mr. Clothier's to Swarthmore College, and Mr. Wanamaker's to various local objects. When these names are mentioned, there remain others probably as well entitled to a place in the roll of honor for philanthropy and public spirit.

HAS BOSTON NOT ONE GREAT PUBLIC BENEFACTOR?

Our Boston correspondent is not complimentary to the rich men who breathe the atmosphere of that favored and superior locality. "This city," he de-



A. J. DREXEL, OF PHILADELPHIA.

clares, "will never sustain your thesis as to the generally liberal disposition of American millionaires of the present day. Our Boston millionaires give money when it is solicited (properly), and they all include in their wills some bequests to Harvard and to the Massachusetts General Hospital. That is all. Of great public benefactions we have none in Boston. The only large public gift in this vicinity has been made by a millionaire citizen of Cambridge, Mr. Rindge, who gave that city a magnificent city hall, a public library complete, and an industrial school."

This correspondent does not fail, however, to mention with warmth the gratitude that is due to Mrs. Hemmenway for her almost countless charities and broad and wise benefactions for the encouragement of science and the promotion of diverse public enterprises. He commends Mr. H. L. Higginson for having instituted the Boston Symphony Orchestra, but adds that the orchestra is now a very lucrative investment rather than a public benefaction. There was once a generous man named Lowell in Boston who endowed the Lowell Institute with a great scheme of free courses and lectures. His good work still lives

on. Mrs. Quincy A. Shaw has founded and maintains a number of free kindergartens, and Mr. Daniel S. Forbes, who publishes the *Youth's Companion*, is very generous to Baptist churches and causes. Our correspondent mentions as a typical case a Bostonian who "occasionally gives his distinguished ancestor's autograph to the Massachusetts Historical Society."

ELSEWHERE IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Massachusetts is charged with a long list of millionaires in the *Tribune's* catalogue—some three hundred in all—and considerably more than two hundred of them are in the Boston list. It is to be regretted that they cannot give a better account of themselves. The rich men of the smaller Massachusetts cities would doubtless make a more commendable showing for philanthropy. Thus the newspapers of January 19, reporting the death of Mr. Horace Smith, of Springfield, add that his entire great fortune has been left to a class of charitable and philanthropic objects which he fostered in his lifetime. Mr. Jonas G. Clark, of Worcester, several years ago founded, and now maintains unaided, the Clark University; and other Worcester millionaires have made creditable gifts. However badly the millionaire list of Massachusetts may seem to check off, it is not to be forgotten that among people of smaller means there is in New England a constant, systematic appropriation of money out of current income for educational, religious and benevolent causes, at home and abroad, such as no other part of the world can equal.

GOTHAM'S ELEVEN HUNDRED MILLIONAIRES.

The State of New York, exclusive of New York City, is credited with 405 millionaires, of whom about one hundred and seventy-five are assigned to the Brooklyn list. The New York City list is compiled separately and contains 1103 names. Manifestly it would not be an easy task, nor indeed would it be either encouraging or advantageous, to attempt a sifting of the liberal from the selfish millionaires of Gotham. A few names stand out in brilliant contrast with the great majority by reason of unfailing philanthropy.

Of the largest New York fortunes it can only be hoped that ultimately they may fall into the hands of men who will have both the purpose and the intelligence to use them as levers for the development and the progress of the country, and particularly of New York City. For of all the great world-centres of our age, New York City is at once the richest as regards private purses and the meanest and poorest in its educational and æsthetic facilities and its possession of notable and serviceable institutions for the popular benefit. There are in New York colossal estates, accumulated by the simple process of sitting still and permitting the toilers of the metropolis to enhance the value of real property. Obviously, of all the great fortunes of America, these are the ones which morally owe most to the promotion of public causes. The Vanderbilt fortunes have in different directions

exercised a large and intelligent beneficence, and there is reason for the hope that they will, with more and more system and purpose, be devoted to the service of the metropolis and the country. Mr. George Vanderbilt, than whom perhaps no man could be less desirous to pose as a philanthropist, is in quiet ways exercising extensive and wise beneficences.

Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt's great gift to Yale has been announced within the past month. "Vanderbilt University in Tennessee has been largely endowed by the family.

The rapid development of the Metropolitan Museum of Art to the point where it is really a magnificent and instructive collection of art objects shows how easily the rich men and women of New York can provide an institution for the instruction and delight of the people when once the disposition is aroused. The Natural History Museum is another such object lesson. The beneficence which has recently given enlargement to Colonel Auchmuty's Trade Schools ought to incite fifty rich men to found as many educational institutions of a similar kind for the boys and girls of the metropolis. If only the millionaires of New York would give back to their city and country a small fraction of the wealth which the city and the country have poured into their inflated coffers, many of the darkest problems that now confront and alarm thoughtful and observing men and women would already be half solved.

When, at the day of judgment, these multi-millionaires of Gotham stand up to be questioned as to what use their lives ever were to their fellow-men, it is just possible that some cross-questioning archangel may remark to each one in turn: "There were more than ten thousand liquor saloons in New York City in the days when you lived there, and there were many hundreds of still more harmful places of resort. Why did you not see to it that there were at least as many free kindergartens as drinking saloons in your city?" There ought, within the next five years, to be established in New York not a few dozen more kindergartens, but ten thousand of them—free as the air to every child whose parents can be induced to send it. And these kindergartens ought not to be established by the taxation of the people, but out of the surplus holdings of New York's thousand millionaires. They possess an aggregate of perhaps ten thousand millions of dollars. This sum has been taken from the social wealth produced by the united efforts of the mechanics, the farmers, the laborers and the toilers of every calling in all parts of the country, of which New York is the commercial metropolis. And when the ten thousand free kindergartens are established and fully endowed, there will be thousands of other institutions and objects of public benefit, which the millionaires of New York ought to find it their pleasure and privilege, as well as their duty, to provide



CHICAGO UNIVERSITY AS PLANNED.

RECENT RESULTS OF MUNICIPAL GAS-MAKING IN THE UNITED STATES.

BY PROFESSOR EDWARD W. BEMIS, PH.D.

THE object of the present article is to give the actual results of the last fiscal year of city-owned gas works in this country, as obtained in nearly every case by recent personal visits of the writer to the ten places so owning, and in every instance from official records and other reliable data. The facts presented seem to answer the challenge of a writer in the August *Forum*: "To point out any American city where any municipal work is done so economically or so well as similar work is done by private individuals."

The first fact to be noted, is that there was much dissatisfaction with the quality or price of the gas furnished by the private companies in Danville, Fredericksburg and Charlottesville, Va., Henderson, Ky., Hamilton, Ohio, and Wheeling, W. Va., before the city purchased and improved the works. In these same cities now, and in the other four that built their works, Philadelphia, Richmond, Bellefontaine, Ohio, and Alexandria, Va., there is very hearty approval of city ownership on the part of fully four-fifths and apparently nine-tenths of the people. In several cities of late, flattering offers for purchase by private companies have been rejected without hesitation. So well pleased are Danville, Alexandria, Charlottesville and Wheeling with public ownership of their gas works that they have recently constructed electric light works, and great success has attended the two cities, Danville and Alexandria, which have completed a year of public management of such works.

The price of gas in Henderson is \$1.25. Only one of the twenty private companies in Kentucky charges as little. The price in the two Ohio cities, neither of them large, owning their works is \$1, but as this goes to press I notice in one of the leading gas journals that in one of these, Bellefontaine, the price has just fallen to 80 cents. Of the 74 cities having private works which report to Brown's Directory of American Gas Companies for 1892, only six get all their illuminating gas as low as \$1. Four charge just \$1. Cleveland has just been forced by the city council to reduce its charge to 80 cents, and the sixth, New Lisbon, sells an oil or water gas for 40 cents. The only city of any size known to the writer, besides Cleveland, which gets its gas as low as Wheeling, where the public works sell at a profit for 75 cents, is Terre Haute, Ind., where a fierce but seemingly temporary war between two companies has reduced the price of water gas, in the case of one company, and of a combined water and oil gas in that of the other, to 35 cents. In a similar gas war at Kokomo, Ind., one company was

even, according to the *Progressive Age*, giving away its gas during the last quarter of 1892. No instance is on record of where such competition has not been followed by consolidation and a rise of prices.

Of the five cities that own their works in Virginia, Charlottesville and Fredericksburg charge \$1.50, Alexandria \$1.44, Richmond and Danville \$1.25. Of the seven cities which have private works, of which five are larger than any of the cities, save Richmond, having public works, only one city enjoys a lower price than \$1.60. Norfolk charges \$1.40.

From a careful examination of the charges for gas throughout the country I think it can safely be said that, with the exception of Philadelphia, for whose high price of \$1.50 special reasons exist, the price in these public companies is lower than in most private ones similarly circumstanced in amount of population, cost of coal and price obtainable for coke and tar.

The candle power of the gas—hitherto entirely coal gas save in Philadelphia, where 40 per cent. is water gas—ranges from 17 to 18, except in Philadelphia and Wheeling, where it is 19. The introduction of a supplementary water-gas plant, owned by the city, in Hamilton and Bellefontaine last year, and the increased use of water gas in Philadelphia, is likely to raise the candle power in these places soon to 21 or 22. The average candle power of the Massachusetts companies in 1891 was 18.13.

While giving low prices, the public companies are yearly increasing their efficiency out of their earnings, and, in addition to such taxes as a private company would have to pay, they are earning a good profit on the cost of duplication. This profit varies from 10 to 20 per cent. in six cities, and from 6 to 8 per cent. in three others, as follows: Philadelphia, 20; Charlottesville, 17 (average of last two years); Richmond, 18; Henderson, 12; Wheeling, 11.6; Alexandria, 9.8; Hamilton, 7.7; Danville, 7; Bellefontaine, 6.2, and Fredericksburg, 1.2. In reaching these figures the gas used by the city and not directly paid for, save in part in Hamilton and wholly in Fredericksburg, is reckoned at the same price as if sold to private consumers. Fredericksburg, after the thorough overhauling which she is giving her newly purchased works, will doubtless show a fair profit in two or three years. As it is, her purchase of the works in September, 1891, resulted in an immediate reduction in price from \$3 to \$1.50. Similarly the construction of works by Hamilton in April, 1890, led to an immediate reduction of price there from \$2 to \$1.

One good test of the relative efficiency of works is the percentage of leakage. Now, the average rate per cent. of leakage in the 58 private Massachusetts companies that deliver to the consumer was 11.66 in 1891, and in the public companies precisely the same, if the small town of Fredericksburg be omitted. This place bought out private works that had a leakage of over 30 per cent., and in its first year has reduced the leakage nearly one-half, but has not yet, of course, gotten it down to what it should be. Including Fredericksburg the average rate was 12.3.

Such excellent financial results have been accompanied by a decrease rather than, as many who have not investigated the facts believe, an increase of political corruption. Superintendent W. C. Adams, of Richmond, Va., has held his place since 1886, and before that was assistant superintendent for sixteen years. Supt. Wm. Cannings, at Henderson, Ky., has held his office ever since the city changed from leasing to operating its works in 1882. In 1891 the superintendent of the Alexandria, Va., works died after thirty years' service. Capt. C. A. Ballou had been city engineer and superintendent of the Danville, Va., gas and water works for eighteen years. In Charlottesville, Supt. J. T. Williams has had charge since the city bought the works in 1876, and had been serving in a similar capacity under the private company for 21 years before. When Fredericksburg, Va., recently bought out the private gas plant, the old and capable superintendent, Mr. David E. Fleming, was retained, though unfortunately at somewhat reduced salary. The trustees of the Hamilton works are non-partisan, and men of both parties are employed, as in the other works. At Bellefontaine, Ohio, the superintendent has held office for many years, and the entire management is non-partisan. At Wheeling, Va., Mr. S. M. Darrah has been superintendent since 1884, except 1886 to 1888, when the former superintendent, Mr. Dillon, was tried again.

Politics seem to have cut no figure in Philadelphia since 1887 in the appointment of the chief men of the gas department, while civil-service rules have been pretty effectually applied to the subordinates. It was not always so in Philadelphia. For 46 years prior to 1887 the city was legally unable to shake off a most unfortunate form of government, in which the gas management was in the hands of a body of trustees elected by the council, but subject to no control or investigation by them. By the terms of the charter, this form of government could not be changed until certain portions of the debt were paid. Naturally great misgovernment followed, yet as great political corruption, probably, was exposed in connection with the private gas companies of New York by an investigating committee of the New York Senate in 1885 (Senate Document 41). In all but six years of the time 1841-86 the price of gas was higher in New York than in Philadelphia. Since 1887 the entire system has been changed for the better in the latter city. There are still some employees, I found, not by any means all, who suppose it to be their personal interest to keep the present parties in power by work at the

primaries. This is also true to some extent at Wheeling, and possibly Richmond, but the heads of the departments in each of these places declared that there was a steady growth of sentiment in favor of making the employees perfectly secure in their places on good behavior, as is undoubtedly the case to-day in most of the ten cities under discussion.

When one of the best-informed citizens of the Quaker City was recently asked by me which now exerted the greatest political influence, the public-owned gas works or the private street-car lines, he replied at once: "Oh, the street-car lines, undoubtedly; they own the city, body and soul." The fact seems to be that the general public realizes that the work of gas manufacture is too technical and important to be intrusted to new, green hands every time there is a change in politics, and city ownership has been put to a fair, if not very extensive, test in this matter; for, though only one of the great parties usually controls the Virginia cities and some of the others that own gas works, yet there are often in these cities bitter contests of rival factions and great temptations for using the gas works politically. That the sentiment against it has been so successful and is so rapidly growing is very encouraging. One reason for the poor quality of administrative material is the little power given an official. Increase it, and stronger characters are willing to accept place and are able to command it.

Then, too, it must not be forgotten that political corruption is not confined to public-owned companies. The extent to which quasi-public monopolies in private hands are tempted—and sometimes by the raids of unscrupulous politicians almost forced—to bribe and control councils and the press, is one of the most potent and widespread evils of our political system. Yet how few really grasp the magnitude of the evil!

City ownership saves many illegitimate expenses of this kind and many high salaries and dividends on new capitalization, while sometimes, but by no means in the majority of cases, it slightly increases the labor cost.

Only two of the ten superintendents of public companies say that they are hampered in getting any improvements really needed. More than one gas engineer of experience, working now for large private companies, expresses the belief that the public companies average as well as the private in introducing improvements. This point is, of course, difficult to settle, because of too little accessible evidence. It would appear, however, that whether or not public companies can, by reason of lower rates of interest, fewer large salaries and expenditures for politics and "influence," manufacture as cheaply as private companies, certainly the public generally get more benefit from city-managed companies in the way of lower charges or more net revenue, or both, than from the private companies.

Only one of the public companies seems now resting under any suspicion—namely, Hamilton, Ohio. Although information gathered on a visit to the city August, 1892, from well-informed, disinterested par-

ties leads the writer to believe that five out of six of the people of Hamilton believe in the city management of its gas works, yet a few critics, urged on, it is charged, by private gas companies, who generally fight city ownership, instituted an examination last spring, by a Cincinnati engineer. He criticised the method of bookkeeping of the clerk of the works, Mr. Willard Smeyers, who seems to be, on the whole, doing excellently, but brought no charge of corruption or mismanagement against any one. Only by large allowance for depreciation does the investigator make it appear that the works at \$1 a thousand feet are not fully paying interest and such taxes as a private company would have to pay. While the report institutes no comparison between the first and second year, just closed, of city ownership, it contains material for so doing, which is very favorable to Hamilton and most promising for the future.

From the statements of this expert or from simple computations based on them, it appears that the cost of putting gas in the burner, aside from interest, taxes and depreciation, was 74.6 cents per M the first fiscal year, April 29, 1890, to February 28, 1891, and 42.5 cents the last fiscal year, March 1, 1891, to February 29, 1892. During the past year the cost in the holder was 42.2 cents. The interest at 5 per cent., which the city pays, on \$173,408, the cost of construction, amounted to 41 cents per M the first year, and 22.1 cents the second. The taxes a private company would have had to pay were 5.8 cents the first year, and 4.3 cents the second. The total cost, thus, aside from depreciation was 121.4 cents the first year, and 80.7 cents the second. The gas used increased from 22,409,700 feet the first fiscal year of ten months to 35,388,700 feet the second, while the leakage fell from 16.8 per cent. to 8.1 per cent. Inasmuch as the output of gas increased 27.5 per cent. March 1 to August 31, 1892, over the corresponding six months the previous year, without corresponding increase in cost, the figures for 1892-93 are not likely to exceed 70 cents for the above items. The Cincinnati investigator added for depreciation about 4½ per cent. on the capital. To be precise, he added 2 per cent. on the cost of the buildings, 7 per cent on the mains, 10 per cent. on "sundry expenses for construction," 8 per cent. on salaries, 5 per cent. on street lamps (which are no part of a gas plant proper), and 10 per cent. on meters. Where the works are well kept up and the real estate is increasing in value, as at Hamilton, the above allowance for depreciation is thought by some engineers excessive. But, even if admitted, it only adds to the first year's cost 27.4 cents, and to the second year 20.8 cents, making the total cost the first year 148.8 cents, and the second year 101.5 cents, which will surely be below 90 cents, and probably below 85 cents, in 1892-93. After a couple of years, new construction can be charged to running expenses at Hamilton, as at the other places. No allowance need then be made for depreciation, as long as the efficiency of the works gradually increases.

Much is expected at Hamilton from the new water-gas plant there, which was to be ready for use by De-

cember, 1892. It has a capacity of 360,000 feet daily, and in the hands of two private companies north of the Ohio river is said, on good authority, to be putting gas in the holder for 20 to 22 cents per thousand feet.

Hamilton is the only one of the ten gas-owning cities where the original private company, if there were one, was not bought out by the city. The refusal of the private company at Hamilton to place a fair value upon its plant is said to have been the cause, but serious embarrassments have come to the city in consequence of a competing private company. The price of gas has been reduced from \$2 to \$1, and the private company has been led to seek most of its revenue from electric light and gas engines, but the city has been subjected to tedious and costly litigation. Then, too, competition in the gas business increases the expense of gas manufacture. There is a waste of capital and labor in keeping up two plants where one would do better if properly managed. Despite these difficulties Hamilton has already, in the first one and one-half years of city ownership, achieved great success.

Although the far greater area of Philadelphia than of New York renders the cost of distribution much greater in the former, and although the Quaker City has not yet wholly recovered from the blight of the gas trust prior to 1887, yet the city gains more from public management than does New York from private, and with probably less political corruption. In 1891, with the price of gas at \$1.50, coal averaging \$3.56 per short ton, and coke 5½ cents per bushel, the net receipts in Philadelphia were \$947,797.39. If to this we add the 587,398,328 feet of gas used in the streets and public buildings at \$1.50, we have \$881,097.49 more, or a total of \$1,828,894.88. This is 24 per cent. of the \$7,600,000 which, as near as can be estimated, would duplicate the entire coal-gas plant. A deduction of 2 per cent. for taxes, and 4 per cent. for interest (though the city pays no taxes, and the works are nearly out of debt) would leave 18 per cent. net profit.

In New York the price to private consumers is \$1.25, and to the city a little less, but more, if I am correctly informed, than \$1. Besides this, and taxes, the city gets nothing. Now suppose we estimate the net profits in Philadelphia, if the gas to private consumers has been sold at \$1.25 and to the city at \$1. The profit would then have been \$965,832.61, or 12.7 per cent. Deducting 6 per cent. for interest and taxes, there would have been 6.7 per cent., or \$509,200, net profit. With as large a population and gas consumption as New York, the net profit would easily be twice as great, on the somewhat higher candle power there. Right here it should be added that this profit is only estimated after including the cost of gas, the \$274,124.31 spent for extensions, as well as liberal amounts spent for repairs. The cost in the holder at Philadelphia, of the coal gas made by the city, is 48 cents.

The city buys a large amount of water gas (about 40 per cent. of all the gas used) from a private company for 37 cents in the holder. The cost of making each gas, and especially water gas, is rapidly falling,

and the Philadelphia authorities are urgent for city ownership of the water-gas plant; for water gas is of late becoming so perfected as to be much cheaper than coal gas, and quite as good. The illuminating power is better. Complaints were raised a year ago in Philadelphia against the water-gas plant in a part of the city where, according to ex-Superintendent Wagner, none was used. Better street mains and more of the latest improved retorts are the great need, and are being gradually supplied. The cost of putting gas in the burner, including extensions, but not interest or taxes, has fallen from \$1.17 to 85½ cents from 1886 to 1891, and should soon be down to 60 cents.

The price of gas is kept at \$1.50 because the unusually large numbers of small house owners in Philadelphia, on whom the burden of local taxation now falls, in the absence of any fair taxation of the rich, desire relief from taxes. Were it not for the income from the gas and water works, the rate of taxation would have to be 60 cents higher on the \$1. The price is kept nearer the cost in the other nine gas-owning cities.

A more favorable showing is presented at Wheeling, which has not been handicapped like Philadelphia by an inheritance of a long early period of mismanagement under an irresponsible gas trust. If all new construction and extension be included under cost of gas in the burner, the total cost, irrespective of any interest or taxes, which Wheeling does not have to pay, was 40 cents in 1889 to '90; 46 cents in 1890 to '91 and 35.3 cents in 1891 to '92. The cost, aside from extension, was 34.3 cents the first of these years, 29.7 cents the second and 29.5 cents the last year. Even an allowance of 7 per cent. on the cost of duplication, for interest and taxes, would only raise the cost to about 61 cents in 1889 to '90, 67 cents in 1890 to '91, and 57 cents in 1891 to '92. Selling gas to private consumers at 75 cents and furnishing free all gas used by the city (worth at 75 cents \$23,129), the city in 1891 and '92 made about \$28,000 in cash.

It should be noted that coal, in this city of 35,000 (1890) population, costs only \$1.45 per ton, or 16.9 cents per thousand feet in the holder. This, however, is only 20 cents to 30 cents less than in most cities east of the Mississippi, and less than 10 cents per thousand feet below the cost in most cities in Ohio or Western Pennsylvania and near the lakes and Ohio river. The value of coke, tar and ammoniacal liquor was from 16 to 18 cents per thousand feet in the burner in each of the last three years, which is not larger than in many cities. The works under the able management of Mr. S. M. Darrah, who has charge since 1884, excepting the years 1886-88, when a former superintendent was again tried, appear in excellent condition.

Cleveland, a much larger city, is happy over securing gas for 80 cents from a private company with 6½ per cent. of the gross receipts, making the net cost about 72 cents. But it was only on condition of ten years' contract, during which time the cost of gas may be expected to fall over one-half. Even to-day,

Wheeling could sell at 72 cents and make, on the basis of the average cost of the last three years, 11 per cent. without taxes, and 9 per cent. with them.

Bellefontaine, Ohio. This town of about 5,000 population, which has managed its gas works successfully since 1873, furnishes a striking example of the possibilities of cheap gas and of the fact that progressiveness is not by any means confined to private owned works. After full trial, the town has paid \$10,000 for a new plant, known as the Askins gas plant, which has a capacity of 126,000 feet per day of 22 candle power, or 46,000,000 feet a year, if the daily consumption were uniform, at a cost per thousand feet in the holder of less than 20 cents. Interest and taxes even at 10 per cent. would not add 10 cents to this. The cost of distribution varies from 10 to 30 cents in different places. Competent engineers who have examined the plant confirm the claims of the inventor.

It is a somewhat similar plant, known as the Kendall process, which is now being introduced in the city owned works at Hamilton, Ohio. The results in these two places, being open to public investigation, will be watched with interest. At Lakewood, N. Y., on Lake Chautauqua, excellent gas has been made out of benzine for four years by passing steam and oil through very hot firebrick, first heated by steam and a little oil forced through by a draft. The cost of putting the gas in the holder, even with the very small holder and output there, has not exceeded 30 cents. In the Askins process at Bellefontaine there are two generators. In the first generator crude Lima oil (about five gallons at 1¼ cents a gallon for every thousand feet) is fed into a bed of incandescent coke, underlying heated soft coal, which feeds it. Steam is admitted at the bottom of the generator. The result is a hydrocarbon vapor, which passes into the second generator, where it meets water gas resulting from the passage of steam through incandescent coke. The mingled vapors and gases are then converted into good illuminating gas in intensely hot retorts. This, after some purification, is delivered into the holder.

An interesting comparison is that between Richmond, Va., under public ownership, and Nashville, Tenn., under private. Richmond (census of 1890) had 81,388 population; Nashville only about 5,000 less. Practically the same proportion of colored and others not likely to use gas exists in the two. Coal in Richmond in 1891 was \$4.60 a ton, or a third higher than in Nashville, and coke six cents a bushel, or one-third less, while, owing to leaks in the holder, which for some time could not be repaired, the cost of gas in the Virginia city was over five cents higher than it will be this year. Despite all this, Richmond selling gas at \$1.50 as in Nashville, made above all expenses, including extensions, but not interest or taxes, the cash sum of \$44,646.46. Besides this the city obtained free 51,122,600 feet for public use, which at \$1.50 per thousand feet was worth \$76,683.96. The total profit thus was \$121,330.36, or equivalent to all

TABLE I.

Place.	1. Date of beginning of ownership.	2. Population in 1890.	3. Fiscal year from which returns are given.	4. Cost of coal per long ton.	5. Price of coke per bushel.	6. Price of tar per barrel of 50 gallons.
Philadelphia	1841	1,046,964	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1891.	\$4.00	5½ to 6 cts.	*
Richmond, Va.	1852	81,388	Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1891.	4.60	6	\$1.32
Alexandria, Va.	1853	14,330	June 1, 1891-May 31, 1892	3.82	6¼	2.00
Henderson, Ky.	1867	8,835	June 1, 1891-May 31, 1892	2.61	8.6	2.03
Wheeling, W. Va.	1870	35,013	Apr. 1, 1891-Mar. 31, 1892	1.64	3.5	3.00
Bellefontaine, Ohio.	1873	4,238	Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1891.	3.34	8.5 to 10	3.00
Danville, Va.	1876	10,305	Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1891.	4.39	10	2.35
Charlottesville, Va.	1876	5,562	July 1, 1891-June 31, 1892	3.75	10	2.00
Hamilton, Ohio.	1890	17,565	Mar. 1, 1891-Feb. 29, 1892	2.59	6	3.90
Fredericksburg, Va.	1891	4,528	Sept. 1, 1891-June 31, 1892	4.25	8	3.00

* Tar in Philadelphia sells for 37 cents a ton of coal carbonized.

Tar reduced in 1892 to \$1.70 in Hamilton.

the taxes paid by the Nashville company (\$18,847.30 in 1891) and 17 per cent. on \$600,000, the cost, according to Superintendent Adams, of the Richmond Gas Works, of duplicating his plant. Fully 10 per cent., or \$60,000, represents the net advantage of city ownership every year to Richmond as compared with Nashville. The price of gas was reduced in February at Richmond to \$1.25, which is still 25 cents above all costs, including in costs interest and taxes, which Richmond does not have to pay. If the city council grants Mr. Adams the \$25,000 he has requested for a water-gas plant the cost of manufacture will be further reduced.

In Table I is given a list of the ten cities owning their gas works, with their population, date of beginning ownership, the fiscal year for which the further figures are given, the cost of coal per long ton, the price of coke per bushel and tar per barrel.

It thus appears that Philadelphia has owned her works 51 years, Richmond 40, Alexandria 39, Henderson 25, Wheeling 22, Bellefontaine 19, Danville and Charlottesville 16 years, Hamilton 2 years and Fredericksburg 1.

In Table II are given very important items, the cost of coal and receipts for residuals per thousand feet in the holder, the leakage and the cost of gas per thousand feet in the burner, save extensions, interest, taxes and depreciation.

The figures for leakage, which include the amount used at the gas offices and works, will be 5 to 12 per cent. less this year in Richmond and Danville, and probably Fredericksburg, by the improvements already completed in holders and mains. In Philadelphia the published report gives the amount of leakage as 12.73 per cent., but this is the percentage of all the gas in the holders at the end of the year as well as of the gas sent out from them. Since the holders had also much gas at the beginning of the year, the percentage of leakage has been reckoned as in the other cities only on the gas made and in the holder at the end of the year, after subtracting that in holders at the beginning. Calculated on the same

basis, the leakage in Philadelphia has fallen 1 per cent. the last year, and is likely to fall below 12 as soon as improvements now in contemplation are finished, but the great diffusion of the population of the city makes the length of pipe enormous for the gas used, and prevents a very low percentage of leakage being attained.

It will be noted that the residuals are from 11 to 15.4 cents in every city save Hamilton (23 cents), while coal costs from 28 to 45 cents per thousand feet in the holder, save in Wheeling, where the cost (15.2 cents) is a trifle below the price of the residuals.

TABLE II.

Place.	Cost of coal per thousand feet in holder.	Value of all residuals, per thousand feet, in holder.	Leakage.	Net cost per 1,000 feet in burner, save improvements, extensions, interest and taxes.
Philadelphia..	40.	14.6	14.72	76.
Richmond.	28.1	11.	16.	79.5
Alexandria.	32.8	11.2	12.4	82.8
Henderson ..	29.1	14.6	12.	58.1
Wheeling.	15.2	15.4	10.25	29.5
Bellefontaine..	36.1	15.1	6.42	57.7
Danville.	45.	11.8	19.	92.5
Charlottesville .....	.....	11.	6.07	46.5
Hamilton.	31.	23.	8.08	52.4
Fredericksburg.	44.2	11.4	18.	127.1

The cost in the holder was 42.2 cents in Hamilton, and 48 cents in Philadelphia, in the case of the coal gas. A separation of costs in the holder from those of distribution has not been made in the other cities. The cost in the burner, with no allowance for extensions, depreciation, interest or taxes, was 29.5 cents in Wheeling, 46.5 cents in Charlottesville, from 52 to 58 cents in Hamilton, Bellefontaine and Henderson, and from 76 to 83 cents in Philadelphia, Richmond and Alexandria. In Danville the cost was 92.5 cents, and in Fredericksburg \$1.27. The high price in the latter city is chiefly due to the small amount of gas

used and the large leakage, heritage of the private company which was bought out a year ago. Since then the leakage has fallen about one-half, and the cost of gas making is sure to be further reduced there this year. In Danville, too, the large reduction in leakage now secured will reduce the cost of gas perhaps seven cents this year. As has already been said, the cost will also be materially less in most of the other cities.

In Table III are given the cost per thousand feet in the burner of the extensions or new construction, and of the total cost when extensions, but not interest or taxes, are included. There is also given the yearly consumption of gas, the cost of duplication of the plant or legitimate capital, and the amount of this for every thousand feet of gas used.

The value of the plant aside from the land is under \$2 per thousand feet in the burner. The cost before improvements are added, as given in column 4 of Table II, was much less in the year given than in the year before. It had fallen 12 cents in Alexandria, 16.5 cents in Henderson, 7.2 cents in Wheeling, in Danville 22 cents, in Charlottesville 25.5 cents. The cost in Philadelphia and Richmond remained about the same. The cost of extensions, as given in column 2 of Table III, was about the same as the year before, save that it was then 26.2 cents in Alexandria, 13 cents in Henderson, 16.3 cents in Wheeling and 12 cents in Charlottesville.

The increase in consumption was 3 per cent. in Philadelphia and 9 per cent. in the other cities. A somewhat similar yearly increase is taking place everywhere, and should be kept in mind by those who believe that electricity is destined to displace gas. The fact is that the illuminating power of gas and its cheapness of manufacture are keeping pace with the development of electric lighting. For every ten feet of gas displaced by electric light on streets, and in halls, stores and some residences, eleven or more feet of gas are used in other residences or for fuel. People accustomed to brighter streets at night turn up the gas higher when they come home.

Very remarkable is the low cost of duplicating the various city works as given in column 4 of Table III.

The figures are, in nearly all cases, computed from the estimates of the gas superintendents. Usually the estimates were made by items, as, for example, the land, buildings, mains, meters and services, and the manufacturing apparatus. The works, of course, would be placed at a much higher price for purposes of sale, because of the large monopoly earnings, but reference is now made to cost of duplication in the present state of efficiency. Because of frequent additions to the works, the cost of a given size of street main, of a holder of any size, of retorts, purifying apparatus, meters, services, &c., can be pretty closely estimated. It appears that in the cities of over 20,000 inhabitants the cost of duplication runs from \$2.91 to \$3.30, and in all the other cities, save the small town of Fredericksburg (\$8), it is below \$5.

In competitive business where no very rare business talent is embodied, the value of the plant is, in the long run, the cost of duplication. If a person or corporation is earning more than the average profits on the cost of duplication in a competitive business where no great risks are run, or no very high order of ability is required, others will construct rival works and, by competition in selling the product, force down the profit to the normal rate on this cost of duplication. The value of the plant will then fall to the cost of duplication. In a monopoly like gas, where no very high order of ability is needed, and where there are no very great risks, the excess of capital over cost of duplication, which in cities of over 100,000 inhabitants is likely to range from \$2.50 to \$3.50, is a pretty good test of the monopoly profits. Very interesting it is, then, to note, in Table IV, the high capital of most of the following large cities. While the stock and bonds of some are not at par, there are other companies whose stock and bonds are above par, and the deduction to be made on the average for depreciation of the stock is probably in most cases covered by the fact that the capital has apparently, save in Boston, been reckoned on the basis of the output, instead of the consumption in the burner, a difference, of say, ten per cent. in favor of the companies. The figures in the table are taken

TABLE III.

Place.	1. Cost per burner of extensions.	2. Cost including extensions. Cents.	3. Gas consumed in burner.	4. Cost of duplication.	5. Capital per thou- sand ft. in burner.
Philadelphia.....	9.5	85.5	2,857,994.228	\$8,400,000	\$2.94
Richmond.....	4.8	84.3	184,320,000	600,000	3.30
Alexandria.....	11.5	94.3	19,111,157	75,000	4.18
Henderson.....	0	58.1	13,004,900	60,000	4.62
Wheeling.....	5.8	35.4	138,598,140	400,000	2.91
Bellefontaine.....	7	62.7	9,541,100	45,000	4.40
Danville.....	17.2	107.7	11,908,300	57,000	4.67
Charlottesville.....	0	46.5	7,625,074	34,000	4.46
Hamilton.....	or cost of duplication included in capital.	Extension omitted.	35,388,700	173,400	4.90
Fredericksburg.....		52.4	10 months 2,665,730	25,000	On a year's output about \$8.00

The cost of duplicating the Philadelphia plant is based on most liberal estimates, and covers an allowance of \$800,000 for the private water-gas plant with a maximum daily capacity of 11,000,000 feet. Over \$3,000,000 is the value of the land.

from Brown's Directory of American Gas Companies for 1892, save in the case of Boston. The figures there are taken from the Massachusetts Gas Commission's Seventh Annual Report. The bonds therein reported for the Boston, Dorchester, Roxbury and South Boston companies, which are controlled by the Bay State Gas Company, of Delaware, are \$4,560,000. In an argument by Henry M. Cross before the Committee on Manufactures of the Massachusetts Senate and House, February 18, 1892, the bonds are given as \$7,000,000 first mortgage fives, \$3,000,000 second mortgage fives, and \$2,000,000 income sevens. Such figures would double the capitalization per thousand feet for Boston, given in the table.

Returns are not at hand for Minneapolis, Cleveland, Syracuse, Albany and New Haven. The average capital of the twenty-two large cities given is \$7.72. The capital of the eighteen having more than \$3.99 capital each which embraces all the largest cities, is \$8.78 on the output of 1891. On this over-capitalization the private companies, through their monopoly, are on the whole successful in paying good interest or dividends.

TABLE IV.

Place.	Par value of stock and bonds per thousand feet of output of gas.	Remarks.
New York.....	\$5.80	
Chicago.....	10.03	
Brooklyn.....	5.37	As one company sends part of its gas to other companies, only an approximation can be given.
St. Louis.....	9.97	
New Orleans.....	20.25	
San Francisco.....	14.58	
Cincinnati.....	7.00	
Boston, including Dorchester, Roxbury and South Boston.....	6.53	
Baltimore.....	14.55	
Louisville.....	7.31	
Washington.....	4.00	
Buffalo.....	6.00	Returns from one of the three companies not given.
Rochester.....	9.09	
St. Paul.....	8.70	
Providence.....	4.95	
Troy.....	11.54	
Milwaukee.....	2.59	
Kansas City.....	2.30	
Omaha.....	3.51	
Detroit.....	7.69	Returns from one company not given.
Pittsburgh.....	4.17	Returns from one company not given.
Columbus.....	3.31	

The average cost of duplication in the ten public companies is \$4.44, and without Fredericksburg is \$4.09. The average cost in the case of the only three cities whose size makes comparison with the private companies fair, Philadelphia, Richmond and Wheeling, is \$3.05.

In Table V are given the gross profits in cents per thousand feet, and the allowance that perhaps should be made for interest and taxes. None save Fredericks-

TABLE V.

Place.	1. Profit per 1000 feet.	2. Amount of interest at 5 per cent., and taxes at 2 per cent.	3. Monopoly profit per 1000 feet after deducting interest and taxes.	4. Price of gas per 1000 feet.	5. Percentage of monopoly profit and interest on cost of duplication.	6. Percentage of profit after deducting interest at 5% and taxes
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.			
Philadelphia.....	64.5	20.6	43.9	\$1.50	20.0	15.0
Richmond.....	65.7	23.1	42.6	1.50	18.0	13.0
Alexandria.....	49.7	29.3	20.4	1.44	9.8	4.8
Henderson.....	66.9	32.3	34.6	1.25	12.0	7.0
Wheeling.....	39.6	20.4	19.2	1.75	11.6	6.6
Bellefontaine.....	36.3	30.8	5.5	1.00	6.2	1.2
Danville.....	42.3	32.7	9.6	1.50	7.0	2.0
Charlottesville.....	103.5	38.8	64.7	1.50	21.6	16.6
Hamilton.....	47.6	34.3	13.3	1.00	7.7	2.7
Fredericksburg.....	22.9	47.0	24.1	1.50	1.2	5.8
		10 mos.				

burg pay taxes, while Richmond, Alexandria, Henderson, Wheeling, Bellefontaine and Charlottesville have extinguished their debt from their net earnings. While Philadelphia still has a small debt beyond the sinking fund, both Philadelphia and Danville have returned to the city more value by far than the debt. The price of gas, the percentage on the cost of duplication and the profit, both with the interest and without, and the monopoly profit, after deducting taxes, are given.

Interest is reckoned in every case at five per cent., although some of the cities borrow for less. The price of gas was reduced in February, 1892, in Richmond and Danville to \$1.25.

It is often asserted that city management of a natural monopoly like gas works is undemocratic. Yet we have seen that in one of the most democratic States of this Union, Virginia, a considerable proportion of the large cities do thus own their gas works. This, too, is done without any suspicion of uprooting thereby the industrial framework of society, and not only without increase, but, if the citizens of these places, as of those owning their gas works in other States, are to be believed, with a positive diminution of political corruption. As I have elsewhere written, "some argue against city ownership of gas works as leading to public ownership not only of street and steam railways, telegraphs and telephones, but of baker shops and factories. As well hold that no one should eat lest he eat too much! Expediency and the results of experience must determine how far to go. They seem to justify public ownership and management of gas works, water works and electric lights. The same would doubtless be true of the telegraph and the telephone."

ELECTRIC STREET-LIGHTING IN AMERICAN CITIES

THE QUESTION OF MUNICIPAL VERSUS PRIVATE SUPPLY.

BY ROBERT J. FINLEY.

ALTHOUGH it has been less than six years since the field of electric lighting was first entered by the municipality, more than one hundred and twenty-five cities in the United States now own and operate plants. The movement has not been a local one. It has extended across the country from Bangor, Maine, to Galveston, Texas. So far this movement has been confined chiefly to the smaller cities, but the larger cities are beginning to discover that the element of size is not necessarily a bar to their entrance upon the same course. Chicago at a very recent date was operating successfully seven hundred and twenty-five arc lights, and the sphere of its operations in this field has been growing rapidly. The mayors of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Atlanta, and other of the larger cities have discussed in their messages the advisability of the assumption by the municipal government of these quasi-public works.

OBSTRUCTIONS TO MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

The number of cities owning electric lighting works would be even greater than at present were it not that in many States municipal corporations are prohibited by constitutional provisions from incurring debt beyond a small per cent. of the taxable basis of the community. Inability to issue bonds prevented Milwaukee in 1889 from establishing a city plant. Almost invariably when cities thus restricted in their debt-creating power have applied to the legislature for privilege to borrow money with which to construct works, representatives of private corporations have been on hand to oppose and, if possible, to defeat the bills. The following letter from the mayor of a prominent city in New York furnishes a case in point: "We have now a revised city charter in the legislature, and one of the sections in it is for a city plant for lighting the streets, but it is doubtful if it gets through, as the gas company of the city is fighting it. We have been trying to get the bill through the legislature for two years." A mayor of a Massachusetts town writes: "We endeavored to have our lighting done by the city, but the corporation was too much for us." And scores of other cities have met with similar opposition in their efforts to establish their own electric lighting plants.

When four years ago I ventured to show from statistics obtained from mayors of the twenty cities then owning electric lighting works that the municipality could operate these undertakings as economically and successfully as private companies were conducting them, my conclusions were severely criticised, not only by writers whose interests were bound up in the

continuance of these works under private control, but also by others who had no apparent motive beyond that prompted by inbred opposition to the extension of governmental action. The evidences of successful municipal operation of electric lighting works furnished a few weeks later by Mr. Victor Rosewater were even more vigorously attacked. The criticisms passed at that time were to some extent just, as municipal electric lighting was then hardly more than an experiment and the data obtainable were not of a kind from which conclusive results could be drawn.

COST OF MUNICIPAL ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

The statistics and information relating to municipal ownership, given in this article, have been obtained by direct inquiry and are based upon official and authoritative statements coming from the various cities owning electric-lighting plants. They are taken as the result of many facts secured—as to cost and full capacity of city plant, value of property occupied, number and candle power of arc lights, and number of lights burned and cost of each to the city. Of seventy-five cities from which data were gathered only twenty-three furnish facts from which the cost of operation and the value of the plants and buildings can be determined, and for these it has been found necessary, for purposes of completeness and accuracy, to tabulate the operations of the plants for the fiscal year 1889-90. The returns for the succeeding years show, so far as they are conclusive, that the cities have been able to reduce the cost much below the average given in Table I.

From this table it is seen that the average cost of each arc light owned and directly operated by twenty-five cities is \$53.04 a year. In the case of only three or four of the cities does it appear that interest on the investment has been included. Obviously, account should be taken of both interest and depreciation of property, which items, computed at twelve per cent. of the total value of the twenty-three plants and buildings, would add \$33.60 to the first cost, making the average final cost to the twenty-three cities operating electric lighting plants \$86.64 per arc light per year.

There is one important factor that has not been considered in this cost, namely, the profits which many of the cities receive from light supplied to private and commercial houses. Staunton, Va., for instance, in addition to lighting its streets, derives a revenue from this source almost equal to the cost of operating its plant. Hannibal, Mo., draws an income of \$4,000 a year from rented lamps, and Chariton, Ia.,

TABLE I.

Cities operating electric lighting plants.	Number of arc lights, 2000 candle power.	Period of illumination.	Total cost of plant, including buildings.	Cost per arc light per year.
Little Rock, Ark.....	111	8 hours.	\$35,000	\$54.00
Aurora, Ill.....	81	7 hours, 36 minutes.	43,000	66.69
Bloomington, Ill.....	240	All night.	80,000	50.00
Decatur, Ill.....	61	Dark nights.	21,000	49.18
Elgin, Ill.....	80	10 hours.	23,000	43.00
Moline, Ill.....	80	All night.	21,000	53.00
Paris, Ill.....	60	7 hours.	9,600	40.00
Madison, Ind.....	85	Moon, all night.	25,000	58.50
Topeka, Kan.....	184	All night.	50,000	97.50
Bowling Green, Ky.....	60	Moon, all night.	15,000	50.00
Bangor, Maine.....	140	All night.	35,000	45.00
Lewiston, Maine.....	100	Moon, all night.	15,000	54.75
Bay City, Mich.....	143	Moon, all night.	30,000	58.00
Ypsilanti, Mich.....	80	Moon, to 1 a.m.	24,000	23.60
St. Joseph, Mo.....	208	8 hours.	55,000	72.00
Galion, Ohio.....	73	Moon, all night.	23,000	35.00 (est.)
Marietta, Ohio.....	65	Dark to midnight.	13,000	38.00
Chambersburg, Pa.....	62	6 hours.	34,500	45.00
Easton, Pa.....	82	All dark nights.	20,000	67.00
Meadville, Pa.....	74	7 hours.	20,000	47.43
Titusville, Pa.....	60	10 hours.	9,000	40.00 (est.)
Galveston, Texas.....	175	7 hours.	40,000	87.60
Staunton, Va.....	50 { 1200 candle } power. }	10 hours.	17,000	24.00
Average cost per light per year of arcs operated by 23 cities.....				\$53.04
Interest and depreciation at 12 per cent. total cost of plant and buildings of 23 city-owned electric lighting works, per light.....				\$63.60
Total average cost per light.....				\$86.64

TABLE II

Cities supplied by private companies.	Number of arc lights, 2,000 candle power.	Period of illumination.	Contract price per arc light per year.
Texarkana, Ark.....	31	All night.	\$160.00
Danville, Ill.....	80	As ordered.	80.00
Jacksonville, Ill.....	71	Moon, all night.	96.00
Joliet, Ill.....	121	All night.	124.00
Peoria, Ill.....	233	Moon, all night.	145.00
Springfield, Ill.....	130	Moon, all night.	137.00
Streator, Ill.....	60	All night.	96.00
Kokomo, Ind.....	56	All night.	100.00
Logansport, Ind.....	85	Moon, all night.	100.00
Arkansas City, Kan.....	35	To 12 p.m.	72.00
Fort Scott, Kan.....	75	Moon schedule to 1 a.m.	83.00
Owensborough, Ky.....	32	Moon schedule to 1 a.m.	110.00
Augusta, Maine.....	68	9 hours.	96.33
Bath, Maine.....	31	To 1 a.m.	125.00
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	120	All night.	109.50
Lansing, Mich.....	100	Moon, all night.	100.00
Kansas City, Mo.....	128	All night.	200.75
Sedalia, Mo.....	92	Moon, all night.	87.00
Springfield, Mo.....	54	Moon, all night.	136.00
Bellaire, Ohio.....	52	Moon, all night.	90.00
Tremont, Ohio.....	70	All night.	90.00
Hillsborough, Ohio.....	63	Moon, all night.	70.00
Allentown, Pa.....	98	All dark nights.	100.00
Lebanon, Pa.....	60	To 12 p.m.	80.00
Newcastle, Pa.....	50	All night.	89.00
South Bethlehem, Pa.....	55	Moon to 12 p.m.	81.82
Dallas, Tex.....	165	All night.	95.85
Houston, Tex.....	92	All night.	150.00
Parkersburg, Va.....	58	All night.	102.00
Average cost per light per year of arcs operated by 29 private companies.....			\$106.01

NOTE.—All night, 10½ hours. Moon, all night, 6 hours. Till 12 o'clock, 5½ hours.

it is said, earns \$15,000 a year in the same way. Eighty dollars per light per year will be found to be much nearer the real cost of municipal electric lighting in the United States if the receipts from commercial lamps are deducted.

CONTRACT PRICES CHARGED BY PRIVATE COMPANIES.

Table II. gives the contract prices paid by twenty-nine cities to private electric lighting companies during the same period covered by Table I. It is compiled from a government report on gas and electric lighting, published as "Senate Miscellaneous Document, No. 56, Fifty-first Congress, Second Session," and the aim in its preparation has been to select from the parts of the country in which the twenty-three municipal works are situated private plants having the same arc light capacity. For instance, Peoria, Ill., with a capacity of two hundred and thirty-three arc lights is set over against Bloomington, Ill., with two hundred and forty arcs. Twenty-nine cities rather than twenty-three have been taken, for the reason that in six of the cities most nearly fulfilling the conditions upon which the selections were based, the cost appears to be abnormally high. The average yearly price charged for each of the arc lights by the twenty-nine private companies is shown to be \$106.01, or nearly \$20 a lamp more than it costs the twenty-three cities to supply themselves with this service. This price is only \$2.79 greater than the average charged by * all the private companies, large and small, in the twelve States covered by the tables, and cannot be regarded as due to exceptional conditions. Most of the contract prices given for the private lamps still obtain, and therefore the two tables fairly represent the present relative costs under municipal and private control. The number of hours each plant was operated is given in the tables for the benefit of those who care to make a more detailed comparison.

COMPARISON OF THE PRICES CHARGED FOR THE SAME SERVICE.

This comparison of city and private plants of equal arc light capacity, and subject to the same territorial conditions, is the fairest that can be made, excepting, perhaps, that between the cost of the same light under the two systems. Fortunately even this test can be applied, as several of the cities now owning works were previously to assuming control furnished with light by private corporations. Until March, 1889, the city of Elgin, Ill., paid local companies at

* The list given in the Government report on Gas and Electric Lighting was taken as the basis of calculation.

the rate of \$266.66 per arc light per year for service with which it now supplies itself for less than one-quarter of this sum. Municipal electric lighting costs Lewiston, Maine, only one-third, and Galveston, Texas, one-half the contract prices these cities formerly gave to private companies. Bangor, Maine, saves \$100 per light by the change, and so on. If the reports of the mayors of various cities having had such an experience are to be believed, the change has, in every instance, brought more efficient service, with one or two exceptions, due to special and temporary causes.

WHY MUNICIPALITIES FURNISH LIGHT MORE CHEAPLY THAN COMPANIES.

Many of the municipal electric lighting plants are operated in connection with municipal water works, and this is one of the chief reasons why cities furnish themselves with light more cheaply than private companies perform this service. By uniting these two services the running expenses of the plant are made comparatively light. One building often suffices for both water and lighting plants, and the same power is utilized. Several cities have found it necessary to add only two or three employees to the water works force.

Then, too, the municipal plant is not operated for profit, while the prices of the private companies are regulated to yield a return on the investment. Often the item of profits represents the only difference between the cost of municipal and of private electric lighting.

But even if companies could do the lighting as cheaply as municipalities, it is a doubtful question whether or not they would. Electric lighting is one of the services the rates of which are practically precluded from the regulating influence of competition. On account of the limited number of companies that can operate in the same territory at one time, free and natural competition is made impossible. Rival companies occupying the same field may induce a temporary lowering of the price, but the causes which render competition inoperative make easily possible a combination of the one, two or three companies; and no one needs to be told that in the end, if not at the time, the consumer pays for the multiplication of engines, dynamos, lines and linemen.

The facts and statistics presented in this paper do not introduce any new principle for municipal action. They only emphasize what has already been demonstrated a hundred times by experiment—that pursuits which from their very nature are natural monopolies cannot be so economically administered by private corporations as by the government.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

THE SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF LABOR.

THE most important article in the magazines this month is Dr. E. R. L. Gould's on "The Social Conditions of Labor." Professor Gould took his degree of Doctor of Philosophy at the Johns Hopkins University some eight years ago in economic science and his



DR. E. R. L. GOULD.

tory, and has since combined university lecturing with expert investigations for the Department of Labor at Washington. He has devoted the last three years to the study of the social conditions of the Old World for the information of the Department. Seated at Paris with several assistants, he has had unrivaled opportunities for putting his finger on the pulse of the industrial world. The article is published at London in the *Contemporary Review*, at Paris in *La Reforme Sociale* and the *Comptes Rendus des Seances de l'Academie des Sciences. Morales et Politiques*, in Germany in the *Jahrbücher für National Oekonomie und Statistik*, and in this country in the

Johns Hopkins University *Studies in Historical and Political Science*. The paper, which is crammed full of statistics, embodies the results of Dr. Gould's examination of the actual budgets of living collected from thousands of workingmen in America and hundreds in Europe. He takes certain groups of industries, such as mining, iron working, steel making, and subjects those who are employed in these industries to a close analysis. He takes the family as the unit, and first of all endeavors to point out what is the normal size of the family in England, America, Belgium and Germany. Then he inquires into the size of the house in which the family makes its home. The next point is the total earnings of the family, carefully distinguishing between the earnings of the husband and the rest of the income. Having ascertained how much comes in as the income of the family, he proceeds to analyze it under the heads of rent, food, clothing, books and newspapers, alcoholic drinks, tobacco and other expenditure, showing what surplus remains after the surplus has been spent. The figures are all based upon actual inquiries into the real budgets of real families.

FAMILY EXPENSES IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.

Another very valuable table of statistics shows the amount spent under different heads by representatives of different nationalities when they are in their own countries and the expenditures of persons of the same nationalities when they emigrate to America. The following table of budgets of income and expenditure, classified by industries, contains a mass of figures in a very small compass, which would be bewildering were it not that they are so carefully classified.

In the coal mining industry in Europe the proportion of persons buying books and newspapers is 12 per cent. higher than that amount in the United States, although the average sum per head spent by the American miner is higher than that of Europe. It is also notable as indicative of the superior sobriety of the American miner that only 60 per cent. use alcohol, while 83 per cent. of the European miners are as yet innocent of a temperance pledge. The proportion among steel workers is much lower, being only 38 per cent. in America and 53 per cent. in Europe. The lowest average in tobacco is obtained by the steel workers of Europe; only 51 per cent. are said to use it, while 89 per cent. of the European coal miners smoke, or snuff, or chew.

The size of the average family in Europe is greater than that in America, but the difference is not so great as might have been expected. As a rule the total of a husband's earnings only average from 74 to 89 per cent. of the total earnings of a family. There is no end, however, to the facts which may be gathered from this table.

GENERAL TABLE OF FAMILY BUDGETS OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE,
CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES.

COUNTRY AND INDUSTRY.	Families.		Dwellings.			Families entirely maintained by Earnings of Husband.		YEARLY INCOME OF FAMILY.		
	Total Num- ber.	Average Number of Per- sons in Family.	Owning their Homes.	Giving Infor- mation concern- ing size of Dwell- ing.	Average Number of Rooms per Family.	Number.	Propor- tion.	Total Earnings of Family.	Earnings of Hus- band.	Propor- tion of Earnings of Hus- band to Total Earnings.
1. <i>Coal Mining—</i>										
United States.	508	5.3	134	335	3.9	294	57.9	\$550 30	\$426 73	77.5
Europe.....	194	5.6	2	189	3.8	97	50.0	482 08	361 26	74.9
2. <i>Manufacture of</i>										
<i>Pig Iron—</i>										
United States.	762	5.0	189	533	3.9	442	58.0	591 61	513 52	86.8
Europe.....	76	5.0	.....	59	4.0	36	47.4	444 94	350 11	78.7
3. <i>Manufacture of</i>										
<i>Bar Iron—</i>										
United States.	623	4.8	112	441	5.0	432	69.3	784 11	698 49	89.1
Europe.....	251	5.2	6	195	3.7	125	49.8	442 33	337 41	76.3
4. <i>Manufacture of</i>										
<i>Steel—</i>										
United States.	183	4.7	28	151	4.6	117	63.9	663 56	578 52	87.2
Europe.....	201	5.2	10	130	3.6	93	46.3	530 10	442 89	83.5

ANNUAL FAMILY EXPENDITURE

Rent.		Food.		Clothing.		Books and Newspapers.		Alcoholic Drinks.		Tobacco.		Total Expenditure.	SURPLUS.	
Amount.	Proportion.	Amount.	Proportion.	Amount.	Proportion.	Proportion Buying.	Amount.	Proportion.	Proportion Using.	Amount.	Proportion.	Proportion Using.	Amount.	Proportion.
\$41 19	11.7	\$237 44	45.3	\$112 10	21.4	80.3	\$5 30	1.0	60.8	\$18 09	3.4	85.8	\$9 30	1.8
45 47	10.2	240 01	54.0	66 04	14.8	92.3	3 89	0.9	83.5	21 96	4.9	89.7	9 85	2.2
													444 73	37 35
65 02	11.9	235 66	43.2	111 97	20.5	79.3	5 70	1.1	63.9	17 61	3.2	87.3	546 23	45 38
38 35	9.0	214 65	50.4	85 81	20.1	78.9	5 01	1.2	60.5	20 00	4.7	56.6	426 22	18 72
													14 11	3.3
107 33	16.0	281 21	41.9	123 88	18.4	87.8	8 25	1.2	47.0	25 10	3.7	79.4	671 50	112 61
41 36	10.0	196 13	47.5	87 16	21.1	65.3	4 83	1.2	71.7	25 26	6.1	78.9	413 09	29 24
													8 26	2.0
86 44	15.3	254 18	45.1	110 09	19.5	80.3	6 66	1.2	38.2	26 55	4.7	76.5	563 50	100 06
41 23	8.5	249 13	51.7	88 22	18.3	79.1	5 73	1.2	53.2	26 19	5.4	51.2	482 30	47 80
													10 35	2.2

NOTE.—“Other Expenses,” though not set forth in a special column, are included in the total.

WANTED, A NORMAL SOCIAL STANDARD!

What Dr. Gould is after is an attempt to draw up what he considers to be a just social standard. The first condition of a true economic basis for society is that the earnings of the husband alone should be sufficient to support the family. The desertion by mothers of the home for the factory is, in his opinion, a fundamental factor of modern social discontent. Yet it is only in two cases, those of the bar-iron and steel manufactures in the United States, that the family can be supported without the addition of the earnings of the wife or the children. The second element upon which Dr. Gould insists is that the family must have sufficient food. Here the American has the advantage of the European. The price of bread is lowest in England, lower even than in America, but the family of the American is better nourished than that of a worker in any other country. But if the American spends more on food he spends less on drink. In Europe the publican received three-fifths as much as the landlord, and if the European worker would become teetotal he could add two more rooms to his home.

THE REACTION AGAINST THRIFT.

The American, Dr. Gould thinks, does not save as much, and he is not sorry for it. Dr. Gould's paper is notable indeed as giving expression to the first distinct protest against the doctrine that Thrift is one of the greatest of the virtues. He thinks that the practice of saving may sometimes prevent the civilization of the toiler, and is therefore morally and industrially bad. One of the most intelligent manufacturers, says Dr. Gould, that he ever met, said a few years ago that he would only be too glad to pay higher wages to his work people if they would spend their money instead of hoarding it; for the ministering to new wants begets others. For a workingman to save to any considerable extent, he must build up his surplus at the expense of some of his children.

THE RESULT OF AMERICAN LIFE.

When Dr. Gould comes to compare the statistics which he has collected concerning the foreign workingman at home and the foreign workingman in America, he is rather startled to discover that the average workingman of American birth in the classified trades earns less than the Briton or the German. When the Briton goes to America he increases his family, lives in a bigger house for which he pays much more rent, eats more food, spends much more on his clothes, but spends almost the same amount on books and newspapers, though he cuts down his expenditure on drink from 5 per cent. of his income to 3.6 and his expenditure on tobacco from 2.6 per cent. to 1.7. The greatest change in the consumption of alcohol takes place when the Frenchman goes from France to America. In France he spends 13 per cent. of his income on alcohol, whereas in America he only spends 6 per cent. The home-bred American only spends 2.9 per cent.

The average income of a family in Europe in the selected industries is £94 a year, while in the United States it is £124. The average saving is £6 11s. 6d.

in Europe against £13 5s. in America. Dr. Gould mentions a curious fact when he analyzes Britons into English, Scotch, Welsh and Irish. At home, measured by their earnings and their standard of living, the Scotch are the first, the English ranking second, the Welsh third, and the Irish last. In America, the Scotchman keeps the lead, but the second place is taken by the Irishman, the third by the Welsh, while the Englishman comes last.

BUDGETS CLASSIFIED BY NATIONALITIES.

The table showing the family budgets for the coal, iron and steel industries, classified by nationalities, bears very directly upon the immigration question. From this table it is seen that "the average workman in the allied industries of American birth earns less than the Briton or the German, though he is ahead of other nationalities. In the relative size of his contribution to the family support he only gives place to the German, whose habits in this respect have undergone a marked change since his transplanting in the New World. The proportion of cases in which the husband actually supported the family are fewer, the total earnings of the family are less, the house accommodation is slightly inferior, a smaller per capita expenditure appears for food and clothing for the native American than for the Americanized Briton and German. In other words, in all important respects, except the consumption of alcoholic drinks, these latter seem to be living on a higher level. As regards the other nationalities, the American conserves his leadership, though the expatriated Frenchman is not far behind.

"This revelation will surprise many, yet if the statistics before us mean anything at all they teach the lessons we have outlined. In analyzing them closely one can only find two factors which may have had an influence in determining the result. The first is amongst the budgets included in the returns. Those for the laborers employed in making merchant iron and steel, where the highest wages are paid, present a slight proportion in favor of workmen of foreign birth—viz., 422 to 384. This is so little that we may neglect it. More important is the second, which shows that the proportion of budgets drawn from the Southern States, where social-economic conditions are probably not quite so favorable, is much larger for native than for foreign-born workmen, or 403 to 46. One can hardly say that the foreigners having outnumbered the natives in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois, where the highest wages are generally supposed to be paid, in the ratio of 1135 to 802, matters much, because a portion of the majority is composed of Bohemians, Hungarians, Italians and Poles, whose earnings and expenses fall far short of the American's. Personally it does not seem to me that there is sufficient in all of the disturbing factors to cast doubt upon the substantially representative character of the figures. Neither do I see any ground for regret. May not a well-to-do citizen generously applaud the enhanced prosperity of his neighbor?"

GENERAL TABLE OF FAMILY BUDGETS FOR THE COAL, IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRIES,
CLASSIFIED BY NATIONALITIES.

NATIONALITIES.	Families.		Dwellings.			Families entirely maintained by Earnings of Husband.		YEARLY INCOME OF FAMILY.		
	Total Number.	Average Number of Persons in Family.	Owning their Homes.	Giving Information concerning size of Dwelling.	Average Number of Rooms per Family.	Number.	Proportion.	Total Earnings of Family.	Earnings of Husband.	Proportion of Earnings of Husband to Total Earnings.
Americans.....	1294	4.8	236	959	3.9	834	63.7	\$583 68	\$520 43	89.2
British in Great Britain*.....	525	5.1	11	435	4.0	270	51.4	522 08	423 79	81.2
British in United States.....	796	5.4	178	569	4.6	546	68.6	692 01	556 74	80.4
French in France.....	22	5.0	.....	3	4.0	6	27.3	432 18	307 75	71.2
French in United States.....	24	4.8	5	19	3.7	16	66.6	563 82	463 77	82.3
Germans in Germany.....	66	6.3	13	52	2.8	27	40.9	345 03	253 51	73.5
Germans in United States.....	276	5.0	106	138	4.0	202	73.2	635 30	569 57	89.7
Belgians in Belgium.....	118	5.7	7	82	3.6	44	37.3	389 26	241 06	62.0
Other nationalities in United States..	83	5.2	15	60	3.6	41	49.4	513 79	451 71	87.9
Average in Europe..	770	5.3	31	608	3.7	374	48.6	470 96	368 30	78.2
Average in United States.....	2490	5.0	540	1782	4.1	1581	62.3	622 14	534 53	86.0

ANNUAL FAMILY EXPENDITURE.

Rent.		Food.		Clothing.		Books and Newspapers.			Alcoholic Drinks.			Tobacco.		Total Expenditure.	SURPLUS.		
Amount.	Proportion.	Amount.	Proportion.	Amount.	Proportion.	Proportion Buying.	Amount.	Proportion.	Proportion Using.	Amount.	Proportion.	Proportion Using.	Amount.		Proportion.	Amount.	Proportion.
\$71 43	13.7	\$220 57	42.3	\$106 27	20.3	78.8	\$5 90	1.1	50.7	\$14 96	2.9	\$3.8	\$12 12	2.3	\$522 29	\$61 39	10.5
47 61	9.9	246 43	51.33	80 20	16 7	92.0	5 15	1.07	63.2	24 43	5.09	65.3	12 30	2.6	480 07	42 01	8.1
79 37	12.7	283 30	45.15	131 92	21.0	82.3	6 96	1.1	53.3	22 80	3.6	84.0	10 35	1.7	627 53	64 08	9.3
29 65	7.8	199 06	52.4	71 03	18.7	31.8	1 91	0.7	100.	49 77	13.09	90.9	4 82	1.3	380 16	52 02	12.0
63 89	12.9	332 02	46.7	94 73	19.1	70.8	4 55	0.9	66.7	29 82	6.0	91.9	8 28	1.7	496 93	66 89	11.7
29 60	8.6	171 64	49.9	62 32	18.1	81.8	2 70	0.8	93.9	11 30	3.3	89.3	4 15	1.2	344 11	0 92	0.3
83 31	15.4	246 62	45.5	114 32	21.1	85.5	5 76	1.06	60.1	23 24	4.3	84.8	9 24	1.7	542 52	92 78	14.6
32 46	8.8	175 65	47.6	85 13	23.1	36.4	2 96	0.8	70.3	24 49	6.1	83.9	5 75	1.6	369 28	19 98	5.1
65 18	14.8	204 03	46.5	83 48	19.0	55.4	4 82	1.1	74 7	33 76	7.7	89.2	6 37	1.5	439 31	74 48	14.5
41 76	9.5	232 52	50.8	80 35	18.4	78.1	4 65	1.06	69.7	23 17	5.3	72.5	9 47	2.2	437 83	33 12	7.0
74 58	13.7	243 65	43.8	113 97	20.5	71.7	6 21	1.1	53.4	19 60	3.2	84.3	10 98	1.9	555 81	66 33	10.6

* The English, Scotch, Welsh and Irish are here included.

NOTE.—"Other Expenses," though not set forth in a special column, are included in the total.

CHEAP LABOR COSTS MOST.

We have not space to follow Dr. Gould into his analysis of the relation between the earnings of the workingman, the labor cost and the total cost of production, but we may note that he is quite satisfied that higher daily wages in America do not mean a corresponding enhancement of labor cost to the manufacturer. This is not due to the more perfect mechanical agencies in America, for in the establishments selected for comparison the appliances in England were quite as good as those in the United States. The real explanation he believes to be that greater physical force will be the result of superior nourishment and the combination of superior intelligence and skill makes the workingman in America more efficient. In other words, the higher the standard of living on the part of the workman the better the output and the greater the benefit to the employer. Thus we arrive at the conclusion that instead of the race being to the cheapest it is likely to be to the dearest, for it seems to be an economic law that good feeding and high wages pay in the long run. In Dr. Gould's words, "Instead of a Ricardian régime, where the wages of labor become barely sufficient to permit the sustentation of health and the reproduction of kind, it looks as if the world's industrial supremacy would pass to those who earn the most and live the best." So we are not going to be eaten up by the Chinese after all.

Of the Same Opinion.

There is an article in the *Fornightly* by David F. Schloss, which may be read with profit in connection with Dr. Gould's report. Mr. Schloss' conclusion is practically the same as Dr. Gould's—that if you want to cheapen commodities you must increase the wages of those who make them. Mr. Schloss says:

"It must be clear that the true line of deliverance for our English industries, hard pressed as these industries unquestionably are by foreign competition, is to be found in the augmentation rather than in the diminution of the wages of English labor. Of all conceivable ways of combating foreign competition the lowering of the English wage-standard would be the very worst."

IN THE January *Annals* of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Prof. Simon N. Patten, of the Wharton School of Finance and Economy of the University of Pennsylvania, contributes an article on "The Relation of Cost to Utility." Professor Patten rejects the labor theory of production, and shows that under good social conditions the laborer creates a surplus of utility, even during the last portion of his day's work. This fact necessitates a reconstruction of the accepted theory of distribution, so as to determine the law which distributes this marginal surplus. This law is shown to be a law of monopoly. The paper closes with a formulation of this law.

JAY GOULD VERSUS THE PUBLIC.

"JAY GOULD and Socialism" is the subject of an article by Professor Arthur T. Hadley, of Yale University, in the current number of the *Forum*. The chief fault which the author of "Railroad Transportation" has to find with the great manipulator of railroad stocks is that he conducted business as a game instead of a means of public service; that he abused the power which society gives to its financiers of directing capital and labor. Through this disregard of the trust and responsibilities which go with



PROFESSOR ARTHUR T. HADLEY.

industrial power, Professor Hadley charges that Mr. Gould did more than any one else to tempt a popular movement in the direction of socialism.

MR. GOULD'S METHODS.

Comparing Mr. Gould's methods with those of the late railway magnate's old associate in speculation, Mr. Fisk, Professor Hadley says:

"Some of them, like Fisk, simply defied public opinion; they pleaded guilty to the charge of financial immorality by engaging in flagrant private immorality also. A man like Fisk in the long run probably did as much good as harm to financial morals. His personal character cast a stigma on his financial operations, his social outlawry helped men to see his business methods in their true light.

"Jay Gould was a man of a wholly different sort.

His was not the stuff of which outlaws are made. His private character was in strong contrast with his financial schemes and methods. The very differences which made him a better man than Fisk perhaps enabled him to do more harm to the business community by continuing his career for a much longer period and meeting less outspoken disapproval. Such disapproval as there was he neither attempted to propitiate nor to defy. The contrast between Gould's public and private morality is not easy to explain. It may be that his great financial power was attended with lack of normal moral development—that he suffered, in short, from the obliquity of genius. Or it may be that he believed the common charge that the American public valued success in money-getting too highly to be over-critical about the means by which it was reached, and that he had only to maintain for a few years a position at the head of the financial world to secure from society a bill of indemnity for his past offenses.

THE PUBLIC JUDGMENT.

"If so, he was mistaken. The American public proved better than its reputation. It never acquiesced in Gould's methods. It passed laws to prevent the repetition of his worst offenses. It drew the lines of financial legality closer as the years went on. What he did in Erie could not have been repeated in Union Pacific half a dozen years later. What he did in Union Pacific was worse than he was allowed to do in Manhattan. What he did in Manhattan could hardly be repeated in the same form to-day. Loose as are our financial methods even now, they show a tremendous advance over the worst days of Erie and Kansas Pacific. Nor was society ready to forgive and forget the flagrant violations of business morals which had marked the early days of Gould's career. The newspaper comments on his life furnish a sufficient refutation of the charge that America cares for nothing else in comparison with success in the pursuit of wealth."

THE OBLIGATIONS ATTACHED TO WEALTH.

THE Rev. John Conway, editor of the *North-western Chronicle*, and author of the article, "Cahenslyism versus Americanism" in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS for August, 1892, writes in the *Catholic World* on "America's Workmen." Especially noteworthy are his views on the use of wealth.

"It is a very false doctrine to teach that the world's wealth was created for the use and pleasure of the few, without any obligation on these of supplying the wants of the many. Take the large factories of the country. They have somewhat of a public as well as a private value. By reason of the former they owe certain obligations to the men who work in them. A man cannot do as he pleases with his own as long as he forms a part of the social organism. It were quite another thing if he could withdraw from the society of his fellows and live after the fashion of the primeval desert-hermits, Paul and Anthony.

"It would be much better for humanity in general

to give workmen their full share of wages than to curtail them and try to make up for this by generous donations for public purposes."

MARK TWAIN'S £1,000,000 BANK NOTE.

MARK TWAIN rises at several points in his *Century* story, "The £1,000,000 Bank Note" to his wonted pitch of audacity and humor, and in addition has conceived there a situation which strikingly illustrates a curious economic truth—that a man with a reputation for wealth doesn't need the actual possession of it. His story might have been called "The Apotheosis of Credit." Here is the way it runs: Two wealthy old brothers in London are talking of the two £1,000,000 bank notes that lie in the vaults of the Bank of England:

"Well, the brothers, chatting along, happened to get to wondering what might be the fate of a perfectly honest and intelligent stranger who should be turned adrift in London without a friend, and with no money but that million-pound bank note, and no way to account for his being in possession of it. Brother A said he would starve to death; Brother B said he wouldn't. Brother A said he couldn't offer it at a bank or anywhere else, because he would be arrested on the spot. So they went on disputing till Brother B said he would bet twenty thousand pounds that the man would live thirty days, *any way*, on that million, and keep out of jail, too. Brother A took him up. Brother B went down to the bank and bought that note. Just like an Englishman, you see; pluck to the backbone. Then he dictated a letter, which one of his clerks wrote out in a beautiful round hand, and then the two brothers sat at the window a whole day watching for the right man to give it to."

The right man turns up in our hero, a San Francisco clerk, who has been blown out to sea in a yacht, rescued by a passing London-bound brig, and deposited moneyless and friendless in the English metropolis. They gave him the bank note with instructions that it was lent to him for thirty days without interest. The castaway at once starts for a restaurant and supplies the deficiencies of the past two days, and when the meal is finished presents his million-pounder for change, expecting to be sent to prison for having stolen it. But his host figuratively falls down and worships him for an eccentric millionaire, will not accept cash payment on any terms, and leaves our young man to go to a tailor's and try on some misfit clothing. The story is repeated; from decided *hauteur* the tailor is changed electrically into a slave by the sight of the note, insists on making morning suits, evening suits, overcoats, a whole outfit, to be paid for at any time or never. Finally when the stranger has become the fad of the hour under the name of the vest-pocket millionaire, people insist on lending him money to be repaid at any time, and he lives like a lord and wins brother B's twenty thousand pounds for that gentleman "hand running." In the course of his credit career, the hero sells by his simple recommendation the big mine, the shares of which a friend has failed to market, to his utter discomfiture.

REMEDIES FOR THE LABOR PROBLEM.

THE *North American Review* furnishes this month two more contributions on the labor question:

Industrial Co-operation.

The Hon. David Dudley Field offers "industrial co-operation" as the best plan of reconciling labor and capital. He holds it to be fundamental to the solution of the problem that "the hirer and the hired must agree between themselves," and, taking this view, does not believe that compulsory arbitration is feasible. While opposed to government interference in the regulation of the price of labor, he thinks that the State should, by all the means in its power, induce the capitalist and the workman to act in harmony. "The State cannot compel the individual citizen to take his workmen into any kind of partnership, but it may compel those to whom it grants franchises for purposes of profit to accept the franchises on conditions of giving the workman an interest in the product. A very great share of modern enterprise is undertaken by corporations. They are the creations of the State and if they take grants they must submit to the terms of the grantor."

THE THEORY APPLIED.

"Let us imagine," he continues, "an establishment as I suggest. Suppose a factory to be chartered, with a capital of a million of dollars divided into two hundred thousand shares of five dollars each, three-fifths of them to be payable in cash or property, as at present, and two-fifths in prospective labor; the former to be invested in land, buildings, machinery and whatever else may be necessary for such an undertaking, and the latter reserved for such workmen as may be taken into the concern; the skilled workmen to be allowed wages, say, for illustration, at the highest rates of the market, four dollars a day or more, and the unskilled two dollars a day, and each one to be registered for four hundred shares. If the earnings were six per cent. on the capital each skilled workman would be credited in twelve months, that is to say for 300 days' work, with \$1,200 for wages and \$120 for profit. Deducting \$500 for his supplies, including food, clothing and lodging, there would be left to his credit at the end of the year \$820, which would pay for a hundred and sixty-four shares of the stock. He would then have had his living and become the owner of a hundred and sixty-four shares of the company. In the next year he would acquire a hundred and sixty-four additional shares, and in less than three years would have more than paid for all the four hundred. The rate of wages, the supplies furnished, the admission and dismissal of share workers and the discipline of the establishment should be vested in all the shareholders, actual or expectant, while the financial department and the purchases and sales should be in the hands of the cash or property shareholders. Capital and labor would thus be brought into closer communion and made to lean on each other. To this end the requirement of a cash or property capital would be in part dispensed with

and instead of it an obligation to labor accepted. The share workman must have the means of living while he is earning the price of his shares. He must be enabled to live as cheaply as possible, by having his supplies furnished at the lowest price. He must have fair wages, and withal reasonable maintenance and the prospect of bettering his condition by becoming a participant in the profits of the combined labor and capital. But all concerned should have the power of superintending the conduct of the workmen, choosing between applicants and dismissing the idle or incompetent, recompensing them, of course, for what they have already earned and saved." To give this encouragement to the co-operation of capital and labor, it would be necessary for the State to "simply change the statutes respecting corporations, so as to provide for the division of the shares of corporations formed for profit into small parcels within the reach of workmen and fill up a few details."

Give Labor an Equal Standing in Law with Capital.

Mr. Oren B. Taft follows Mr. Field with an article on "Labor Organizations in Law." His remedy for the great problem is to give organized labor a place in law and the courts by the side of and equal to capital, "with like legal recognition, advantages, encouragement, and with none the less of its responsibilities and liabilities, willing to imperil the liberty of its person as the guarantee for its good conduct." He believes that the next step in the evolution of industrial economy will be the establishment of such a relation between labor and capital.

Co-operation in Practice.

Lend a Hand reprints from the London *Times* a report of the recent meeting of the British Royal Commission on Labor, at which representatives of various co-operative societies throughout the United Kingdom were examined. It was reported to the commission by Mr. J. W. Mitchell, chairman of the English Wholesale Society, that the English co-operative societies had made during the last thirty years a total profit of \$200,000,000 on a trade of nearly \$2,500,000,000.

Mr. William Maxwell, chairman of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, reported that the number of members connected with the various societies (333) in 1890 were 171,088, and that the share and loan capital held by the societies amounted to over \$11,000,000, the sales to \$40,000,000, and the profits realized to \$4,150,000. Mr. Maxwell stated that co-operators in Scotland saved from ten to fifteen per cent. by dealing at the stores, besides receiving five per cent. on their share capital and generally four per cent. on loan capital.

Dr. Hale on Co-operative Industry.

Dr. Edward Everett Hale has, in the January *Cosmopolitan*, one of his brief, incisive essays on "Co-operative Industry." He cautions us that it is getting to be the fashion to waive off the problem of modern industrial methods with a recog-

nition of the value of co-operation in labor, whereas the real work lies in arranging the details by which the system shall be carried out. He tells of the curious and admirable system of division of profits among the New England fishermen, making a perfect example of co-operative industry, and gives it as his opinion that our advances in this direction are to be made in much the same way. "That is, a body of workmen will themselves combine; they will not attempt the folly of managing their own affairs by a caucus, but will select some one of their own number, probably, in whom they have confidence. They will say to him, 'We will secure to you so much annual salary, and you shall have such a share, or "lay," as the Nantucket men call it, of the profit of our undertaking.' I believe that those men will enter into their work as loyally and cordially as they would if this captain of industry was appointed by the man who built the factory or bought the machinery."

A SUPPOSITITIOUS INSTANCE.

Dr. Hale calls attention to the added interest that the co-operative system would have for its workers in the slight element of chance which gives them something to look forward to—the lottery fascination without its degradation.

"Is it difficult to suppose that twenty workmen and twenty working women, who know, for instance, the details of the manufacture of flannels, should associate themselves in a corporation to make flannels? They should draw out of the savings banks what would be on an average \$200 apiece; here is \$8,000 for working capital. They choose from their number some one whom they know to be honest, and who has the divine instinct for trade, which is as much an instinct as is the instinct for music or for manufacture. They say to him: 'We trust you, and for two years, or for three years, you shall manage this affair.' He goes to the owner of a flannel mill—probably the mill in which all of them have been at work for years. He says to the owner: 'Rent us this mill at five per cent. on what it has cost, we to pay the taxes and the ordinary repairs: we will talk to you about new machinery by and by. Here is the state of our accounts: we have \$8,000 in the bank, and as soon as we fail to pay you your five per cent. you may turn us all out. You shall be sure as far as we can make you sure.' If he agrees to this proposal—and, as I say, I myself have known three men who owned mills who were willing to agree to this proposal, who, in fact, made this proposal to me—there is the beginning of one of Mr. Weed's co-operative industrial companies."

AN anonymous writer in the *Naples Rassigna* dwells on the probable or possible effects of the change in the English Government on its Egyptian policy. He seems to think that were the French, by evacuating Tunis, to cease threatening the liberty of the Mediterranean, there would be no further reason for continuing the English occupation of Egypt.

JOHN BURNS AT HOME.

ONE of the most interesting papers which have appeared in any of the illustrated magazines for some time is Mr. Blathwayt's report of a day spent with Mr. John Burns at his house in Battersea, published in the *Idler*.

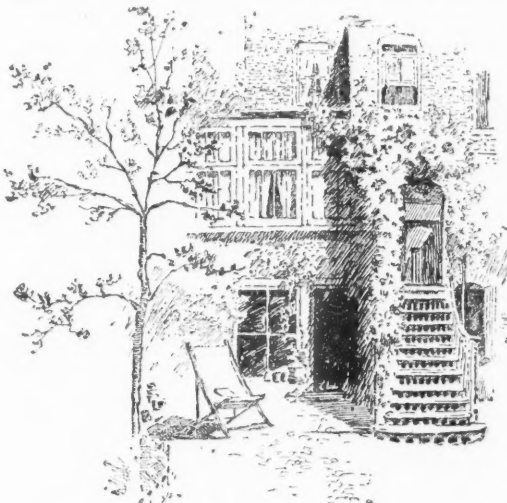
ADMIRABLE CRICHTON REDIVIVUS.

John Burns, says Mr. Blathwayt, is at home in Battersea in the sense of having his house there, but "he is at home everywhere and with every one. I have met him in the palace of the stately Anglo-Roman Cardinal, with whom he was as thoroughly at one as he was on the following day with a number of young artists in a studio in Bohemia. He instructed the Cardinal, he listened to him, he deferred to him, he differed from him, he laughingly triumphed over him; and on the following day he expounded the whole gospel of art to the young Titians and Leightons, by whom he was surrounded, and displayed as he talked an intimate acquaintance with the galleries of the Continent, the works of the old masters, the brilliant achievements of the new. I have seen him on the top of a 'bus fraternizing with the driver and the conductor, learning their troubles, advising them best what to do; or seated in the County Council, of which, but for his wonderful disinterestedness, I have good reason to know he might have been the vice-chairman, and drawing an income which, to his simple ideas, would have been a veritable fortune. And I have watched him at tennis with his wife on a sunny afternoon in Battersea, or neatly taking the wicket of some skilled batsman, or holding his own with the best in a clever boxing match. As Lord High Executioner in 'The Mikado' he is a rival of whom even Gee-Gee himself need not be ashamed, while as a singer of comic songs he always brings down the house. 'I used to act at amateur entertainments once on a time,' he once told me, 'to get funds for the labor cause. I have other work to do now.'"

"JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL" OF THE COMMON PEOPLE.

Of work, indeed, Mr. Burns seems to have no lack, if the following account may be regarded as an authentic account of one day's proceedings. Mr. Blathwayt says: "Just at this moment Burns' daily string of visitors began to pour in, and I sat back in my chair and watched them quietly. A County Council Forest Ranger asking for John's advice on certain improvements, which appeared to vex his righteous soul. Then some lads out of work seeking his help, readily promised or given. Then in came an old lady, a most direct and amusing person. She walked up to his little table, plumped down a bag of clinking sovereigns, and said, 'There, John, there's £86, all my savings: whatever you do with it, Mr. Burns, I shall be satisfied.' A poor, thin, pale-faced girl next came asking for a ticket for a convalescent home. A man in trouble with his employer came for advice over a legal matter, and a rich man had

sent £13,000 to John for the Albert Palace. It was a striking and impressive sight. The perfect confidence and love of all these people, the cheery, sympathetic manner, the keen insight of the "Judge Advocate General" himself; nothing that was not dignified and impressive. After they had left John turned to some dry County Council statistics, and to the inspection of some paint brushes and material for the Council's workmen. 'This is work,' said he, 'that I hate. But it must be done. I was made for a



JOHN BURNS'S COTTAGE

fighter, to lead a forlorn hope, to face a battalion of police. But this—ugh!' he continued, with a queer grimace. 'However, my greatest victory in life has been the conquest of myself.'

JOHN BURNS'S PROGRAMME.

With such interruptions the interview was naturally somewhat intermittent, but Mr. Burns seems to have succeeded in getting a good many things said to Mr. Blathwayt which he wanted to say. Speaking of the gambling vice of his class, Mr. Burns said: "With regard to his love of betting, that is much more serious. It has become his curse. Here is the economic explanation: the monotony of his occupation. Machine industry tends to de-individualize a man in these days. In the old days of Greece and Rome, and mediaeval England, the reverse was the case; painting, sculpture, the high conditions of the crafts, brought out all a man's individuality, his best points. Oh! to have those days back again," sighed this man, whom so many have denounced as a hard, commonplace, matter-of-fact demagogue. 'Man,' he continued, 'is a pleasurable animal, and must get it in sport if not in his work. I have come to think that the more the artisan of to-day has to work the more he bets.'

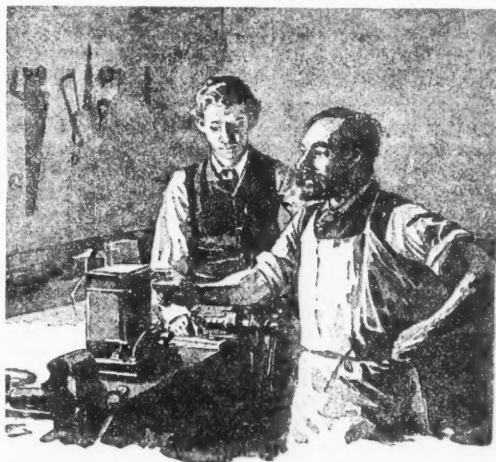
"And for you who will lead them, Burns, what is your programme?" 'Briefly,' he replied, 'my work in

Parliament will be my work in the County Council, on a larger scale, *i. e.*, a standing protest against Imperial Bureaucracy in foreign and domestic affairs; decentralization all round; government by County Council; colonies autonomous, and home rule everywhere, and to each section of the community that local autonomy without which empire of the best kind is impossible. We must give to our colonies the civilization Rome and Greece gave to theirs, without the militarism that accompanied it. The greatness of the past has meant the division of spoils among the few, and to give *them* all those positions of privilege that empire means. Empire means war, crises, the burdens of which fall upon the industrial Tommy Atkins. I want all the energy, not to say the heroism, that the governing classes have shown in the subjugation of foreign countries directed and utilized in administration, in industry and in making happy our fellow-countryman, which is, after all, no mean ambition.'

"John then depicted a republic wherein throne and aristocracy, church and class would forever have melted into nothingness, and where even religion—as religion is understood to-day—would have been swept away. 'Religion!' he exclaimed, 'only retains its hold on people in so far as it ceases to be a spiritual agency and vies with social and political agencies in attending to the material wants of the people.'

BURNS AMONG HIS BOOKS.

Mr. Blathwayt then reports this disquisition in the library. Mr. Burns is speaking: "Those books



RECEIVING THE NEWS OF HIS ELECTION TO THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

were bought with scores of meals, Mallock's 'Is Life Worth Living?' represents a fierce battle in my mind as to whether it should be the book or a pair of boots, and the book won the day. Adam Smith's 'Wealth of Nations' I dug up in the sand of an African river. My gracious! what a revelation that book was to me!

There is Carlyle and there is Booth's 'Labor and Life of the People.' I have a very elaborate system as regards my library. Two shelves, you see, are entirely economic and social; nearly every one of those have been given to me by the authors themselves and I value them very much. To your back are Trades Union Statistics, Eight Hours' Movement, &c., Blue Books and bound copies of labor papers. I have the best collection of Socialistic pamphlets in England. I have read them all. Yes," he added, noting my astonishment, "it has been hard reading, hard work and harder living, which has brought me where I am to-day. That cabinet there contains what is practically the whole history of the fifteen years of the Labor Movement. I have helped to organize upwards of one hundred Trade Unions and been connected with something like forty strikes. It means reading and study, that I can tell you." The article is excellently illustrated by Mr. Hutchinson.

A NEAPOLITAN TENEMENT HOUSE.

THE series treating of "The Poor in Great Cities," is continued in the January *Scribner's*, in a paper by J. W. V. Mario, on "The Poor in Naples." This lady, who has seen what she tells of, describes the Neapolitan poverty as greatly exceeding that of London and other large towns. She thus pictures a dwelling place of the poverty stricken:

"Let the American reader take that wonderful book, 'How the Other Half Lives,' and look at the photograph of Hell's Kitchen and Sebastopol. Imagine such a building, but with blank walls all around, no windows in any, entered by a dark alley leading to a court where the common cesspool fraternizes with the drinking-water well, where, round the court, are stables for cows, mules, donkeys and goats—while in the corners of the same court, tripe, liver and lights vendors prepare their edibles, or stale-fishmongers keep their deposits—and they will have the framework and exterior of a *fondaco*. Then let them construct in their mind's eye one single brick or stone staircase leading up to inner balconies—up, up, three, four or five stories. Fifteen or twenty rooms are entered from each balcony, which serves for door and window, there being no other aperture; each corner room on each story being absolutely dark even at mid-day, as each balcony is covered with the pavement of the upper one. Put a hole between each two rooms for the public performance of all private offices; shut out from the top story such light as might gleam from the sky, by dint of poles, strings, ropes and cords laden with filthy rags—and you have a more or less accurate idea of the interior of the *fondaco* of Naples."

THE HON. RODEN NEAL contributes to *Atalanta* for January some personal reminiscences of Tennyson. He saw nothing of Tennyson's alleged bearishness. He was as simple as a child, who spoke what he felt, and never concealed his feelings.

SHALL IMMIGRATION BE SUSPENDED DURING 1893?

THE HON. W. E. CHANDLER, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Immigration, proclaims, through an article in the *North American Review*, that the time is at hand when the United States should adopt more stringent measures for the regulation of immigration. Pending the enactment of laws suitable to prevailing conditions, Senator Chandler favors the suspension of all immigration to our shores. He points out that there is, on account of the cholera, already a virtual suspension, which might, without inflicting great hardship on any one, easily be prolonged by law, at least during the year 1893.

SUSPENSION NECESSARY TO AVERT CHOLERA.

But apart from the claim that a year's suspension is necessary for the preparation of permanent restrictive measures, Senator Chandler contends that only by a measure to this effect can the invasion of cholera be averted: "Not only will it be wise on general grounds to take advantage of the suspension of immigration which the cholera of 1892 has caused to continue the same for 1893, but there is no other safe method of averting an invasion of cholera in the coming year. The most eminent authorities assert that the suspension of all immigration is the best way to keep out the cholera. Many believe that it is the only reasonably sure method.

"It is not believed that the cholera germs are now here, although it is possible that they are. There will be another outbreak of cholera in Europe; indeed it has already appeared there. If it comes to this country, it will be brought with the immigrants in the steerages of the steamships. There is no serious danger from cabin passengers coming as visitors.

"If there is no suspension of immigration, it will be indispensable to secure the adoption and observance of the most rigid precautions and rules in the European ports, for a period before the sailings of emigrant vessels, and the maintenance of strict regulations during the voyages. For this strictness we must depend upon foreign officials and the officers of the steamship companies and not upon ourselves. No one believes that we can prescribe and enforce upon foreign governments and the steamship officers such measures as will keep the cholera from coming here. It will sail into our ports and overtax all the resources of our quarantine and health authorities, and will alarm and distress our whole people, even if it does not widely break into our borders and ravage our homes. If we allow immigration, we are largely at the mercy of foreigners. If we suspend it, our lives are in our own hands. In suspension alone is there any certainty of safety."

NECESSARY TO THE SUCCESS OF THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Senator Chandler further contends that the Columbian Exposition can only be protected from cholera and made a success, so far as foreign visitors are con-

earned, by the suspension of immigration during the present year, his argument being that foreigners desiring to visit the World's Fair will not come in the same steamships with swarms of immigrants, nor even in steamships carrying no steerage passengers, if they are to encounter the immigrants at the ports. "It is certain that there is to be some cholera in Europe. If there is also to be cholera in the United States, Europeans will not come here. If, however, it can be made tolerably certain, as it can, by the suspension of immigration, that there will be no cholera in the United States, foreigners will come here in large numbers. It will be the safest place for them to visit, indeed it will be the only place in the world which they can visit where they will be reasonably sure to avoid cholera.

"The success of the World's Fair may be possible even without many foreign visitors. But such success will not be possible with any considerable amount of cholera in the United States. With cholera existing anywhere in this country Chicago will be the last place to which Americans will go. They will stay at home or flee to the mountains; they will not go to the city of Chicago. The case seems too clear for argument. It is an absolutely imperative necessity for the welfare of the Columbian Exposition, either as a resort for Americans alone or for Americans and foreigners as well, that European immigration shall be suspended. It is unfortunate for the exposition that it is to be held during the second of a series of cholera years, but the misfortune exists. The failure of the fair can be averted by simply asking immigrants who wish to come for settlement to delay their departure for one year."

SUSPENSION WOULD IMPOSE NO GREAT HARDSHIP.

The severest effect of the passage of a prohibitory law would be that of preventing persons from coming to the United States during the year to join families already here, but this, Senator Chandler declares, is not unreasonable when compared with the advantages to be secured by the suspension. He does not think that the steamship companies will be injured by a year's suspension of immigration, but, on the contrary, holds that it will be for their interest to cease carrying immigrant passengers during the year. He believes that if they continue to bring immigrants not only will their cabin passenger business be ruined, but the United States will be almost certain to impose severe conditions as to the bringing of immigrants.

CONDITIONS OF RESUMPTION AFTER SUSPENSION.

As to the conditions of the resumption of immigration after suspension, Senator Chandler believes the system of consular inspections and certificates, and the requirement of a moderate educational and property qualification, accompanied by reasonable provisions for an honest administration of the naturalization laws, will be sufficient guards for some time to come against the evils most to be feared from foreign immigration into this country.

An Expert's Opinion of Suspension.

Dr. E. O. Shakespeare, who was recently sent by the United States Government to European countries to study the methods of preventing and curing cholera, and is now port physician at Philadelphia, is of the same opinion as Senator Chandler that the establishment of a policy of non-intercourse with other countries, so far as immigration is concerned, constitutes the best means of protecting the United States against the ravages of this disease. Writing in the *Forum* on the "Necessity for a National Quarantine," Mr. Shakespeare says on this point: "The placing of an embargo on immigration only would be the most direct means of securing safety from cholera, and would not be coupled with the impediments to trade involved in long detention of ships and cargoes or annoying restrictions upon the movements of those travelers little likely to introduce infection. It is needless to point out that with the ship's inhabitants limited to the crew and the cabin passengers the quarantine station of New York could, in its present condition, be relied upon to guard the country against the introduction of cholera through that port. The present arrangements that have been temporarily made and placed in operation at the quarantine stations of Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore—imperfect as these stations are in permanent facilities—would also be in little or no danger of being overwhelmed by the exigencies of such a situation."

NATIONAL NOT LOCAL QUARANTINE.

Mr. Shakespeare argues for national supremacy in the control of quarantine, believing that only in this way can the necessary protection against the importation of epidemic diseases in all the ports of the country be constantly secured. His chief argument is that the national government alone is able to defray the expense of complete quarantine establishments in every port. "The inadequate permanent establishments at most of our maritime quarantine stations and the apparent impossibility (except perhaps when confronted with emergencies such as the recent emergency) of obtaining appropriations from local authorities of sufficient money to erect extensive and complete quarantine establishments in accordance with modern science and accurate knowledge of the nature, the mode of spreading and the means of preventing cholera are further and, to my mind, incontrovertible reasons why the public cannot rely upon independent local quarantines for the defense of the whole country against the introduction of the common epidemics, much less of epidemics of cholera, which are the most dangerous of all and the most difficult to arrest." Furthermore it is unjust that the seaboard cities and states should bear the entire expense of quarantine establishments.

HOW THE QUARANTINE SHOULD BE ORGANIZED.

The organization of a supreme national quarantine system in the United States should, in Mr. Shakespeare's opinion, require:

"1. That the whole matter be placed under an appropriate department of the general government,

with a central bureau of control constituted by the ablest sanitary experts in the country and established at Washington.

"2. A sufficient corps of medical officers and assistants, with nurses, sanitary police, laundrymen, engineers, and officers and crews for boarding tugs, organized at every station. The establishment of one or more schools and laboratories for sanitary instruction and research for all persons connected with this service would be an advantage. In addition to the men on duty at the respective stations there should be a sufficient number of medical and other officials, fully trained in quarantine duties and familiar with contagious diseases, unattached and available for immediate auxiliary service at any threatened port. The service should be permanent, the pay ample, employment and promotion should depend on fitness shown by searching examinations, and there should be a uniform and comparative military rank in order to develop and maintain a strong *esprit de corps*.

"3. The erection of necessary hospital and other buildings, wharves, disinfecting apparatus, wash houses, *latrines*, etc., in suitable localities, when possible, upon islands at or near the entrances to harbors and at some distance from the main channel.

"4. These stations should be organized and fully equipped at every port of entry on the coast, in such manner as to meet the requirements of each port in the measure of its commerce and immigration and of the special diseases to which it is most exposed.

"5. The cost of the establishment and maintenance of the national quarantine should be provided for by appropriation from the national treasury, and not by fees enacted from vessels."

THE CHARACTER OF OUR FOREIGN POPULATION.

IN the *Forum*, Mr. George F. Parker, whom readers of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS will remember as the writer of the character sketch of Mr. Cleveland, which appeared in our August number, brands as fallacies the charges so often made that the population of our large cities is becoming more and more foreign, and that our prisons and almshouses are little more than harbors of refuge for the foreign born. The percentage of foreign born in the ten principal cities in 1880 he finds to have been 31.97, and the percentage of those engaged in classifiable occupations, 43.58. Other statistics he presents show clearly that the foreign element in the United States are doing at least their share of the work of all occupations. He closes with a good word for the young and vigorous immigrant who comes to this country to found a home: "That man must be cold indeed who cannot admire the unflinching courage of the sturdy young people of other lands who, leaving everything dear to them, come here to assist in subduing the earth. So long as they will come, so long as we need them—a question which cannot possibly arise for discussion until our population has multiplied ten or twenty fold—we cannot afford, either in fairness or in humanity, to erect a single barrier against the flow of this tide of men."

HOW TO FIGHT MUNICIPAL DRAGONS.

MR. WASHINGTON GLADDEN has in the January *Century* quite a lengthy article, judged from the standpoint of the "popular magazine," which he calls "The Cosmopolis City Club," an institution resulting from the organization of several honest citizens of different classes and stations in life, who feel themselves driven by a sense of duty to do something in the way of a struggle for better municipal government.

HOW A REFORM CLUB MIGHT START.

The exciting cause of the reform movement *in petto* is the failure of Mr. Gladden's friends to procure a needed appropriation from the City Council for the library, which, not being a gin mill or poker den, possesses but small interest for that august body. In the indignation meeting that follows the workman member makes a very good speech, showing the main reason of municipal corruption and inefficiency to be the introduction of national politics into city government, with the absurd expectation that a "big party organization which was made to do one kind of work will do equally well another and a wholly different kind of work." In the ensuing debate the parson makes a suggestion:

"We are a fairly representative little group—business man, lawyer, educator, mechanic, minister. Suppose we appoint a meeting two weeks from to-night, and each of us agree to bring with him, if he can, ten of his associates—men with whom he is most intimately acquainted. Let Tomlinson have free range of the manufacturers, the merchants and the bankers; let Payne loose among the lawyers and the judges; let Harper bring in teachers and editors—we want to have one or two of them; let Hathaway pick out some of the brightest and most sensible of the workmen; and I will invite—ten clergymen? No; I think that would be a disproportionate number. But I will ask two or three of the other ministers and two or three doctors, and a few other reputable persons whom I know. If each of us will use his best judgment in selecting men who are likely to be in sympathy with our project, I think that we may bring together a company of gentlemen who will give to our organization, at the outset, dignity and influence with all classes."

THE PROGRAMME OF AN IDEAL REFORM CLUB.

The appointed meeting of the club brought thirty-nine out of a possible fifty-five members of the "Cosmopolis." The following programme is suggested and approved for a band of workers undertaking an educational campaign in municipal reform:

"I. There should be an association of citizens for the improvement of municipal government.

"II. It should be a permanent organization, with the expectation of indefinite continuance. We should no more contemplate the termination of its work than that of a church or a college. The time will never come when there will not be need of such an organization, through which municipal patriotism may be fostered and expressed.

"III. The condition of membership should be the signing of a declaration that in municipal affairs party politics should be ignored, and a pledge that the members will, in all these matters, act in independence of the claims of party.

"IV. The work of the association should be: (a) To hold regular meetings for the discussion of topics relating to the welfare of the city, and especially to its government. (b) To collect and publish information upon these topics, including the enforcement or non-enforcement of the laws; the management of the city's finances; the manner in which contracts are made and fulfilled; the conduct of elections; and so forth. (c) To inquire into the methods by which cities are governed, and to see whether it is possible to improve our charter so that our administration shall be more simple and efficient."

THE BUSINESS OF DETECTING CRIME.

In the light of the recent hot discussions in New York over Dr. Parkhurst's methods the free discussion of this question is of especial interest. The Judge-member is applauded in these sentiments: "I am not in favor of volunteer organizations for the prosecution of lawbreakers. I am aware of what has been done in Steelopolis and in other cities; in some cases, no doubt, temporary gains for morality have been made by such methods; but, as a rule, and in the long run, the effect of such measures will be injurious. We have police authorities and a police force, whose sworn duty it is to enforce statutes and ordinances. This is their business—their only business. We make a great mistake when we take it out of their hands. The moment we begin to employ detectives, and to engage in the prosecution of any class of offenders, the police will consider themselves discharged of responsibility for this portion of their duty. 'You have undertaken this job,' they will say to us; 'now go ahead with it and see what you can do.' Of course, they will give us no help; most likely they will obstruct our efforts in many secret ways. There is now, in all probability, a pretty good understanding between the police authorities and these classes of lawbreakers. This volunteer detective business is much more likely to strengthen than to weaken this league between the lawbreakers and the police."

THE MANNER OF WORK.

The club decides that instead of trying to propagandize and broaden into a tremendous organization, the work can be done better from many small centers of individuals such as itself. It is to be divided into subsections or committees, and each division is to undertake a special branch of inquiry:

"To one section I would assign for study the police and the fire departments; to another, streets and sewers; to another, the schools; to another, poor relief and sanitation; to another, light and water; to another, transportation; and to another, all questions relating to charter reform. Let there be a committee of three in charge of each of these sections; let every member of the League join him-

self to the section in which he can be most useful; and let the chairmen of these seven committees be the Executive Committee of the League."

THE REFORMER AND THE MUNICIPAL POLITICIAN.

With the little organization fully devised, needless to say, amid the jeers of the gentlemen of various nationalities who occupy the City Hall, the Judge delivers the inaugural address, in which the following paragraph sets forth the purposes of the movement:

"We shall be brought into constant contact with the city officials. They must be made to understand that our object is to co-operate with them in the discharge of their duty; to raise no unjust prejudice against them; to put no hindrances in their way so long as they are engaged in the administration of their offices. We shall be glad to find, in any case, that these affairs are honestly and efficiently administered. We shall be ready to give the full meed of approval to any official who shows himself mindful of his oath and his honor. We do not purpose to meddle with any man who is doing his duty. But we are entitled, as citizens, as the responsible rulers of this community, to know whether our employees are doing their duty or not; and we are determined to find out. If they are not doing their duty, we mean to know why. It may be that they are crippled or embarrassed by bad forms of organization. It may be that their failure is largely due to the poor tools which we have furnished them. If so, we must give them better tools. But whatever the reason may be, we are going to bring it to the light of day."

The City Vigilance League of New York.

In the *North American Review* the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst describes the purposes and practical methods of the association recently established in New York, through his efforts, under the name of the "City Vigilance League."

ITS RAISON D'ÊTRE.

"Its origin dates primarily from the condition of public feeling excited by the presentment of the March Grand Jury of 1892. Prior to that there had been charges publicly brought against the Police Department, in particular, for criminality in discharge of its duties. There are certain statutory obligations resting upon that department which admit of no evasion, and disregard of which is as distinctly criminal as is the infraction of any law against murder or burglary. Whether the members of that department believe in suppressing the social evil, the gambling habit and violations of excise, has nothing to do with it. They are paid for enforcing the law, and for them to neglect its enforcement on the ground that they think there is some wiser way of handling these evils, is an impertinence for which they deserve to be smartly rapped. Certain criminals the department will jump upon, and set its entire machinery in instant motion, in order to secure conviction, but it is itself more criminal than the criminals whom it nabs, for it makes a mockery of criminality by making a plaything of its obligations

to suppress criminality, and by discriminating between criminals at the behest of considerations that are neither far nor hard to seek.

THE AIM OF THE LEAGUE.

"General as is the conviction that things in New York are not what we have a right to expect them to be, there is not that detailed knowledge of the situation that is needed in order that the matter may come home with power and effect to the intelligence and the conscience of the community at large. It is that situation precisely that creates the necessity for such an organization as the League. We have no politics. Our only ambition is thoroughly to know our city and to make the facts that relate to its character and administration perfectly perspicuous to the average mind regardless of all partisan or sectarian differences.

ITS ORGANIZATION.

"Our preliminary need is of 1,137 men, honest and durable, who will undertake to represent respectively each of the election districts into which our city is at present subdivided. The duty of each of those men will be to make himself thoroughly conversant with all that concerns the district under his charge. So far as in any way bears upon questions at issue he must know his district through and through. It is recommended, in order to insure thoroughness, that each supervisor should prepare a chart of his own district with the names of residents so fast as he may come to know their names, nationality, etc. Buildings used for other than purposes of residence should be considered in detail, and their character noted so far as such memoranda can be of any use in securing the results already specified. This will include schools and saloons, a full account of which latter will embrace such particulars as the brewer under whose auspices the saloon is run, the general tone of the place, the relations subsisting between it and the policeman on the beat or the captain of the precinct, whether it is kept open in unlawful hours, the age and character of its customers, whether it is licensed, and if so whether its existence is necessitated by the paucity of saloons in the neighborhood or whether people living in proximity are enduring its presence under protest. The survey and tabulation must of course include a statement as to all houses of prostitution, pool rooms, policy shops and gambling houses in the district."

The following comparative table, showing the military and naval strength of the Powers, is quoted by the London *Quarterly* from Signor Grandi's article in the *Nuova Antologia*:

	Population.	Kilometres of railroad.	Battal-ions.	Squad-rons.	Cannon.
Germany.....	50,000,000	43,000	538	465	2,004
Austria-Hungary..	43,000,000	27,000	454	501	1,864
Italy.....	31,000,000	14,000	376	144	1,212
England.....	38,000,000	33,000	71	124	690
France.....	37,000,000	37,000	568	435	2,880
Russia.....	103,000,000	30,000	889	300	2,800

The group of States which compose the Triple Alliance, with England added, is thus considerably stronger than France and Russia.

THE UNWISDOM OF OUR PENSION SYSTEM.

IN the January *Harper's* Mr. Edward F. Waite points to the enormous proportions our pension expenditures have assumed, and the consequent importance which they represent in the problem of our economic and financial policy. The estimated expenditure of 1892-93 is \$145,000,000, in round numbers: nearly a billion and a half of dollars have been taken from the Treasury since 1861, and the present number of pensioners is about one million. In other words, one person in every seventy is on the pension lists of the United States! Mr. Waite elaborately reviews the legislation on this subject, which begins with the disability-in-service provision of the Continental Congress in 1776. The mass of legislation since that act has had to do with grants of the following four classes:

"I. Pensions based upon disability incurred in service, or the death of the soldier from such cause.

"II. Pensions based upon service and indigence, without regard to the origin of existing disability, or the cause of the soldier's death.

"III. Pensions based upon service only.

"IV. Pensions based upon disability, without regard to the origin of such disability or the pecuniary circumstances of the beneficiary.

"Disability, within the meaning of the pension laws, may be defined as the effect of any disease, wound or injury, by reason of which a person is at a disadvantage in the performance of ordinary unskilled manual labor, as compared with a perfectly sound person; or would be, if compelled thus to earn a living."

Mr. Waite finds reasons, and wise ones, for the granting of pensions, with discrimination, under the first three classifications. "But the principle upon which pensions of the fourth class were granted by the act of June 27, 1890, is not so clear. So far as relief is given under this law to needy persons, or to those who are suffering from disabilities probably due to military service, but not provable to be so—and it was the existence of many such cases that furnished the chief argument for the measure—the principles above cited apply. But another group of pensioners is being added to the rolls under this act, those who are not in needy circumstances, and whose disabilities are not even colorably due to military service. On what principle are these pensioned for their disabilities? If from gratitude, why discriminate in rates according to the degree of the disability? Would not length or character of service be the proper criterion? If the well-to-do business man, who served ninety days in the commissary department, sustains to-day a serious and permanent injury while exercising his favorite horses, why should he receive an expression of public gratitude, if he choose to ask for it, to which he would have had no title yesterday? And why should he have \$12 per month, while his coachman, who served four years at the front, injured in the same accident, but only half so severely, can get but \$6? One year after the passage of the act of June 27,

1890, 391,431 invalid claims had been filed under its provisions, of which 236,362 were in lieu of pensions or applications under previous laws, the remaining 155,069 coming from new claimants. How many of these claims have been made by men who are far from indigent, and whose disabilities are in no wise due to service in the army or navy, let the reader judge from his own observation."

As to the administration of the laws by the Pension Bureau, Mr. Waite quotes many good authorities to prove that with the greatest care on the part of investigating committees it is impossible to keep out fraudulent claims so long as pensions are granted on *ex parte* evidence, and our imperfect records of hospital service, etc., prohibit reliance on any other proof. Mr. John A. Bentley showed in 1879 that in 500 cases dropped from the rolls during the three years just completed "there were 3,084 false affidavits out of 4,397 affidavits in all and 92 forgeries." More than half a million dollars had been paid to these pensioners before the frauds were discovered.

Mr. Waite shows how popular sentiment has impelled the Bureau to liberal policy in the adjudicating of claims, and how men of integrity who are witnesses consider that the Treasury is fair game for statements that they would never allow themselves to make in every-day business.

METHODS OF CONTROLLING LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

THE January issue of the *Annals* of the American Academy of Political and Social Science contains an article on "The Alcohol Question in Switzerland," by W. Milliet of Berne, Switzerland.

The Swiss government has, during the past few years, made a serious attempt to meet the alcohol question. The aim of the government was to improve the quality of brandy and limit its consumption by substituting for it wine and beer.

By Article 31 of the National Constitution of 1874, freedom of trade existed throughout the Federation. It was necessary to modify this article in order to legislate on the alcohol question. This was done by the revision of the Constitution of 1885. By this revision the Federal power for the manufacture and sale of distilled liquors was discontinued and also the control by the Cantons of the liquor traffic was much increased. At present three-fifths of the Swiss Cantons have laws restricting and regulating the liquor traffic, but the other two-fifths have as yet no such laws. The effect of the restricted laws has, however, been but very slight.

The main object in the Swiss reform is to substitute wine and beer for distilled liquor. This the laws do by imposing Federal taxes on distilled liquors and by granting the Cantons a monopoly of the home production and foreign importations of manufactured and raw spirits. These customs duties and monopoly are so adjusted that the qualities consumed by the agricultural population are less heavily burdened than the finer qualities consumed by the well-to-do classes. In general, the old taxes that have been retained and the new ones which have been introduced

are about three times higher than they were before 1887, but the taxes are still comparatively low and the existing ones on distilled liquors can only ameliorate the evils connected with their use. Wine and beer have been freed from Cantonal and communal duties. The effect of the cheapened fermented liquors has been to increase their purity and to promote their use. The consumption of beer has increased since 1885 fully 25 per cent. per capita. The consumption of wine also has somewhat, although but slightly, increased.

The most important reform that has resulted from the new legislation has been the destruction of the small stills. Fourteen hundred large and small distilleries have been suppressed since 1887 by expropriation. The remaining sixty or seventy are the monopoly of the administration.

How the Gothenburg Plan Works.

It will be profitable to note in this connection Mr. J. G. Brooks' account, in the *December Forum*, of the working of the Gothenburg system of dealing with the liquor traffic. This system is socialistic in the strict sense of allowing no private person to make profit for himself out of the liquor sale. The profits go straight to the community for public uses.

AN AMAZING IMPROVEMENT.

Mr. Brooks says: "Dr. Gould, who is just finishing an exhaustive inquiry into the Gothenburg system for a report soon to be forwarded to Colonel Carroll D. Wright at the United States Bureau of Labor in Washington, recently wrote me: 'I have found an almost unanimous opinion among all classes that the system, as compared with the old one, is an amazing improvement. This is my own opinion without qualification.'"

The system has been in force in Gothenburg since 1866, but the retail traffic was only handed over to the Gothenburg Licensing Company in 1874. Neither the directors nor the shareholders in the Licensing Company have made a farthing profit in a quarter of a century. All gains go direct to the Public Treasury. "The new administration made it a primary condition that a variety of wholesome foods should be kept on hand, together with tea, cocoa, chocolate, milk, and other nourishing beverages. Upon these and not upon spirits the profits must be made, so that it becomes the seller's interest to sell only food and healthful drinks. It was a rare compliment to the new régime when a workman was heard to say: 'Our bartender is not polite when he gives us spirits, but only when he sells us food and pap.' A bartender is reported to have said: 'That rascally company has made me a temperance crank in spite of myself.'"

REFORMS EFFECTED.

The following are some of the radical changes which were carried out when the new system came into force: "A very ruinous system of selling upon credit was instantly stopped and only cash payments allowed. Purchases by pawn were also done away with. Every obscure resort to which the police had

difficult access was closed, and open, well-ventilated places licensed. Instead of one bar for seven hundred and eighty-five inhabitants, only one for one thousand and ninety-three was allowed. No selling was permitted to persons under age, and none but a State-tested, unadulterated liquor sold. Important restrictions were at once put upon the time of selling. No late sales were allowed, while the traffic on Sundays and holidays was sharply controlled. The common custom of the seller to drink with his customer ceased.

RESULT.

The result is that the cases of delirium tremens have dropped in seventeen years by 60 per cent. The population has increased in twenty-two years from 66,000 to 97,000, and the consumption of spirits per head has fallen from 27 litres to 16 litres. The convictions for drunkenness have also fallen.

Mr. Brooks thinks that ardent friends have over-estimated the advantages of the Gothenburg system, and the chief advantages as compared with private profit selling give a far safer basis for an aggressive and efficient education upon this liquor question of public opinion. The Gothenburg system would take the rum interest out of politics, or if it brought them into it, the fight would be in the open, and there conducted with immeasurably more hope both for practical results and of reaching the sources of public opinion.

THE NORWEGIAN SYSTEM.

In order to remove the objections of those who dislike the rates to benefit by the sale of brandy, the Norwegians have introduced a modification of a plan by which the profits support social improvements depending chiefly or entirely upon voluntary support.

It is worthy of note that, while the sale of spirits is municipalized or socialized, the sale of beer is left in the hands of private persons. The result is that the sale of beer has increased by 70 per cent. in fourteen years. Drunkenness from spirits has decreased, while drunkenness from beer has gone up at a frightful rate. The obvious next step to be taken is to place the sale of beer under the same conditions as those of the sale of spirits. Even without that necessary corollary of the Norwegian system, the experience of Bergen shows such good results that Mr. Brooks asks with reason why America and England should not have the advantage of such experience as an honest trial of the system would yield.

HOW IT WORKS IN BERGEN.

The leading facts of the experience of Bergen are as follows: "Apprehensions for drunkenness fell from one thousand and thirteen in 1877 to seven hundred and twenty-nine in 1889. The consumption has also steadily decreased. Among the fifty-three charitable and public objects to which large portions of the revenue have been given we find heavy subscriptions for tree-planting, public museums, the various total abstinence societies, local and national; public library, laborers' waiting-rooms, at which no liquor is sold; seamen's home; above twelve thousand dollars to the

Sloyd School for teaching handicrafts to boys and girls, to thirteen different educational institutions (other than the public schools), to museums of industrial art, artisans' exhibition fund, etc. The coffee-houses owe their origin to this source. A town of fifty thousand inhabitants has in thirteen years had at its disposal for such objects nearly four million dollars which would have gone under the *régime* of private profits to distillers and private venders."

FRENCH STABILITY.

THE recent political upheaval in France caused by the Panama revelations gives especial timeliness to M. L. Lévy-Bruhl's article in the *Forum* on "French Stability and Economic Unrest." After calling attention to the remarkable revival of public opinion in France with regard to colonial questions, M. Lévy-Buhl says: "Another very important and very marked change of opinion is shown in the rapid decomposition of the Royalist party, the opposition that attacked on principle even the constitution, that tried to overturn the public in order to substitute another form of government. This opposition is losing courage, breaking up and tending to disappear. A certain number of electoral districts still nominate Imperialist or Royalist deputies, but the number is decreasing constantly. The monarchical party resembles an army that is melting away day by day and will soon count fewer soldiers than officers. More than one among its officers refuse to continue a struggle that has become useless, and they will bend before the will which the country has repeatedly expressed and either renounce political life or rally openly to the republic. The past year has seen several notable examples of these, one of whom is Baron Mackau, formerly president of the *Union des Droits*, who has recognized that the suffrage of the people definitely founded the republic. In short, at the present time the constitution established in 1875 is accepted by nearly all Frenchmen—expressly by the great majority, tacitly by the greater part of the others. Before none of the governments that have succeeded in France during the past century has the opposition been thus disarmed. Each of them after a few years had to struggle against a coalition of opponents who redoubled their efforts and their audacity until they had thrown it down."

THE POPE AND THE REPUBLIC.

The Republic of France has been greatly strengthened by the Pope's acceptance of the present form of government. The writer says: "So long as a restoration of the monarchy has seemed possible, the Catholic clergy have not concealed the direction of their sympathies. The Republican government has had to declare more than once with Gambetta that 'clericalism is our enemy.' The Catholic Church, on its side, complains of being persecuted. It regards the scholastic and military laws as machines specially directed against itself. But we must remember that in a late and very bitter conflict, perhaps more bitter than the preceding conflicts, the government found

an altogether unexpected ally, the Pope. On those bishops that opposed the civil authority with extraordinary haughtiness and obstinacy, Leo counseled, then commanded, then imposed silence. The more the bishops have tried to interpret otherwise his counsels, the more his counsels have taken the form of precise and pressing injunctions; so that at last the bishops, obliged to submit or openly to disobey, have had, much to their disgust, to give up resistance. And the Pope has not only put an end to this irritating conflict, but he has also missed no occasion of recommending to the faithful the sincere acceptance of the form of government which the popular will has established in France. He has thus made a conspicuous separation of the cause of the Catholic religion from the cause of the monarchy. Henceforth a good Catholic, in France, can be without scruple a Republican in fact and in name."

France's Illogical Position.

The eminent French Senator, Jean Macé, touching upon the same subject in an article on "Universal Suffrage in France," in the *North American Review*, says: "The French people, taken as a whole, are not yet republican. The nation is forced to accept the Republic; it is forced to do so by the Revolution, which it will not abandon at any price. Universal suffrage was a danger to the country from the very first, and is so still. But nobody dares attempt to remove the evil because it is the final and natural outcome of the Revolution, which is inviolable. It would be difficult to find a country in a more illogical situation. But, in spite of this predicament, France advances with a light step in the path of human progress. Its people live peacefully and grow richer day by day, toiling on impassively while forms of government succeed one another, causing only a ripple on the surface. It enjoys the passing hour and has confidence in the future, without, however, being able to heal the sore in its side."

LAVIGERIE, THE POPE AND THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

COMMENTING on the life and works of the late Cardinal Lavigerie, a contributor to the editorial department of the *Andover Review* says: "It was Lavigerie, it appears, who mainly determined the Pope to give a frank recognition to French republicanism as the definitely settled choice of the nation. This surely shows him to have been a wise and large-minded character. To us it appears a very simple thing; but to one who considers how inveterately French Catholicism had grown into one thing with Capetian monarchy, it will appear mental and moral energy of no common kind that could recognize a new order of the ages, and be prepared to enter into that. That it will advantage Catholicism is no reason why we should dispraise it. The recognition by the earlier popes of the Germanic race as coming in place of the Latin race advantaged the Roman Church; but then it advantaged also the world. The representatives of a great organism are

bound to consult its advantage; they act according to the mind of God when they make this a part of the universal good. Therefore, while it may well be that posterity will not call Cardinal Lavigerie supremely great, we doubt not that it will be glad to put him, along with the pontiff that raised him to the purple, among the eminently great and the eminently good. We ought to be glad to live in the same generation with two such men, and to recognize that the broader policy which has of late years governed the distribution of Roman honors is one which appears to be ratified by the general recognition of mankind."

HOW THE CZAR LIVES.

THE composite personality that shelters behind the pseudonym of E. B. Lanin has the first place in the *Contemporary Review*, with a character sketch of the Czar of Russia. The article is interesting, and not more malicious than the rest of the Lanin series.

HIS CHARACTER AND BELIEFS.

This is what we are told is the real clew to the character of Alexander III.: "The Czar, like the bulk of his countrymen, is a believer in the continuous interference of Providence with the course of human events, in the divine missions of men and women, in modern prophecies, miracles, voices and visions; and his belief in his own special mission as God's vicergerent is of the nature of Tertullian's faith, which, having fed upon all accessible impossibilities, waxed stronger and craved for more. And this is the real clew to his character, the source of his strength and weakness. In other words, the unity in this bewildering multiplicity, the cement that knits together the fragments of this curious psychological mosaic, is a mistaken religious sense of duty based upon an exaggerated sense of importance."

Mr. Lanin says that none of the Czar's ministers entertain the slightest doubt that even at the present day the mental arc of an ordinary Russian farmer is quite sufficient to measure the curb of the intellectual circle of a ruler, which is nonsense. The Czar may not be as clever as the Trinity and Unity, Mr. E. B. Lanin, and the range of his judgment may not be as wide; but to speak in this fashion of the man who had kept Europe at peace for the last dozen years is childish. Mr. Lanin says: "The Czar's moral staple consists mainly of negative virtues which leave the imagination cold. There are no white-hot passions, no headstrong vices, no noble enthusiasms which distinguish the born ruler of men. His attitude is usually quiescent; his passivity frequently Buddhistic; and whenever the spirit bloweth upon him as it listeth, it puffeth up quite as often as it moves and inspirits. Truly it is well for many human beings—and the Czar is one of the multitude—that, in spite of the contrary assertion of the German mystic, character is something very different from destiny. Those who accuse the Emperor of cruelty wrong the man and misconstrue his acts."

And he even admits that: "The will of this one man, opposed by his courtiers, his officers and his fa-

vorite journalists, is the only barrier that stands between Europe and a sanguinary war."

The peace-keeper of Europe is devoid of any personal ambition excepting to do his duty and keep the peace, says Mr. Lanin: "Alexander III. has never regarded his kingly office as anything but a heavy burden which personal inclination as well as common prudence imperatively urged him to shake off; and he richly deserves all the credit attaching to the mistaken sense of religious duty with which he struggled against the former, and the manly courage with which he successfully opposed the latter. His own modest ambition would have been amply satisfied could he have tasted the quiet joys of family life, bringing up his children in the warm sunshine of his affection, and giving them the best education he knew of. He never coveted a crown, and when he found himself in possession of the heaviest crown in Europe, he placed his head under it with the melancholy resignation of the condemned criminal holding his head under the fatal noose. 'It's awfully hard lines that I, of all others, should become Emperor of Russia,' was his remark soon after it had become an accomplished fact."

HIS DAILY LIFE.

The following is Mr. Lanin's account of the way in which the Czar spends his day: "The Czar's daily habits of life are those of a pope rather than of a secular monarch, his relaxations those of a prisoner rather than of a potentate. When residing at Gatchino he generally rises at 7 A.M., whereas few noblemen in the capital leave their beds much before midday; and I am personally acquainted with two who rise with the regularity of clockwork at 3 o'clock every day. He then takes a quiet stroll in the uninteresting, well-watched palace park, returns to early breakfast, and engages in severe manual labor as a preparation for the official work of the day. The latter consists mainly in the reading and signing of enormous piles of edicts, ukases, laws and reports, all of which he conscientiously endeavors to understand. Upon the margins of these documents he writes his decision or his impressions with a frankness and *abandon* which laughs prudence and propriety to scorn. He writes down the thoughts suggested by what he reads just as they occur, employing the picturesque phraseology in which they embody themselves. And the former are not always very correct nor the latter very refined. 'They are a set of hogs' is a phrase that recurs more frequently than most. 'What a beast he is!' is another (*ekaya skotina*). The account of a fire, of a failure of the crops, of a famine, or of some other calamity, is almost invariably commented upon in the one stereotyped word, 'discouraging' (*neyooteshitelno*).

"Lunch is always served at one o'clock, and consists of three courses, including soup, in the preparation of which Russian cookery is far ahead of that of the rest of Europe. After lunch the Emperor takes his recreation in the park, walking or working, conversing with the members of his family or with General Richter, General Tsherevin, or one of his adjutants,

He generally reads the newspapers at this time of the day—viz., the *Grashdanin* and the *Moscow Gazette* (the *Novoie Vremya*, which is presented to him each day on special paper, he rarely honors with a glance), and listens to the reading of the summary of the previous day's news, which consists of extracts from the Russian and foreign papers selected by officials and copied out in a caligraphic hand on the finest paper in the empire. Besides these *precis*, one of foreign, the other of home news, he takes a keen delight in hearing the gossip and scandal of the fashionable world of the capital.

"Recreation over, the Emperor gives audience to those Ministers whose reports are due on that day, discusses the matters laid before him, and reads over the edicts drawn up for his signature, signing them or putting them aside for future consideration. At eight P.M. dinner consisting of four courses, is served *en famille*. After dinner the Czar takes tea in the private apartments of the Empress, where he invariably appears in a check blouse and leather belt, which would impart a rude shock to the notions of Court etiquette prevalent in most European countries.

"The Emperor takes a visible delight in manual labor, which, in his case, is a physical necessity no less than a favorite pastime. He unhesitatingly puts his hand to any kind of work that has to be done, but his usual occupation is to fell huge trees, saw them into planks, plane them, and generally prepare them for the cabinetmaker."

The Czar, in spite of all his occupations, is lonely, yes, and sighs for the quiet pleasures of a private life. "Ah, how I long to bury myself in the country, and live on an estate," he has often said; but as he is called to a throne, he remains at the post of duty. Even Mr. Lanin is constrained to declare: "Whatever the Czar's faults, even the strictest censor will admit that, from a man who holds thus tenaciously on to a post of suffering and danger in the silent manliness of grief, in the belief that he is performing a duty to his people and his God, it is impossible to withhold the tribute of respect reserved for the noble and the brave."

A COURAGEOUS SOVEREIGN.

The peace-keeper, as Mr. Lanin admits him to be, he also recognizes his absolute truthfulness: "Respect for his word, whether that word assumes the form of a promise, a threat or opinion, is one of the main virtues and faults of the Russian Emperor, whose dogged stubbornness often heightens, and sometimes wholly alters, the ethical color of his actions."

Of moral courage, he adds, the Czar possesses enough for a hero or a martyr. Considering what Mr. Lanin has told us repeatedly of the corruption and demoralization of Russian society, he might have shown a little more sympathy with the Czar when he chronicles the following, saying: "'Cleverness! ability!' he one day exclaimed scornfully to M. Vyschnegradsky, when that gentleman proposed X. for an important post in the ministry and depreciated E. as an honest mediocrity, 'we have too much cleverness and ability as it is. A little more honesty will

stand us in good stead. I mean to appoint E.' And he did appoint him, to the detriment of the administration."

Nor can it be denied that his reply to the Queen of Denmark, when she and her husband exhausted their entreaties in urging him to deal more mercifully with the Stundists, was lacking in a certain dry sarcasm when he is reported to have said: "I, a born Russian, find it a most difficult task to govern my people from Gatchino, which, as you know, is in Russia; and now do you really fancy that you, who are foreigners, can rule them more successfully from Copenhagen?"

The article contains a number of malicious anecdotes, sandwiched with more or less frank recognition of the sterling qualities of the Czar's character.

WHY POULTNEY BIGELOW AND FREDERICK REMINGTON LEFT RUSSIA.

IF there are any hard things left to say about the land of the Czar when Mr. Poultney Bigelow gets through telling, in the January *Harper's*, "Why We Left Russia," it is safe to say that he has done his best and is not to be justly blamed for the omission. The newspapers have not left it unknown that Mr. Bigelow, with Mr. Frederick Remington, invaded the Empire of the Slavs, each armed with a special passport, issued by our government only "to accredited agents and such as are particularly vouched for;" the plan of campaign of the two gentlemen being to embark at St. Petersburg in canoes and sail coastwise the length of the Baltic. Mr. Bigelow's quality of an agent of the United States resulted from the commission given him to report on the best means of protecting our sea coast from the ravages of the waters, with orders "to note particularly what had been done along the sandy shores of the Baltic, where the conditions suggest very strongly our shores of Long Island and New Jersey." Mr. Remington, of course, had designs on the landscape and native scenes with his famous pencil.

The fun began before the travelers reached Warsaw—the regulation official throwing open their railway carriage door "with startling swiftness." And in the Polish capital they were constantly dogged by creatures of the government, and were forced to resort to bewildering precautions and subterfuges in seeing a former acquaintance and in going to the theatre.

THE SWEETS OF EUROPEAN DIPLOMACY.

But St. Petersburg was reached before the full odium of the country was realized by Mr. Bigelow. In a miserable droschka, which took them from the wretched express train, he and Mr. Remington drove through "vast and lonesome squares" populated with "uniforms and rags" to the legation of the United States. On the sumptuous dwelling place of the chargé—there was no United States' Minister—not even "a small brass plate," announcing the significance of the institution, existed to warn the patriotic

blood of these strangers in a strange land; which symbol obtains in other countries, "particularly," remarks Mr. Bigelow, "in semi-civilized ones."

"In St. Petersburg, Remington and I looked in vain for some such cheering sign. There may have been one in Russia, but few American travelers speak that language. We stumbled about in a wretchedly homesick condition, ringing all the bells in the neighborhood, finding no one who could speak our language, and at length stumbling by accident upon the door of the magnificent gentleman who represents the government of Washington near the person of our friend, the Czar of all the Russias. I had sent a letter June 1 informing our chargé in St. Petersburg that I bore a commission from the United States government."

Though this information had been sent ahead, with every detail of their mission and personality, leading to a request that they might receive permission to undertake the desired journey, and even offering to defray the expenses of an official of the government to accompany them and see they did nothing wrong, still, after a week's time, the "magnificent gentleman" had only to say to them that he had made no request in their behalf, and that there were "difficulties," "diplomatic usage," "precedent," etc.

After an exchange of compliments between Mr. Bigelow and the magnificent, from the spicy to the formal stage, and waiting four days in vain for news, the two unfortunates betook themselves from St. Petersburg to Kovno, near the Prussian frontier, and waited for their canoes to be sent from the inhospitable gates they had left. They only got possession of their passports through the kindly offices of a friend high in the official ranks; another friend informed them that their treatment meant a hint from the government to disappear from Russia at the shortest possible notice; and the way to the frontier was beguiled with further rencontres with government spies, who tabooed even Mr. Remington's sketch book. To cap the climax, their canoes only reached them after monstrous delay and expense; Mr. Remington's having excited the curiosity of the police, "they took a hammer and smashed the beautiful mahogany deck in spite of the fact that the hatches were on purpose left unlocked."

THE WAY IT LOOKS TO MR. BIGELOW.

"As I pen these lines, a letter from our chargé in St. Petersburg reaches me confirming all that was told us there more than a month ago, namely, that the Russian government simply ignored his application, and by so doing gave him to understand that Remington should not make sketches in Russia, and that the United States deserved a snub for sending a commissioner to inquire about tree-planting on the sea-coasts.

"In other words, the Russian government treated Remington and myself exactly as it treated the Emigration Commission sent by the United States government last year. When Japan declined to re-

ceive an American commissioner some forty years ago, we sent a fleet under Commodore Perry and insisted upon the forms of European courtesy. That was bullying a chivalrous but weak nation. To-day our diplomatic representatives in Russia are treated with the same contempt we have learned to expect in China, and latterly in Chili."

THE AFGHAN AMEER.

ABDUR RAHMAN KHAN, the Afghan Ameer, who is from time to time depicted as a drunken, debauched despot, whose atrocities would make the world shudder if they were not hidden from the eyes of the world by a veil of mountains, across which even the newspaper correspondent seldom can make his way, has found his eulogist in Sir Lepel Griffin, who devotes an article in the *Fortnightly* to singing his praises. Sir Lepel Griffin says: "Even should Abdur Rahman now lose his hold of power, which I do not believe, and fall, overwhelmed by his enemies, he would leave behind him a record second to no Oriental prince of this generation for courage, determination and knowledge of the best methods of holding his turbulent countrymen in subjection."

This impression is not a new one. Sir Lepel Griffin was one of the high officials who interviewed Abdur Rahman before he was placed upon the throne, and who acted for some time as an informal kind of resident in the Afghan capital. He says: "My own impression, formed after the interviews at Zimma, at which the negotiations for the assumption of the Amirship were finally arranged, was an exceedingly favorable one. Abdur Rahman, though then only forty years of age, appeared nearly fifty. Exile, sedentary life and the hardships of his early manhood had prematurely aged him. At the same time, he was of most courtly manners, great vivacity and energy, a strong sense of humor, and a clever and logical speaker. It was impossible to doubt that he was both a powerful and an intelligent man, with enormous self-confidence and an infinity of resource. I thought him then, and I still hold him to be, one of the most remarkable of Asiatic statesmen. The difficulties of the administration of Afghanistan are not known or appreciated in England; and although the Amir has made many mistakes, and his self-confidence and headstrong conceit have often led him astray, yet, take him as he stands to-day, he is indisputably a ruler of men, and infinitely superior to the crowd of candidates for the throne of Afghanistan who were pushed aside when he appeared on the scene. On every question, whether of the administration of his country, its foreign policy, the division of Afghanistan and the severance of the southern and eastern portions from Kabul, the amount of the subsidy and arms he was to receive, or the expulsion of hostile or doubtful chiefs, he delivered himself with a directness and vigor which bore the impress of truth, and from that day to this I have never found in his policy anything inconsistent with the assurances he gave us previous to his accession."

THE CHILD-GARDEN.

A National Movement in Education.

IN the January *Century* Mr. Talcott Williams makes a very sympathetic review of the advance of kindergarten teaching since the ill-appreciated efforts that made up the life of Froebel, Pestalozzi's pupil and successor. Froebel's theory has been so widely taught and applied of late years that most people of to-day know the essential feature of it: that the child must be taught through the senses, by symbols, that he may form his own concept of what he has seen instead of being left vaguely to assimilate more or less imperfectly the concepts of those who have gone before him.

THE KINDERGARTEN AGE.

Mr. Williams says: "For all classes, then, the problem of education is to furnish environment, fit, fair and fruitful, for those chrysalis-breaking years in which the young child has begun to leave the family without entering the school-room. They lie from three to seven. In them, as Bain has pointed out, the brain grows with the greatest rapidity, a rapidity to which its later increase is small, and the entire being of the child receives its first conscious impression of the family, the Church, and the State, of ethics, of law, and of social life. The young savage needs to be humanized."

"What are more brutal than the self-invented games of blameless children? Do we not all know the infant who has sought to kill or maim his pet? Have we not all met the child who, when taken to the sorrowing home where his playmate lies dead at once asks with the blunt avarice of four years old, 'Now that Peter is dead you will give me his horse and his drum, won't you?' The inert imagination of the child needs to be quickened and his emotion awakened. The vacant horizon needs to be filled. No child, untaught and undirected, can bridge those fruitful but unrecorded years of the race in which its first and greatest triumphs were won; in which human fingers first learned to plait the pliant willow and human hands to fashion the potter's clay; in which number was mastered, the choric dance learned and the hoarse cries of barbarism were set to the dawning music of civilization."

THE FROEBELIAN SYSTEM.

To make the most of this budding and plastic stage, prescient as it is with the man or woman who is to be, Froebel had recourse to moulding the play-activities of the child who was to receive a symbolic education in plays, games and occupations which symbolize the primitive arts of man. "For this purpose the child is led through a series of primitive occupations in plaiting, weaving and modeling, through games and dances, which bring into play all the social relations, and through songs and the simple use of number, form and language."

The loving and far-seeing old pedagog Froebel was in advance of his age and without honor in his own country, though he conducted a school under his system for a while. Switzerland took up the idea,

and still uses it; but France does more kindergarten work than all the rest of the world put together.

THE KINDERGARTEN A DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTION.

"It was Froebel's own opinion that 'the spirit of American nationality was the only one in the world with which his method was in complete harmony, and to which its legitimate institutions would present no barriers.' The figures given below of the growth of the kindergarten in this country are the best possible proof of the truth of Froebel's prescient assertion. The Prussian Minister Raumer has been blamed for prohibiting the kindergarten in Prussia in 1851; but he showed the wisdom of his class and the safe instincts of the bureaucrat. Within its limits of years, of method, and of purpose, the kindergarten furnishes the most felicitous beginning for the training of the child in a democratic state, because it recognizes the voluntary activity of the individual as the best means of education and social contact as its best medium. Froebel himself refused to educate a duke's son alone. He sought for his own nephews and nieces the companionship which the common school brings, and which is to-day only too often shunned to the mutual loss of rich and poor."

THE KINDERGARTEN AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

The kindergarten ought to be of especial advantage in strengthening and supplementing our public school work, because, as Mr. Williams points out, it would practically double the very scanty schooling of our working population, which at present does not average over three or four years—a very small part of a lifetime to include all the training one is to get in thinking for one's self. It will take a great additional expenditure, to be sure, but Mr. Williams thinks the game is quite worth the candle, arguing, too, that the additional money, "unlike that devoted to higher grades, will be spent on a constantly increasing number." "Of its moral effects on the neglected children of our streets one can only quote the experience of San Francisco, where, of nine thousand children from the criminal and poverty-stricken quarters of the city who have gone through the free kindergartens of the Golden Gate Association, but one was found to have been arrested, after careful inquiry and years of watchfulness over police court, prison and house-of-refuge records." Of even more importance is the faculty of application of theories and the training for independent thinking that the Froebellian system introduces among our school children, sadly lacking in these tendencies.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE IN AMERICA.

While Mr. Williams cautions us that owing to the dangers of distorting the kindergarten system it is unwise to generalize, he shows the remarkable figures given by the United States Commissioner of Education, seeming to indicate a remarkable growth since the incipency of interest in the movement, some twenty-three years ago:

"In 1870 there were in this country only five kindergarten schools, and in 1872 the National Educa-

tion Association at its Boston meeting appointed a committee which reported a year later recommending the system. Between 1870 and 1873 experimental kindergartens were established in Boston, Cleveland and St. Louis, public attention was enlisted by the efforts of Miss Elizabeth Palmer Peabody, the most important worker in the early history of the kindergarten in this country, and the system began a rapid growth. Taking private and public kindergartens together, the advance of the system has displayed this most rapid progress:

	1875.	1880.	1885.	1891-2.
Schools	95	232	413	1,001
Teachers.....	216	524	902	2,242
Pupils.....	2,809	8,871	18,780	50,423

Only four of our larger cities—Philadelphia, Boston, Milwaukee and St. Louis—have added kindergarten work to their public school curricula on any serious scale, and we are in merely the infancy of the movement compared with France, whose kindergartens had in 1887-8 an attendance of no less than 741,224 children between the ages of three and six.

"Compared, however, with like movements to secure the education of a class or the adoption of a new system of teaching, the kindergarten movement may fairly be considered unrivaled in the history of national education. 'The good Lord could not be everywhere, therefore he made mothers,' said the Jewish rabbi. . . . The cause of these schools, rounding out the work and supplementing the responsibility of mothers, rich or poor, has appealed to the maternal instinct of women wherever it has been presented. The movement has been essentially theirs. They have led it, supported its schools, officered its associations, and urged its agitation."

The Kindergarten and Christianity.

In the *Catholic World* for January there is a further article on Froebel's Kindergarten and our application of it, by Emma W. White, who discusses the system more especially from the standpoint of its connection with Christianity, a connection which its founder emphasized strongly. Froebel was accused of being an infidel, but this was evidently false.

"And even supposing for one moment that this were true; if his methods were the most logical, the most scientific, and the best, shall we be satisfied with anything less than the best?"

"But he was indeed a thoroughly religious man. He regarded the nature of the child as threefold in its relation to nature, to man and to God; he aims at the harmonious development of this threefold being, and declares that 'all education that is not founded upon the Christian religion is one-sided and fruitless.'"

"To Froebel everything in nature was God's gift to man, through which he should learn to know him; therefore the material which he prepared in the kindergarten to serve for the development of the child he divides into 'gifts' and 'occupations.'"

Kindergartening in San Francisco.

A very quaint article and an entirely successful one is "A Kindergarten Christmas," in the *Overland Monthly*, by Nora A. Smith. The text and pretty illustrations show the little San Francisco children planting fir trees in the sand table, joining in a dance to the music of the piano, listening to stories from the delightful "Miss Mary," moulding cones out of lumps of clay, and admiring Correggio's "Holy Night."

"The babies meanwhile are having an ideal play with the fir and pine cones. First, the large ones are mother cows, the small ones calves standing by their sides; next they are a brood of chickens; now they are a herd of cattle driven to summer pasture; again they become a band of wild horses and gallop over the plain. One is caught and tamed, a bit is put in his mouth, and he is set to draw a wagon brought from the box of playthings. The casual observer might think this all aimless play, but the kindergartner is there to guide it, to make a wise suggestion now and then, to restrain the selfish and grasping child and encourage the timid one; while the free handling of the cones and occasional questions and answers impress upon the memory some useful facts."

The spirit and method of kindergarten work are charmingly shown in this sketch, and it might well be reprinted as a tract for wide use in the free-kindergarten propaganda that has begun so effectively in New York and other cities. By the way, it should be added that Nora A. Smith, of San Francisco, is a sister of Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin, who is also both an enthusiast and an authority as regards kindergartening.

The Kindergarten a Preventive of Crime.

In the Open Letters Department of the *Century*, Angeline Brooks writes of "The Possibilities of the Kindergarten." She shows that the Kindergarten should be and can be much more than a mere preliminary to the school, for its moral training and character building would be not only preparatory to, but far different from, what our public schools now, unfortunately, effect. She thinks the years between three and five should be utilized by the Kindertgartens because the child is developing so rapidly at that stage.

"In proportion to the population, the number of criminals in this country is greater now than it was twenty-five years ago, and, furthermore, statistics show that the average age of criminals is decreasing, each succeeding year adding a list younger than any of the preceding years. The cause of this alarming state of affairs may, to a great extent, be traced to the neglect of childhood.

"It must be conceded that the public schools fail in not making character-building their primal duty, as, theoretically, the chief reason for their existence is to make good citizens. Their failure to do this necessitates, in many instances, the establishment of juvenile asylums and reformatory prisons, the object of which is to reclaim a dangerous class, who, had they been properly trained in early childhood, would have required no reclaiming."

RELIGIOUS SYSTEMS OF THE WORLD.

From the Point of View of '93.

THE Rev. Arthur T. Pierson, editor of the *Missionary Review of the World*, opens No. 1, Vol. VI., of his magazine with an article stocked full of valuable information regarding this globe of ours and ourselves. We quote his paragraphs relating to our religious faiths: "The best presentation of the religious systems of the world is probably that of the Church Missionary Society, which gives to the heathen faith 874,000,000 adherents; to Mohammedans, 173,000,000; to the Roman Catholics, 195,000,000; to the Greek Church, 85,000,000; to the Jews, 8,000,000; and to Protestant communities, 135,000,000. This would make over one-half the race heathen; one in about 180 a Jew; one in 18 a Greek; one in 9 a Mohammedan; one in 8 a Romanist, and one in 10 or 11 a Protestant. Protestant church-members, however, do not number over 40,000,000; all who fall into no other class being reckoned as in Protestant communities—a very unsafe and unsatisfactory mode of classification when we are estimating the available force of the church. More than 1,000,000,000 human beings are without even a nominal Christianity; and though about 450,000,000 are reckoned as nominally Christian—or nearly one-third of the race—less than one-tenth of these actually belong to the evangelical churches.

RELIGIONS COMPARED.

"It ought to be noted, also, that Mohammedanism has more in common with Christianity than any other false faith. It accepts the bulk of the Old Testament, admits many of the patriarchs and prophets, and even Jesus among saints and seers, while affirming the supremacy of Mohammed; is the foe of idolatry and maintains the unity of the Godhead as against polytheism. Its very approaches to Christianity have, however, been its secret of resistance. The Mussulman claims that his faith embraces all that is worth retaining in the religion of Christ, and, in all else, is an advance upon it. And thus far the territory of Islam is almost untouched by Christian missions. The Greek Church stands midway between Protestantism and Romanism, with decided leanings toward the doctrine and practice of the Vatican. Romanism, especially in South America, is but one remove from paganism; though in some parts of the world, especially in the United States, it approaches very closely to Protestantism in intelligence and pure morality.

HEATHENISM AND PAGANISM.

"There is a vast gulf between heathenism and paganism, so called, both names being very inadequate. The faiths of Confucianists, Brahmists and Buddhists are immeasurably above the fetich worship of Africa, among some of whose tribes the very conception of God seems to have almost died out. But nowhere among men have any yet been found who have absolutely no form of religion or worship, or conception of a deity."

THE PRIEST IN POLITICS.

MICHAEL DAVITT, in the *Nineteenth Century*, writes a wise and sensible article upon the ridiculous cant which is being published for political argument in the Unionist papers on the subject of the Meath election petition.

CIRCUMSTANCES ALTER CASES.

Mr. Davitt quietly, but with great force, contrasts the wholesale denunciations hurled at the bishop and priests of Meath for interfering with politics. It is not because the priests interfere in politics that they are held up to public opprobrium, but because they interfered on the Nationalist side. Mr. Davitt asks: "Does any sane person in Great Britain or Ireland believe for a single moment that the language, threats or 'intimidations' proved against the priests of Meath would have been morally or politically objectionable to Unionists, if used against the Home Rule cause, or in favor of the Union, or landlordism, or Parnellite factionism? The Irish priest is denounced because he is a Nationalist and an active foe to the landlord system."

He points out, too, that the influence of the priests in Ireland is chiefly due, not to their sacerdotal functions, but to their active labors in the cause of Home Rule and in Agrarian Reform. Mr. Davitt goes, perhaps, too far in condemning the action of the priests in the following passage:

INFLUENCED BY POLITICAL PREJUDICE.

"I believe now, as I have always believed, that the well-deserved political influence of the Irish priest is best preserved and most wisely exercised when it is most free from the suspicion of spiritual pressure. To enforce a political doctrine by means of a spiritual threat, or the argument of a future reward, is an act morally as indefensible as for a landlord to demand a vote by the terrorism of an eviction. The true conception of religion is as much outraged in the one case as the most elementary idea of justice is violated in the other. Every Catholic knows that the priest is as likely to be influenced by political prejudice and to err in judgment as a layman, and the attempt to enforce a political opinion clothed in a religious garb serves to weaken religious convictions in minds that are liable to be religiously disturbed by a wrong or mistaken judgment from the same source upon secular subjects."

WHERE COLUMBUS LANDED.

THE island upon which Columbus first landed in 1492 has been variously identified by historical students; with Samara by Fox, with Turk's Island by Navarrete, and with Cat Island by Washington Irving and Humboldt. The later writers who have investigated the subject are generally of the opinion that it was Watling's Island, or San Salvador. This is the view taken in the *United Service* by Mr. Henry W. Blake, who has lived in the Bahamas and made a study of this group of islands and examined the tides and currents of the surround-

ing water. Watling's Island, he asserts, is the only one between Florida and Hayti that answers to Columbus' description of Guanahani.

ARCHDEACON FARRAR IN THE STUDY.

ONE of several good articles in the *Sunday Magazine* is entitled "Archdeacon Farrar at Home." There are numerous illustrations, and there are besides *fac-simile* reproductions of autograph poems by Tennyson, Browning, Lowell and Edwin Arnold. When asked who were his favorite poets, Dr. Farrar replied: "Coleridge and Milton, or rather Milton and Coleridge, and in latter years Dante, with, of course, Browning and Tennyson." No. 17 Dean's Yard, London, is the Archdeacon's residence. His age is over threescore years, but we are assured that despite all statements to the contrary, his health continues robust. The drawing room at No. 17 is the storehouse of elegant attractions, but beyond all question it is in the library or study that Dr. Farrar is really "at home." It is a fine square room, with its walls covered with bookcases and pictures. The library may not be notable for the area it covers, because its owner does not love books merely as books; it is, however, a library of familiar acquaintances and valued friends.

HIS STUDY COMPANION—POLLY.

"Dr. Farrar does most of his daily work at an up right desk, standing close by the window. He has one constant companion—'Polly' by name and parrot by profession. 'Polly' is silent to-night—asleep; but during the day she fills the rôle of good physician. She insists on having a little share of her master's thought and occasionally a perch on his finger, possibly from an instinctive sense of the evil of all work and no play, even to an Archdeacon. She is continually illustrating the health value of innocent laughter, and, thanks to 'Polly,' many a melancholy-visaged visitor leaves Dean's Yard with brighter countenance and lighter heart.

"No wonder that Dr. Farrar accomplishes so much work! His 'working day' opens at half-past eight o'clock in the morning and does not close until ten o'clock at night, when for an hour or so he will give himself up to the novel or book of the hour, or other form of recreation. Much of his serious work, however, is done at the Athenæum Club, where, in the library, he is secure of the unbroken quiet which might be interrupted at home."

Archdeacon Farrar is possessed of one faculty invaluable to a man with so many engagements. He is rapid in composition. "My sermons," he said, "don't take me long; four hours at the outside, three hours generally. His sermons, by the way, are written at the beginning of the week, not at the end, and he strenuously maintains the superiority of the written discourse over the extempore sermon. His distinctly literary work is usually done during the annual six weeks' holiday, when he takes his family to a quiet seaside place.

MR. CHILD ON THE PARISIAN PLEBS.

MR. THEODORE CHILD'S fine work is continued in the paper posthumously published in the January *Harper's* on "Proletarian Paris." Mr. Child succeeds admirably in being readable without being superficial and without turning aside from the subject in hand. He avers that the Parisians, especially the Parisian journalists, do not do their city justice, because the papers state facts only in the order of novelty. Furthermore, the foreign critics of French affairs rarely make allowance for the difference between the diapason of their own country and that of Paris, where in political controversy, for instance, to call an adversary an assassin is a comparatively innocent pleasantry, while in literary controversy such terms of abuse as scoundrel and idiot are the usual accompaniment of the preliminary amenities which lead up to a bloodless duel."

THE DEMOCRACY OF PARIS.

"The Parisians are so democratic that Hottentot ladies and dethroned kings can circulate freely in the streets without attracting the slightest attention. Even Oscar Wilde, in the palmy days of his vestimentary eccentricity, passed unnoticed in the streets of Paris. In proletarian and in elegant Paris alike there is complete liberty of locomotion; the city belongs to the citizens, and its beauties and conveniences are for the common joy of rich and poor. We are therefore free to wander and observe the prodigious contrasts of the monster."

Mr. Child says that while there is plenty of poverty and misery in the French capital, squalor is by no means so aggressive as in London. The proletariat furnishes him with some picturesque types to describe; for instance, Citizen Jules Allix, who pointed the cannon from Belleville in '71, now "a peaceful and somewhat crazy old gentleman, who, since the amnesty restored him to the free enjoyment of life in the capital, has been teaching little girls to read in the school of Mlle. Barberousse."

THE RAG PICKERS OF PARIS.

"The wealth of Paris is so boundless that the rubbish and refuse of the city are worth millions. There are more than fifty thousand persons who earn a living by picking up what others throw away. Twenty thousand women and children exist by sifting and sorting the gatherings of the pickers, who collect every day in the year about 1200 tons of merchandise, which they sell to the wholesale rag-dealers for some 70,000 francs. At night you see men with baskets strapped on their backs, a lantern in one hand, and in the other a stick with an iron hook on the end. They walk along rapidly, their eyes fixed on the ground, over which the lantern flings a sheet of light, and whatever they find in the way of paper, rags, bones, grease, metal, etc., they stow away in their baskets. In the morning, in front of each house, you see men, women and children sifting the dust bins before they are emptied into the scavengers' carts."

MAKING AN ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE.

THE *Cosmopolitan* magazine, under the energetic management of Mr. John Brisben Walker, prints an enlarged edition on the occasion of the new year. It has opened in new quarters and with its own complete machinery for manufacturing the magazine. The January number opens with a lengthy article describing "The Making of an Illustrated Magazine," with scores of illustrations showing the machinery of the plant, portraits of many of the *Cosmopolitan's* more illustrious contributors, and the editorial and business heads of the establishment.

ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINES A COSTLY LUXURY.

"Probably there are few business enterprises," says the *Cosmopolitan* writer, "of a more hazardous nature than the establishment of an illustrated magazine. There are two or three very curious features which place large odds against success. First, the magazine must be sold at less than cost from the year of its birth until it reaches a circulation approximating one hundred thousand copies. Upon the first copy of each issue there are fixed charges aggregating many thousands of dollars paid to authors and artists, for the services of editors, engravers, printers, electrotypers, etc., and these charges are constant, whether one copy or half a million be issued."

"If the *Cosmopolitan* were confined to the average edition of the average book the entire edition would have to be sold at more than five dollars a copy to bring cost price to the publisher. But with each thousand added to the edition of the magazine these fixed charges are divided into a smaller sum per copy, until at a hundred thousand the figure becomes so small that the advertising receipts step in and turn the scale in favor of the publisher. In lots of 100,000 copies the actual cost of a magazine of the character of the *Cosmopolitan* for paper, press work, editorial services, mailing and other expenses incidental to its publication is about eighteen cents per copy—more than the price at which it is sold to the American News Company. Apparently, the more copies sold, the more money the publisher would lose; but the seeming paradox is explained by the advantage which the great advertisers of the world take of such a large circulation, and the deficiency of income from the hundred thousand copies is made good by the advertising pages, with a margin of profit left over."

THE POOR CONTRIBUTOR.

The process of taking care of the immense mails is described, mails which bring, in addition to the enormous business correspondence, some 6,000 manuscripts a year, with the letters relative to them, and proposing others. Of these manuscripts only some 150 can be used during the year.

"The return of a manuscript does not imply that it is lacking in literary style or merit. The editor has in mind all that has been printed in the magazine during its entire existence, or in other magazines for the last half-dozen years, the manuscripts already in hand accepted, and finally the suitability of the

manuscripts to this special publication. In a word, a thousand considerations go to make up the decision upon which its acceptance or rejection depends, and excellent articles are often promptly rejected because of conditions, entirely foreign to their merits, which make their acceptance inadvisable.

"After much work the manuscripts are assorted under three heads: Unavailable: Doubtful: Probably worthy of acceptance. A consultation next follows with the editor-in-chief of the magazine, the doubtful manuscripts are carefully gone over, and a few selected for additional reading and consideration. Those that are not available are promptly returned to their authors, and those that are promising are at once read by the editor and if desirable the work of illustration is put in hand. But the real work of an editor comes in upon the class of manuscripts marked 'doubtful.' Some of these are held for a long time, with the authors' permission, hoping that a place can be found for their use. Others are re-read and discussed in a council of the entire editorial force, and even then put aside to be brought up for future consideration. Many times manuscripts, which if a decision were required at once, would be returned to their authors, are held and after repeated consideration placed in some nook that occurs in the make-up."

WANTED, A SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM.

IN the *Contemporary Review* the inimitable M. de Blowitz discusses the question of the training of young men for journalism. He hankers after a school; and as a constantly increasing number of young men are going in for journalism, it is worth while to see what the London *Times* correspondent at Paris considers to be the best method of turning out newspaper men equipped for their work.

First of all, M. de Blowitz insists strongly upon the call. He says: "The man who would enter a school of journalism should feel a positive 'call' to this vocation, should have in him the unwearying vigilance which is an absolute condition of it; the love of danger, of civil danger, that is, and a real peril; a boundless curiosity and love for truth, and a special and marked facility of rapid assimilation and comprehension."

Having got the call, the next thing to decide is as to how the journalist in embryo is to be developed. M. de Blowitz has already decided that question, having thrashed it out in concert with six of his friends belonging to different nationalities. He submitted to them his idea, and they elaborated in consequence a scheme, the main outlines of which he summarizes as follows:

"First, that the young aspirant to journalism should have finished his eighteenth year, and should possess the first regular degree according to the collegiate education of his country. We required the physical capacities of which I have just spoken. We demanded that he should be seriously grounded in the elements of two languages other than his own. We insisted furthermore on having five years of his time, so that his career should not begin before he was twenty-three, or even later. We would then place

this young man in the hands of professors who for two years would teach him the history and literature of each of the great historic and literary divisions of Europe. He would be initiated into the origin and tendencies of spirit of his most remarkable contemporaries in every country. He would be given a general idea of the political constitutions, the ethnologic and climatic conditions, the products, the geographical situation, the means of communication, the armed forces, the budgets and the public debts of every nation. He would be given the documents necessary for consultation. He would be taught to draw both landscapes and the human face.

"Finally, such a pupil would undergo a graduating examination, and if he failed in any way to satisfy his instructors he would remain another year, after which, for three years more, he would spend in succession some months at school or college in other lands, so that the remaining three years should be used up by his presence at foreign schools of journalism, and travel in countries where these schools are established as well as in countries where they might not yet exist. All these schools of journalism should form a federation. The pupils of one school, by this scheme, would be received in any one of the other schools without any extra expense, the cost of the entire course having been fixed in advance, and no new item being introduced, either for removal or trips made at the professors' orders.

WHEAT GROWING IN THE UNITED STATES.

THORSTEIN B. VEBLEN contributes to No. 1, Vol. I., of the *Journal of Political Economy*, published by the University Press of Chicago, an economic study on the "Price of Wheat since 1867." The year 1867 is selected as marking the highest point reached by the annual average price of wheat since production for the foreign market became a recognized feature of American farming.

Mr. Veblen finds that in the older States wheat growing has been relatively less profitable since 1882 than during the preceding ten years. In the newer farm lands of the West the case has been somewhat different, as a lower cost of production has enabled the farmer to sell wheat at prices that would not have been remunerative for wheat grown elsewhere in the country as a main crop. "To sum up," says Mr. Veblen, "the indications afforded by the course of prices are that since the completion of the great decline in prices of farm products, 1884-5, wheat growing in the older wheat States has held a less favorable position relatively to other farming than it did during the seventies. All accounts converge to the support of that view. But it is doubtful whether in the great winter wheat States of the Ohio valley group a relatively large acreage of wheat in a system of mixed farming has not continued to be more profitable throughout the whole period than a system which should tend to discard wheat growing as a staple crop, while it is to be taken as beyond doubt that with the changes of the last two or three years wheat growing in those States is again normally a profitable investment."

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

MRS. MARTHA J. LAMB.

THE death of Mrs. Martha J. Lamb cuts short a literary and journalistic career of great distinction and usefulness. Mrs. Lamb had in these recent years so identified herself with the *Magazine of American History* which she conducted, that it was in this connection that the general public had come to know her best. But she had given long years to various philanthropic and literary undertakings before she began to edit the magazine. The work upon which her permanent fame will rest was her "History of New York," a voluminous work which is at once scholarly and entertaining. She had made for herself an abiding reputation in the two chief cities of the country, New York and Chicago, by reason of her zealous



THE LATE MRS. MARTHA J. LAMB.

and public-spirited labors. The *Christian Union* of January 14 says of Mrs. Lamb:

"Mrs. Martha J. Lamb, who died on January 2, was a woman of most remarkable character; to accomplish what she did, at the time she did, shows rare courage and faith, and she may well be called a leader of women in this country. To measure Mrs. Lamb's power one must remember when she began her work. To write, to be remarkable as a student, to have the courage to stand out from the ranks of women in 1852, meant far more than it does to-day, when the remarkable woman is the one who is living a life in no way identified with the world outside her home. Church, club, class, philanthropic work of

some kind, commands the attention of almost every woman, no matter what her gifts; for if she has no gift of mind or manner she probably has one of purse. For a woman born since 1850 to accomplish all that Mrs. Lamb accomplished would not make her career as remarkable, so great is the change in condition, sentiment and opportunity for women.

"Mrs. Lamb was born in 1829, and in the early fifties she came before the public as a philanthropist, having been instrumental in establishing the Half-Orphan Asylum of Chicago and the Home for the Friendless. Before this time she had made a name for herself both as writer and teacher, and stood with the few women whose abilities, courage and faith have made it possible for those who have followed them to walk in a cleared path—for they did far more than to blaze the trees.

"Mrs. Lamb's quiet, reserved manner gave a stranger but a faint idea of her power. The works she left, mainly historical, show vigor and the ability of concentration that mark the rare mind, whether of man or woman."

It was announced on January 22 that the *Magazine of American History* would be consolidated with the *National Magazine*, and that the title of the former would be given to the two as combined. The editor of the re-constituted *Magazine of American History* will be General James Grant Wilson, who is the present editor of the *National Magazine*; and the publishers will be the "National History Company," of New York.

MAGAZINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY.

THE opening article in the January *Magazine of American History* is by Edward Floyd De Lancey on "The Columbian Celebration of 1792," which in New York was under the auspices of Tammany Hall, and seems to have been a very creditable affair.

George C. Hepburn takes a pleasant "Glance at the Age of Queen Elizabeth," and a very gorgeous portrait of the maiden queen forms the frontispiece of the number. Prof. Henry E. Chambers, of Tulane University, gives some sensible advice "How to Study United States History," in which he shows how valuable history may be as a study and lays down a dozen of "don'ts," among which we find injunctions to "Keep posted on current events. History is being made every day. Read the newspapers. Call frequent attention to the connection between present and past events." Also we are instructed not to have the pupil memorize text, not to confine ourselves to one text-book, and not to be afraid of making the recitation interesting.

A quaint and charming feature of the magazine has been its chapters, condensed from the "successful novel of fifty-six years ago," "Horseshoe Robinson," which is ended in this number, and a sketch is added, by Emanuel Spencer, of John Pendleton Kennedy, the author of that fascinating work. A curious incident in Kennedy's literary work was his writing the fourth chapter of the second book of "The Virginians" in response to Thackeray's request, who was a great friend of his. This fact accounts for the descriptive accuracy of that part of the great novel.

THE FORUM.

THE *Forum* opens its first number for 1893 with two articles on the silver question, one by the Hon. Henry Hucks Gibbs, ex-Governor of the Bank of England, and the other by the Hon. Henry Bacon, chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency.

THE CURRENCY PROBLEM.

Mr. Gibbs considers principally the effect on commerce of the separate action of individual nations regarding the use of silver as money, with particular reference to the silver legislation of the United States in its successive stages. He is a staunch bimetalist, and even goes so far as to assert that the United States could, if she should open her mint to the unlimited coinage of silver and gold, maintain alone the ratio of $15\frac{1}{2}$ or 16 to 1, with full legal tender, against the rest of the world. So long, however, as there is a hope of obtaining an international ratio he would not urge the individual nation to take this step. The fear that the adoption of bimetalism by the United States would place the country on a silver basis he holds to be unfounded, and declares that the only possible way in which the United States could really pass to a silver basis would be by demonetizing gold and becoming by law a silver-using country like Mexico or China.

Mr. Henry Bacon sums up his article, "Shall the State Bank Tax be Repealed," as follows: "My conclusions are that the country is not prepared and ready to-day to meet or cope with the problems which would arise from the repeal of the tax on State-bank circulation; that the return to the system of regulating the issue of such currency by State laws can never be safely or successfully made; that control over the issuing of bank circulation is a constitutional function of the Federal Government, and the exercise of such control in the present situation of the country is necessary and presents no insurmountable difficulty."

THE MOVEMENT AGAINST IMMIGRATION.

In his article, "Alien Degradation of American Character," Mr. Sydney G. Fisher compares the present movement against immigration with that represented by the Know-Nothing party forty years ago. If the modern movement go on increasing, and take definite form, it will, says Mr. Fisher, "have many advantages over the Know-Nothingism of 1850. It will avoid the absurdity of being a secret organization and the absurdity of recommending that the foreign born shall never hold political office. It will be entirely free from attacks on the Roman Catholics and all the violence and bitterness which that involved. It will confine itself to its legitimate sphere, which will be the advocacy of a law putting a capitation tax on all immigrants. Absolute exclusion would be difficult to accomplish. We cannot treat the Irish and the Germans, or even the Italians and the Russians, as we do the Chinese. But a high protective tariff on these would exclude the greater number and reduce immigration to a very small stream, which would be neither very polluted nor very dangerous. If we protect ourselves against refined sugar, wool, shot-guns, and works of art, why not against human products, which degrade the morals of the country and drive its native owners from profitable callings by underbidding them in wages?"

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF NEW YORK.

Dr. J. M. Rice discusses this month the public schools of New York City and finds the methods followed in them unscientific and the instruction given of a low order. He attributes the low standard of the New York schools chiefly to the absence of any incentive to teach well.

In the department "Leading Articles of the Month," will be found reviews of the articles, "Necessity for a National Quarantine," by Dr. E. O. Shakespeare; "What Immigrants Contribute to Industry," by Mr. George F. Parker; "French Political Stability," by M. Lévy-Bruhl, and, "Jay Gould and Socialism," by Prof. Arthur T. Hadley.

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

IN the department, "Leading Articles of the Month," will be found reviews of Senator Chandler's article on Immigration, "Industrial Co-operation," by the Hon. David Dudley Field, "Labor Organizations in Law," by Mr. Oren B. Taft, the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst's account of the City Vigilance League of New York and an extract from Senator Jean Macé's article, "Universal Suffrage in France."

THE LIMITS OF LEGITIMATE RELIGIOUS DISCUSSION.

The Rt. Rev. Leighton Coleman, Bishop of Delaware, attempts to draw the line between legitimate and illegitimate religious discussion. He holds that any attack upon the fundamental principles of Christianity is distinctly illegitimate and cites Colonel Ingersoll's article on Rénan in a recent number of the *North American Review*, as one which transgressed the bounds of legitimate discussion: "It is out of no fear of the ultimate issue of what I have here described as illegitimate religious discussion that I insist upon limits being set. The truth is always stronger than any attack upon it, and the history of Christianity affords the strongest encouragement to its believers to-day. But one cannot help feeling deeply concerned for the welfare of those who make attacks upon it, and so, to free them from danger—danger of which no human pen can fully write—one earnestly demands that a limit should be set. No one can consider the result of even a flippant word against Christianity without realizing the peril in which those who hear it may be placed. The very safety and welfare of the community, in its highest rights and privileges, are endangered if there be limitless questioning of the truths which accompany salvation."

JAPAN AND ITALY AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The Japanese Minister at Washington gives an account of the preparation his country is making for a representation at the World's Fair and the United States Consul-General at Rome describes the exhibits Italy will send.

The principal exhibits of Japan at the Fair will be silk, silk fabrics, lacquer, porcelain, bronze, wood carvings, bamboo work, articles made of leather, tea, rice, fish, mineral products and educational apparatus. Of great value will be a book and a statistical pamphlet which is to be published in the English language with a view to explaining the social and economic status of Japanese women. "The pamphlet will give, in tabulated form, the statistics of female education and employment and of philanthropic and charitable enterprises under female supervision. The book will be, as far as possible, a complete review of the position held by women in Japan, their domestic and public status, their religious and educational training, their lives as daughters, wives and mothers and their employment in the various arts and industries."

The bulk of the exhibits from Italy will be sculpture, painting and the products of the soil, but there will be also a most interesting display of artistic manufacture, glassware, mosaics, laces, bronzes and stucco work.

Writing on the "Possibilities of the Telescope," Mr. Alvan G. Clark points out that the future advance will be made along the line of the refracting lens, which he regards as superior in every way to the reflecting lens.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

MR. W. J. CORBETT shows that the number of insane in the United Kingdom has more than doubled in twenty-eight years, the figures being 55,525 in 1862, and 117,336 in 1890. The ratio of insanity has gone up from 1.81 to 3.11, and this, notwithstanding an increased expenditure for land and buildings in the last ten years of \$275,000,000. He says it is "made evident, by the inexorable logic of figures, that so far from extended asylum accommodation, skillful treatment and improved appliances for the cure of the insane having tended to keep down or abate the ever-rising flood of insanity these very means and appliances appear to have the opposite effect."

Mr. Corbett points out how the stream of insanity broadens and deepens continuously, and in this he is more successful than in explaining how to dam the evil at its source. His one suggestion is that insane people should not marry, and that a conference of qualified, independent and distinguished men, should be summoned to consider how best to prevent the brain poisoning by alcohol, which is the chief source, he thinks, of the increase of insanity.

SMALL FARMS.

Miss March-Philips has a rather brightly written account of a visit which she paid to some small farmers in Hampshire, England. Slovenly, but comfortable, seems to be her verdict. "It is marvelous what these men do with a small amount of capital, and in improving the land they waste nothing; the very soot from their chimneys goes upon it. The corn areas of the United Kingdom show an average yield of twenty-six bushels to the acre, as compared to an average of forty under the allotment system, and instances are common on small farms where this, what I may call intensified, farming produces fifty-six bushels and even more. Every corner, too, is utilized, and where the plow will not go the spade does. Work seems not a labor but a pleasure, and I believe this is equally true of owners and tenants. By doing everything with their own hands they develop a real affection for the land, and their resources are increased in all sorts of unforeseen ways."

SOCIAL POLITICS IN NEW ZEALAND.

Sir Julius Vogel has a very interesting article concerning the way in which New Zealanders have solved many social questions and are going on to solve others. He thinks that the old country might take lessons with advantage from this New Britain in the Southern Cross. Sir Julius Vogel is quite certain that women will soon receive full citizenship in New Zealand, and that legislation providing for arbitration and trade disputes will be passed by both Houses of Parliament. Among the provisions which he describes as worthy of adoption in the United Kingdom, he mentions the following: "An easy system of land transfer, the appointment of a Public Trustee, advisory aid to farmers, the acquisition of land in blocks to cut up for the settlement of families (a system not unknown in Ireland), the extension of the franchise, including its bestowal on women, the municipalization of functions that in private hands involve monopolies, and the enlargement of the powers of the labor union."

"An Englishman," writing on "Politics and Finance in Brazil," gives a very gloomy account of the prospect before the new Republic: "Let Brazilian Ministers represent it as they will, let the stability of the government be 'consolidated' as it may—in the view of at least one English watcher, the Republic of the United States of Brazil is looming large as a political and financial wreck about to fall to pieces."

It is no wonder that such should be the result if, as he tells us, the Brazilians are too lazy even to stand upright: "The laziness of the Brazilians themselves is unsurpassable. They may move occasionally to eat or for a glass of *cachaça*, but rather than work to pay taxes they will face physical degeneration and death; they will even lean against each other while they gossip in the street. As to communications, the roads Brazil possesses are extremely few—her roads are her railways and pedestrians often use them as such; the shipping traffic along her coast is insignificant. Nearly all her principal railways are utterly disorganized."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. J. E. Redmond attempts to prove that the lesson of the South Meath election and the result of the election petition is that the priests need no longer be regarded as dominant factors in Irish politics, and, therefore, Home Rule may be considered without dread even by the stoutest of Protestants.

Mr. A. Coppen Jones describes the benefits of vivisection in a paper of two or three pages, which is exclusively devoted to telling the story of the way in which tetanus has been shown to be due to a certain microbe for which a remedy has now been discovered, all owing to experiments upon living animals. Mr. Herbert P. Horne reviews Mr. Simon's "*Michelangelo*." Mr. Horne thinks that Mr. Simon's work is likely to remain unique in having established, in the best and fullest sense of the word, the integrity of that incomparable artist.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE *Contemporary* begins the year with an excellent number. We deal elsewhere with Mr. Lanin's article on the Czar; M. de Blowitz on Journalism as a Profession; Mr. Wyndham's Exposition of the Advantages of the Bergen System, and Dr. E. A. R. Gould's elaborate paper on the Social Condition of Labor in Europe and America.

THE DECLINE OF PESSIMISM.

The Rev. S. A. Alexander in an optimist paper on Pessimism says: "We are, in fact, fearfully serious and terribly in earnest, and nothing pleases us so much as to head a forlorn hope against the powers of darkness. In poetry, again, the force of Byronism has almost spent itself, and a poet not less strong and radiant and full of the joy of living than Browning has become the prophet of the rising generation—a prophet how enthusiastically followed Oxford herself can perhaps best tell us. And yet again, in philosophy, Schopenhauer has given place to Hegel—the hope of cosmic suicide to the thought of a spiritual society, the vision of that City of God to which the race of men is slowly climbing nearer. Pessimism has had its day. Thought and emotion are taking a brighter color under the morning light of the coming century."

WHY DO MEN REMAIN CHRISTIANS?

There is an article by the Rev. T. W. Fowle, under the above title, which is rather beyond the grasp of most people: "And so, by strict natural order and necessity, we arrive at religion, which may be defined as idealism, in its search after some justification for its own existence, finding what it wants ready fashioned to its hands, completely answering its expectations, in the Christian religion, or, more correctly, in the person of Jesus Christ. All that faith—which is merely spiritual optimism—requires is, not that its object should be proved to be true, but that it should be incapable of being proved to be untrue; and

this condition is fulfilled to perfection by the way in which the Christian Revelation is presented to the judgment of mankind."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. J. J. Clancy discusses the financial aspect of Home Rule and Mr. Caine defines the attitude of the Advanced Temperance party in England. The only other remaining articles are Mary Darmesteter's pleasant account of a mediæval country house and Mr. Justin McCarthy's lamentation over the English Parliament, which he says is more and more ceasing to be a chamber of initiative. The cause of his lament is as follows: "The tendency of to-day is to hand over the power to the platform and the press and to make the House of Commons only a court of registration for the decisions of the public out of doors. Now, I confess that this would seem to me a very undesirable result to arrive at."

NEW REVIEW.

IN the current number of the *New Review* the Rev. Mr. Charcot has a most interesting paper on the "Faith Cure." He says that he believes that the Faith Cure demands special subjects and special diseases; namely, those which are amenable to the influence of the mind over the body, which is chiefly the case with hysterical subjects. Many complaints, such as muscular atrophy, *Oedema*, ulcerated tumors, are beginning to be discovered to be nothing more nor less than hysterical developments, and under the influence of a mind or of a suggestion.

Notwithstanding this, Dr. Charcot's concluding sentence is very remarkable: "Can we then affirm that we can explain everything which claims to be of supernatural origin in the faith cure, and that the frontiers of the miraculous are visibly shrinking day by day before the march of scientific attainments? Certainly not. In all investigation we have to learn the lesson of patience. I am among the first to recognize that Shakespeare's words hold good to day:

"There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio,
Than are dreamt of in thy philosophy."

VIVISECTION.

Canon Wilberforce replies to Dr. Ernest Hart's denunciation of the women and clergymen who object to legalized vivisection by doctors, setting forth with much vigor the reasons which led anti-vivisectionists to distrust the practice of torturing animals to death in order to discover the laws of health. The anti-vivisectionists' movement, says Dr. Wilberforce: "Is promoted by men and women who have the patience to saw down through sophistry to the lie that hides at the bottom, and who, undeterred by Dr. Hart's marked literary ability, unrivaled position of advantage as editor of a scientific organ and preëminent facility of invective, will fight on until the impious inquisitiveness, the dastardly cruelty and demoralizing consequences of vivisection are abolished by legal enactment."

BUDDHISM.

Professor Max Muller notices at some length "A Bishop on Buddhism." He says: "In spite of these occasional lapses, we have to congratulate the Bishop on having produced an excellent and trustworthy account of Buddhism, based on a study of the best works on the subject and enriched by many valuable materials derived from a scholar-like study of the original Pāli documents."

OTHER ARTICLES.

The Hon. Roden Noel has a slight but pleasantly-written paper on "English Songs and Ballads." Archibald Forbes'

discourse upon "Real Stuarts or Bogus Stuarts" brings out some little-known facts concerning the Stuarts who fought through the northern countries, and seem to have developed a vein of poetry in their old age. A scene is quoted from Ibsen's new play, "The Master Builder," and William Archer has a typical paper, in which he maintains, as against Mr. Swinburne, that Webster was not, in the special sense of the word, a great dramatist, but was a great poet, who wrote haphazard dramatic and melodramatic romances for an eagerly receptive but somewhat barbarous public. The Rev. Frome Wilkinson's paper on "A New Poor Law" is noticed elsewhere.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE *Nineteenth Century* this month is a very good number. Michael Davitt's article, "Priests in Politics," is noticed at length in the department "Leading Articles of the Month."

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

Three articles are grouped together which have very little in common. One is Mr. W. B. Liley's denunciation of false democracy. The second is by Professor Mahaffy on sham education, in which, from his experience in Ireland, he says our liberty is being filched away year by year by those pestilences enslaving our youth under the pretence of mental discipline. The third paper is by Miss Octavia Hill, pleading for women to act as trained workers among the poor, so that they might bring the knowledge of the present day to bear upon the lives of the poor, to make their homes happier, and to learn from the poor themselves how we can make them happier.

OTHER ARTICLES.

The other articles are extremely miscellaneous. Mr. E. R. Russell, of the *Liverpool Daily Post*, praises Irving's rendering of King Lear; the Countess of Jersey describes her three weeks' visit to Samoa; Lord Grimthorpe replies to the question, Is Architecture a Profession or an Art?; M. Yves Guyot has a short paper in French, "Ou allons-nous?"—anything for variety; and next month we may have a German article, and the month after, one in Sanscrit. The experiment of publishing occasional articles in French was tried some time ago, but did not succeed, when the writer was much more brilliant and had much more effective things to say than M. Yves Guyot.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

THE *Westminster Review* gives its first place to an article upon the "Political Situation in England," which is mildly Ministerial. Mary Negrepointe has an appreciative notice of Whittier, but the best paper in the number is Matilda M. Blake's "Women as Poor-Law Guardians," which is useful, and might be reprinted with advantage as a tract by the British Association for Promoting the Appointment of Women as Poor-Law Guardians. Mr. F. H. Perry Coste puts in a plea for the adoption of decimal coinage by England and substitutes for the penny the half-groat, which would be equal to 1½d. The groat would be 2½d., while the double groat would be 4½d., the nearest equivalent to the 6d. which England now possesses. "The Present Position of Canada" is an article by Mr. Arnold Haultain, of the Public Library, Toronto, which presents the other side of the picture to that presented in Mr. Irwell's article in the September number. One novel feature of the *Review* is Mr. Edward King's fifteen-page poem, entitled "The Fool's Gem."

HARPER'S.

THE January *Harper's* is a fine number from many points of view, and we have reviewed at greater length among the Leading Articles three of its papers: "Proletarian Paris," by Mr. Theodore Child; "Pensions," by Mr. Edward F. Waite, and Mr. Poultney Bigelow's account of "How We Left Russia."

The opening article is a long one by Julian Ralph, who takes us over "The Old Way to Dixie," his picture of Mississippi steamboat travel being charmingly illustrated by W. T. Smedley. Mr. Smedley's work is, indeed, the chief artistic feature of a number which is far from wanting in pictorial interest. He has illustrated Mr. Howell's delicious little farce, "The Unexpected Guests," in capital style, one of the groups being accorded the place of frontispiece. "The Unexpected Guests" is one of the novelist's happiest efforts in that field. *Harper's* has of late been paying considerably more relative attention to fiction than the other illustrated magazines. Its Christmas issue had no less than seven stories, and this one contains six contributions of fiction, including the opening chapters of a new novel by A. Conan Doyle, called "The Refugees." The short stories are by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Richard Harding Davis and Henry Van Dyke, while the literary paper is a rather personal one on Tennyson by Mrs. Annie Fields.

THE CENTURY.

FROM the January *Century* we quote elsewhere, in reviewing Mr. Talcott Williams' article on "The Kindergarten Movement," the Rev. Washington Gladden's on "The Cosmopolis City Club," and Mark Twain's short story, "The £1,000,000 Bank Note."

THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA.

There are two articles on the great wall of China, by Romyne Hitchcock and N. B. Dennys respectively. In the latter Mr. Dennys says: "Looking down into the pass and across to the opposite heights, we saw the veritable wall of our youthful geographies and recently purchased photographs. But, as we climbed the steep height at our feet, it dwindled from the massive proportions these presented to a sort of stone mound of triangular section, about fifteen feet wide at the base, from fifteen to twenty-five feet in height, and terminating at its apex in a single layer of stones not more than eight inches in width! The material—quartz porphyry—was, however, cemented together with chunam in a manner sufficiently durable: for, though here and there parts had given way, it had defied the winds and weather of more than two thousand years. Although by no means coming up to our expectations—and we learned that for the greater part of its enormous length of fifteen hundred miles the structure was, except in those portions crossing valleys, much the same as that I am describing—it was amply sufficient to answer the purpose for which it was designed, that of preventing the incursions of the Tartar cavalry."

A SUGGESTION FROM PRESIDENT GILMAN.

President Daniel C. Gilman, of Johns Hopkins University, writes in the "Open Letters" to make a very happy suggestion—as his always are—in regard to the coming Exposition: "Let us imagine a vast room, or a great space in the open air, with a dais, on which the colors should be effective and harmonious. Let there be standards and floral decorations in abundance, arranged by some artistic hand. When the few chief dignities have been received, let other representative people be brought forward in groups bearing emblems or symbols which indicate their

claims to consideration. Let delegations of the various professions and arts, in their appropriate robes, uniforms, or traditional dresses, be introduced. Let the workmen in every craft—the workers in wood, iron, brick, stone, the architects, sculptors, painters, decorators, manufacturers, engineers, carriers—all who have been concerned in making the Exposition a success—send their representatives to participate in the opening ceremony. A simple act, the bestowal of medals, wreaths, flags, would give point to the assembly. A sentence from the mouth of some high official, a collect, and a doxology would express all that language need say on such an occasion. In another place, at another hour, let there be oratory, poetry, song, addressed to audiences who will enjoy listening if they can only hope to hear."

SCRIBNER'S.

WE quote in another department from the article on "The Poor in Naples," the seventh one in the series on "The Poor in Great Cities," by Jessie W. V. Mario. Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett gives under the curious title "The One I Knew Best of All" her memories of the impressions and problems, the joys and sorrows of her own childhood.

The "Personal Recollections of Mr. Lincoln" of the Marquis of Chamberlain show us that Lincoln is not entirely exploited yet, for all the writings about him. The only fiction of the number is a rather long "short story," "Los Caraqueños," by F. J. Stimson, the author of the first play rendered by the New York Theatre of Arts and Letters. Indeed, *Scribner's* policy of concentrating its stories into fiction numbers, in contradistinction to *Harper's* regular full array of story telling is becoming quite marked. The "Historic Moment" is the fall of Sebastopol, described by William Howard Russell, LL.D., and Mr. Charles F. Lummis gives one of his picturesque and sprightly New Mexican descriptions, "The Wanderings of Cochiti."

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

WE review in another department the article entitled, "The Making of An Illustrated Magazine," and Dr. Hale's paper on "Co-operative Industry."

A curious and amusing article appears under the title, "The Confessions of an Autograph Hunter," in which Mr. Charles Robinson, a young member of the staff of the *North American Review*, describes with some naïveté and an immense amount of candor the ways and wiles of the autograph fiend. A sample case was Mr. Blaine's, who, proving obdurate as to the bestowal of his signature, received a lull for sundry items of wine alleged to have been purchased, an indignant denial of the debt, of course, furnished the desired spoil. The *Cosmopolitan* prints in *fac-simile* a score or two of the more interesting autographs and autograph letters from Mr. Robinson's collection.

One of the literary features of the number is a retrospective and critical discussion of the English Laureate, by Mr. Richard Henry Stoddard, who, in addition to giving a really scholarly essay on a phase of literary history with which he is especially familiar, contrives to get in a joke or two over the traditions of Davenant and his company—more jolly than prudish.

Theodore R. Davis, of war correspondent fame, tells some campfire stories about General Grant, enlivened with his own sketches. Here is a sample, describing the General's action under a heavy shelling:

"In this instance a few of us had watched for several

seconds the flight of the shell, but the General saw the bomb only the moment before it struck, and its windage threw him to the ground. He was unhurt, and conscious that time was precious, before the explosion he had rolled himself sufficiently away to escape shock, but not the earthy shower—from the dust of which he presently emerged, intently considering an unlit cigar. 'Logan,' he said cheerily to that General, who in the full bloom of a clean white shirt hastened to him, 'how can you keep so clean in such a dusty place?' This escape was followed by another a few afternoons later when a shell landed by the front pole of the awning before Logan's tent, and eight Generals, Grant among them, rolled hastily out of the shelter to meet uninjured when the dust cleared away from the recent place of conference."

CATHOLIC WORLD.

THE *Catholic World*, whose editorial conduct has been marked by exceedingly fine judgment, comes out for January in a new and tasteful cover and a number in which may be found several articles of high worth and timely significance. We quote in another department from the Rev. John Conway's article on "America's Workmen," and from "Frederic Froebel's Christian Kindergarten," by Emma W. White. William Seton describes in a readable manner the convent school at Nazareth, Kentucky, which has trained the most brilliant and famous women of the South—Mary Anderson, Mrs. Jefferson Davis, Sarah Knox Taylor, Mary Gwendoline Caldwell and many others. The article is very excellently illustrated, as is also "The Land of the Sun," a paper on Mexico, by Christian Reid.

THE ATLANTIC

THE article in the January *Atlantic* of most serious interest is by Sherman S. Rogers. He calls it "George William Curtis and Civil Service Reform," and it consists of a rapid review of the history of the civil service reform movement in this country from its incipience, twenty-five years ago, in the efforts of Mr. Thomas A. Jenckes, representative from Rhode Island, and more especially of Mr. Curtis' close connection with the battle against the spoils system and the noble part he bore in it. "He had been the political editor of *Harper's Weekly* since 1863, and in its columns had rendered a support to the Republican party the strength of which can hardly be overestimated. In November, 1871, its circulation had reached three hundred thousand copies. Men read his editorial articles to be enlightened as to their duties and strengthened in their patriotism. Women read them to make sure that their husbands and sons were 'keeping step to the music of the Union.' There was perfect confidence in his intelligence, sincerity and courage. The calm clearness of those weekly utterances was equaled only by their conclusive force."

JOHN FISKE ON MR. FREEMAN.

An appreciative sketch of the late historian is printed over Mr. John Fiske's name, who assigns as Freeman's most enduring monument the seven volumes relating the "History of the Norman Conquest of England," etc.

"Some people, indeed, seem to think of him as a gruff and growling pedant, ever on the lookout for some culprit to chastise; but, while not without some basis, this notion is far from the truth. Mr. Freeman's conception of the duty of a historian was a high one, and he lived up to it. He had a holy horror of slovenly and inaccurate work; pretentious sciolism was something that he could not endure, and he knew how easy it is to press garbled

or misunderstood history into the service of corrupt politics. He found the minds of English-speaking contemporaries full of queer notions of European history, especially in the Middle Ages— notions usually misty and often grotesquely wrong; and he did more than any other Englishman of our time to correct such errors and clear up men's minds."

Miss Isabel Hapgood is readable in her description of the "Russian Kunys Cure," and Francis Parkman contributes the first of a series of articles on "The Feudal Chiefs of Acadia."

OVERLAND MONTHLY.

FROM the *Overland* we have reviewed in another column Nora A. Smith's "A Kindergarten Christmas." Henry S. Brooks has an elaborate economic article on the "Silver Question," in which he attempts to prove that there has never been an overproduction of that metal, and that we must inevitably revert to it as a companion standard with gold, because there is not enough of the latter to do our currency work. William J. Beatty, writing on "San Francisco Election Machinery," congratulates the people of that city on the results of the first trial of the Australian Ballot, but strongly advises the abrogation of the board of Election Commissioners consisting of partisan officers, and, also, some new system by which the votes shall be counted by reputable men, who are practically excluded now by the requirement of serving at least three days and three nights.

POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.

THE generation which has seen William Tell ruthlessly relegated to the mists of fable and has been convulsed with the question of who wrote Shakespeare will not be wholly unprepared for the news that some one tampered with and directed the electricity of the storms before our Benjamin Franklin. Joseph J. Kral introduces to us the inventor of the lightning-rod, a Bohemian named Prokop Divis, born in 1696: "Undoubtedly he knew nothing of Franklin, and there is no evidence that Franklin ever heard of Divis; their discoveries in electricity were wholly independent of each other. But Franklin was the happier of the two because he found a people who understood him—the French; while Divis, by his social position, was prevented from perfecting his instrument. We must remember that Benjamin Franklin was a public man, who stood conspicuously before three countries, while Prokop Divis was merely a parish priest of a small Bohemian village, with few or no connections."

GENIUS AND SUICIDE.

Charles W. Pilgrim has been apparently able to establish some connection between "Genius and Suicide," the title of an article in this number. He quotes Lombroso and Winslow to prove the presence of madness with genius which leads up to the tendency which is his subject, and reviews the morbid lives and suicidal deaths of Chatterton, Hugh Miller, Robert Tannahill, Richard Realf, Haydon, Richard Payne Knight, Kleist, the poet and dramatist; Lessmann, the humorous writer; the attempted suicides of Michael Angelo, Vittoria Alfieri, Kotzebue, Cowper, Chateaubriand, Dupuytren, the anatomist; Cavour, and the suicidal wishes and tendencies of Lincoln, Lamartine, George Sand, Goethe, Comte and Shelley.

Mr. Andrew D. White continues his chapters of "The Warfare of Science" in "From Magic to Chemistry and Physics," and there are the usual admirable technical papers.

JOURNAL OF POLITICAL ECONOMY.

THIS very substantial quarterly is one of the new products of the great Chicago University, emanating from its department of Political Science. It announces articles by the best students of economics, and this December number is a good beginning. We review elsewhere Thorstein B. Veblen's article on the "Price of Wheat Since 1867." There appear in addition articles by J. Lawrence Laughlin, on the "Study of Political Economy in the United States;" "Rodbertus's Socialism," by President E. B. Andrews, and "The Recent Commercial Policy of France," by Emile Levasseur.

ECONOMIC JOURNAL.

THE *Economic Journal* is one of the most carefully edited and elaborate periodicals of its kind published in England. The December number contains several valuable papers, among which may be mentioned Mr. W. M. Acworth's "Survey of the Working of the Government Railways in Democratic States," the states in question being those of Australia. Mr. Acworth says: "It must be left to time to show whether Australian experience will completely or only partially confirm the conclusions which the Italian Commission of Inquiry drew from the accumulated experience of Europe, that State management was at once more costly and less efficient than private management; that politics would corrupt the railroad management, and that the railroad management would corrupt politics. Should these conclusions be fully confirmed, we may yet live to see the democracies of Australia following the example of Illinois and Indiana; of Pennsylvania and Georgia; of Massachusetts and Michigan; divesting themselves of their railroad property either by lease or sale; resolving on the precedent of Pennsylvania, that 'transportation is to be regarded as a private enterprise and not as a public function;' or even, like Michigan, placing on record in their statute-books acts prohibiting their governments from intermeddling either with the construction or the operation of railways."

Mr. Benjamin Jones's paper upon "Co-operation and Profit-sharing" appropriately follows Mr. D. F. Schloss' article on the basis of industrial remuneration. The reviews are very carefully done, and the notes and memoranda embrace a wide range of subjects.

TWO GERMAN REVIEWS.

A GLANCE at the tables of contents will show that the *Deutsche Rundschau* of December and the *Deutsche Revue* of January are uncommonly good numbers. In the former we get, besides the articles on Schumann's Writings, an exhaustive paper on "French Colonial Policy Then and Now," written partly as a review of "L'Histoire de la Question Coloniale en France," by Léon Deschamps, and "La Politique Française en Tunisie," by P. H. X. Other interesting studies are "Philipp Melancthon," by R. A. Lipsius, and "Pierre Loti's Idealism." The same number contains a paper on Maupertuis, the French mathematician, by E. du Bois-Reymond, and stories by Paul Heyse and Marie von Bunsen.

After "Mendelssohn and Taubert," the *Deutsche Revue* (January) publishes a letter to the editor by Sir John Gorst in reference to important questions of the day. Another article of importance is "German Hatred and German Diplomacy," by a former diplomat. The story by Heinrich von Anzenberg is entitled "Geteilte

Liebe," or "Divided Love." History and science are also represented.

PRUSSIAN ANNALS.

IN the December number of the *Preussische Jahrbücher* Professor Hans Delbrück announces that the review will be considerably enlarged with the new year, and will henceforth be published by Hermann Walther, Kleiststrasse, 16, Berlin. During the ten years that Professor Delbrück has edited the review he has always found the number of pages at his disposal very insufficient for the wealth of matter dealing with modern scientific, literary and political life. Hitherto the sort of material he has sought has mostly found its way into the periodicals written by savants and specialists. These organs, however, have the disadvantage of the scientific division of labor; they emphasize division and isolation in science, and what is written in them meets the eye of the specialist for whom it was originally intended rather than the general public. Professor Delbrück's idea is to make special articles on politics, literature and science interesting and accessible to the whole reading world. The novels which have been appearing in translation will be omitted, and there will be more book notices.

NYT TIDSKRIFT-NYRAEKKE.

AS the old year was dying out a capital little Norwegian magazine called *Nyt Tidsskrift*, which was commenced in the year 1882, and, having fulfilled its mission (viz., the advocacy of free discussion on all subjects), ceased to exist in 1887, was recalled to life. In the valedictory address, both editor and publisher gave a hint that the retirement of *Nyt Tidsskrift* would, in all probability, be merely a temporary one, and the time, it seems, has now become ripe for its return to the world of periodical literature. Possibly, the Union Question alone has been sufficient to act as an elixir. With such editors as Dr. Sigurd Ibsen (who, by the way, recently married a daughter of Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson), Chr. Collin, J. E. Sars and Arne Loehen, and such contributors as Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson himself, Nils Collett Vogt, J. E. Sars, etc., there can be no doubt but that the new lease of life accorded to the little magazine will be attended with all success. Two Conservative organs, foreseeing this and rightly surmising that *Nyt Tidsskrift-nyraekke* (that is its new title) will be able to get on its legs without their help, have refused to advertise it. The first number promises well, opening as it does with a charming little story by Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson, in two parts, or "pictures," as the author appropriately styles them. Sigurd Ibsen contributes an interesting article on the Pope and the Vatican, entitled "Pontifex Maximus," and J. E. Sars writes on the Union Question. There is also a translation of a fine English letter written by Prince Krapotkin to Arne Dybest, a Scandinavian brother Anarchist, who died recently. It is dated from Harrow-on-the-Hill, Middlesex, May, 1891, and is descriptive of the feelings of the revolutionary prince and the manner in which he enjoyed himself while undergoing two years' imprisonment at St. Petersburg. The letter is a splendid testimonial to the magic powers of contentment, the royal Anarchist fully indorsing what Richard Lovelace wrote some two hundred and fifty years ago, "Stone walls do not a prison make." *Nyt Tidsskrift-nyraekke* is published at the *Bibliotek for de Tusen Hjem*, Christiania. Politically, it will work in the interests of democratic self-government, and, in literature, will run on the lines of the English magazine, embracing essays on science and art.

THE FRENCH REVIEWS.

THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

THE *Revue des Deux Mondes* for December 1 has a good assortment of solid articles. M. Victor Bérard contributes a travel paper—"Through Slavic Macedonia"—which is readable and interesting, though less so than that of the ever-delightful M. Gaston Deschamps (in the mid-December number) on the "Isle of Chiros." M. Bérard seems to have been chiefly struck, in Macedonia, with the eagerness of the inhabitants to disclaim Greek origin or citizenship, which sometimes led to amusing results. A man dressed in Greek costume assured him, in good Greek, that "We don't speak Greek here—we're not Greeks, we are Bulgarians." Being asked how he came to wear the dress of the Greek islands, he replied that he did not belong here, he came from Salonica, and, before, he was a Bulgarian—in fact, when he didn't know anything about it, he used to think he was a Greek. Much stress was also laid by the Bulgarians on their friendly feelings toward the French; and though there is no French Consul at Monastir, it is to France that Turks, Greeks, Albanians, Serbs and Bulgarians look for help in any difficulty.

M. H. François Delaborde writes on Jean de Joinville, the biographer of St. Louis. Joinville's *Chronicle*, somewhat neglected on its first appearance—perhaps because of the straightforwardness which flattered no one and would not spare criticism even to his hero—is inseparably associated with the most glorious figure in French history. Moreover, M. Delaborde points out that our associations with Joinville extend beyond his own life and connect themselves with Joan of Arc, whose native village once formed part of the domains of Joinville, and whose devotion to St. Louis equaled the Seneschal's own. She believed that it was in answer to St. Louis' prayers that she was sent to save France. It is now known that she was greatly influenced by the Franciscan movement; Louis IX. was the great protector of that movement, and Joinville has left on record his own admiration for one of its earliest propagators in France, Hugues de Barjols. It may be noted, says M. Delaborde, that Joinville and Jeanne had a great deal in common, above all, the peculiarly French qualities of straightforward common sense, and irrepressible good spirits under the most adverse circumstances. Nay, more, it seems to him that all Joinville's best qualities—his sincere piety, pure morals, loyalty, courage, love for the king, and pity for those whom he calls "Our Lord's poor folk," were then the most prized, and had they lived at the same time, would have ranked him among her best friends, along with Dunois, Gaucourt and the Duke of Alençon.

M. G. Valbert in reviewing Baron Larrey's recent biography, gives us a charming little essay on Letizia Buonaparte—"Madame Mère." The letters show her as the honest, unpretending, middle-class woman, the careful housewife, and loving, thoughtful mother; and such she remained to the end of her life. The best portrait of her is a drawing by her granddaughter, the Princess Charlotte Napoleon, done at Rome, which shows an old lady seated in an arm-chair wearing a muslin cap, and a short-waisted dress with a *pèlerine*. There is nothing majestic about her, but the figure expresses a perfect dignity—a firmness of soul touched with delicacy, and the almost infallible rectitude of common sense. She seems to say, "I am what I am"—and all through her life she never pretended to be other than she was. Her son tired to make her accommodate her habits and manners

to her new position, but in vain. He grew impatient with her for calling him (as she had always done) *Napoléon*. "Let her call me 'Bonaparte,' like every one else—or 'the Consul'—'the first Consul'—I prefer that—but I will not stand *Napoléon*." *Napoléon*, however, he continued to her as long as she lived.

In the number for December 15, the principal article is M. Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu, on the Jewish race, which is noticed more fully elsewhere. M. Eugène Müntz writes on Michelangelo, dwelling more particularly on his youth and early training.

THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

IN the number for December 1, M. E. de Cym writes on the Triple Alliance, which, he says, though still existing on paper, is, as a matter of fact, annulled by the recent friendly relations between Russia and Austria. The best proof, he says, that Berlin and Rome are fully aware of this is to be found in the ardor with which William II. entered into the campaign for the increase of the German army immediately after his return from Vienna. M. Michel Revon contributes an article (continued in the mid-December number) on Joseph de Maistre, the reactionary Catholic philosopher, author of the "Soirées de St. Pétersbourg." M. Antoine Albalat finishes his paper on "The Love Affairs of Chateaubriand." He sketches the poet's relations with Madame de Beaumont, Madame de Curton, Madame de Mondry, Madame de Vintimille and others. Chateaubriand's last and sincerest passion was for Madame Récamier, who would not hear of anything more than friendship. M. Albalat thinks that his fickleness is explained by his having had to suffer from the inconstancy of others. He is also of opinion that it was because of his inconstancy that women were constant to him—entirely holding to the theory that faithful love is impossible between two people at the same time. Very neat is M. Albalat's summary of Chateaubriand's religious position. His Christianity was the religion of an artist rather than the conviction of a believer. There was a reaction in favor of cathedrals and mediæval sentiment; the *Génie du Christianisme* is the book of the period and its admirers are the true sons of their time—they had to be charmed before they were convinced. This is why Chateaubriand's beliefs gave him so little trouble in the conduct of his life. The Franco-German War of 1870 has been occupying considerable space in the French magazines of late. M. Amédée Delorme has a long article (running through both the December numbers) in vindication of the conduct of General Deflandre, who fell at Josnes, and was afterward unjustly blamed by his superiors. M. Victor Tamburing endeavors to show, in a not very interesting paper, that Rénan was antagonistic to the modern school of Radicals.

M. Pierre Loti's graceful tribute to Carmen Sylva in the number for December 15 is noticed more fully elsewhere. The same number contains a translation of the first act of Ibsen's "Halvard Solners," and a somewhat curious paper by M. Etienne Savary, formerly head gardener at M. Rouher's château of Cerçay, on his recollections of that statesman. The taste shown in publishing the result of his observations on M. Rouher in unguarded moments is open to question—especially as some of his revelations violate a direct request. M. Frédéric Lohé writes the obituary notice of Cardinal Lavigerie, and M. L. Sevin Desplens has a short paper on the Dybowski expedition.

THE NEW BOOKS.

THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF ST. CATHERINE OF THE SALVATION ARMY.

THESE large volumes of the "Life and Letters of Mrs. Booth" will find many sympathetic readers who will by no means be confined to the Salvation Army. Mrs. Booth was a typical Englishwoman of the middle class, who by her gifts and graces succeeded in exerting a much greater influence upon the lives of hundreds of thousands than any of her contemporaries. These two volumes tell us how it came to pass that little Miss Mum-



MRS. GENERAL BOOTH IN 1882.

ford, who, thirty years ago, was but an indistinguishable unit among the masses of our millions, should have gradually emerged from that position of obscurity to one of literally world-wide renown. How was this life lived which influenced so many other lives? In what way was Mrs. Booth led from childhood to the grave that she

alone of the subjects of Her Majesty the Queen should not only be at this moment revered as a saint, but humbly imitated by a church militant which is in a large measure composed of her spiritual progeny?

Mr. Tucker, to whom the task of writing this book has been intrusted, has made very painstaking and laborious use of the voluminous materials which have been placed at his disposal. For eleven months he has toiled over the work of editing, compiling and condensing. As the net result we have three volumes of one edition and two of another of "The Life and Letters of Mrs. Booth." Mr. Tucker, as befits one who has married into what profane outsiders call the "sacred family," is not in a critical mood, as the following passage from his preface shows:

I have not criticised? No! I could not, for I loved. With the love of a son—the respect, the admiration, the enthusiasm of a disciple. For critical biography I have neither time nor taste.

The book, therefore, is not a critical estimate, in which the writer sits as magistrate weighing in the balance of an impartial judgment the merits and demerits of a fellow creature, who is often immeasurably superior to the man in the judgment seat, but the enthusiastic and almost devotional record of the life history of Mrs. Booth. Mr. Tucker is a lively writer, whose natural rhetoric is colored by his Salvationist surroundings. The following passage, in which he expresses the difficulties under which Salvationists labor when they betake themselves to literary work, is characteristic both of the man and of his cause:

The life of a Salvationist is a life of interruption. Wherever he goes there are "lions in the way." Telegrams and letters follow him to every retreat. Seclusion, privacy and the quietude supposed to be necessary for literary enterprise—the words have been obliterated from his dictionary, the very ideas have almost faded from his mind. His table is a keg of spiritual gunpowder, his seat a cannon-ball, and he writes as best he may amid the whiz and crash of flying shot and shell, the rush and excitement of a never-ending battle, in which peace and truce are words unknown, and rest, in the ordinary sense of the word, is relegated to Heaven.

Looking at these two portly and long promised volumes, the criticism which naturally suggests itself to an outsider is that, while it may have been necessary that they should have been written, and that we should have in authentic shape the edited literary remains of Mrs. Booth, they are more materials for a biography than a biography itself. Commissioner Tucker's book is biography, no doubt, but biography of the monumental kind. Such great books are too heavy for the frail craft of popular memory. No doubt they look well on library shelves, and are useful to have at hand to consult; but they are too much like Rushworth's "Memorials of the Civil War" or "Hansard's Parliamentary Debates" to be read and remembered by the ordinary busy man. Out of these two volumes I hope that we shall have a volume containing what may be regarded as a kind of sublimated essence of Mrs. Booth's biography. It should not be much larger than the English Men of Letters Series, which would give it a general circulation, and it would come to be one of those volumes which the devout Englishman and Englishwoman would

always have within reach. The lives which live, from those in which Matthew, Mark, Luke and John give us the biography of Jesus of Nazareth, down to "Plutarch's Lives," deal not much with detail, but rather with the character touches and light points, which leave room for the imagination to work, and provide us with the outline of the soul rather than the complete inventory of the parts of the body with the appurtenances thereof.

To say that such a little book should be written is no disparagement to the larger book which lies before us which is more monumental in its character, and which is intended to place on permanent record all that is thought should be known of the life and labors of one of the most indefatigable of her kind. It is a more serious criticism that in writing the life of Mrs. Booth, Mr. Tucker has naturally, but still somewhat unfortunately, made the memoir a history of the Salvation Army. No doubt it is as impossible to separate Mrs. Booth's life from the history of the society which she and her husband founded as it is to separate the life of Ignatius Loyola from the history of the Society of Jesus. The biography, however, would probably have been more useful if the historian of the Salvation Army had been kept more in the background. It is easy to understand how Mr. Tucker fell before this temptation. The Army is a living entity which is constantly with him, while Mrs. Booth has passed away from her earthly labors; and she, good soul would probably indulge in exactly the opposite criticism to that which I am penning here, for she would have eliminated the personal element and brought the Army still more prominently to the front.

A CHILD OF NATURE AS WELL AS OF GRACE.

A truce, however, to such observations. The important thing is not the question of detail upon which the author and critic may differ, but the life that is revealed in these pages. It is, perhaps, the highest praise that can be given to Mr. Tucker to say that the net result of reading his voluminous narrative is to deepen and intensify the conception which those who knew her well during her life had formed of her remarkable character. We have here the woman as she was, with her characteristic traits set forth naturally and simply, fortunately to a large extent by her own letters. Notwithstanding the fear under which the author labors, that he may be accused of exaggeration, the net result, upon outsiders at least, is that he has been scrupulously careful, and has in no way idealized the character of his subject. Mrs. Booth, although both a saint and a spiritual genius, as well as a woman of affairs, a devoted mother, an affectionate wife, is not idealized out of recognition. She was a very practical, matter-of-fact person, who, with a shrewd mother-wit and intense fervor of spirit, brought to the work of revivalism a character which, while admirably adapted for the task to which she was set, disqualified her in many respects from posing as a romantic heroine of the saintly imagination. To use a phrase which she would not have resented, she was the "Lord's journeyman," doing the day's job with all her might, knowing that the night cometh when no man can work. Those who have gathered their conception of a saint from the more or less etherealized phantoms of the cloister or the shadowy figures of legendary fame, whose most substantial possession is their aureole, will find in many ways their susceptibilities shocked by the mundane English middle-classness of the Methodist type which characterized Mrs. Booth. The element of self-asservativeness—not on behalf of herself, if I may be pardoned an Irishism, but on behalf of her husband and the Salvation Army—something jars upon those who have not learned to regard that

organization as the divinely-appointed instrument for the salvation of the world.

HER STANDPOINT.

But it is impossible to judge Mrs. Booth unless it is constantly borne in mind that to her and to those about her the Salvation Army was the supreme Church of God, as the Church of Rome was to Ignatius Loyola, St. Dominic, or to any of the founders of the Catholic orders. To those who cannot by any strain of the imagination realize how any human being, on looking out upon the world and all that is therein, can regard 101 Queen Victoria street as the hub of the Universe, Mrs. Booth will be an insoluble enigma, and they will be constantly affronted and sometimes outraged by the assumption upon which Mrs. Booth's life was based—namely, that as the world needed saving, in the fullness of time the Lord had raised up the Salvation Army for the purpose of carrying out the moral, social and religious regeneration of mankind. It ought not to be difficult for any educated man to understand such a mode of thought. It is one that has been common to all religious reformers, and there are few who have injected a new and vitalizing current of religious faith into the shrunk veins of the world who did not more or less feel convinced when they were doing it that their's was the most important task ever intrusted by the Creator to any of those who are the work of His hands. The only difference between the Booths and others is that they have lived more in the open. This conviction of an exclusive divine mission does not excite opposition as long as it is the secret opinion cherished in the cell or the study; but it is apt to provoke some cynical comments when proclaimed to all the world by innumerable brass bands.

THE PASSION OF PROPAGANDISM.

Even the most cynical critic, however, must admit that while there are many who draw all the radii of the universe from their own center to the circumference of space, there are very few whose lives are as consistent as that of the Booths. Every one is acquainted with the insufferable idiot who in art or sociology proclaims that he has discovered the secret of the universe, but who never takes the trouble to communicate the precious treasure of his inspiration to those who are in ignorance of it. The degree of faith with which a man believes anything is best measured by the energy with which he endeavors to communicate the knowledge of that truth to his fellow creatures. Judged by this test no one can complain of Mrs. Booth or of her spiritual children.

ITS DANGERS.

Mr. Tucker's book in every page glows with her fiery earnestness. Having once conceived she had a mission to reform the world, Mrs. Booth set about the execution of her divine commission. Believing that the Salvation Army was raised up by God for the salvation of perishing men, she dedicated herself to the work with a whole-hearted devotion. In her this was very beautiful, and the spiritual pride which is apt to be engendered in such religious orders or armies was in her case kept in check by a very sincere personal humility, and an abiding sense of her own unworthiness and her absolute dependence upon the grace of the Infinite for daily strength for daily needs. Possibly the outsider may notice the latent germs of the tendency which sooner or later asserts itself in all religious organizations, when in the words of the ancient prophet the man burns incense to his drag and sacrifices to his net. Even in the case of Mrs. Booth her power and influence would not have been diminished in dealing with the outside world if she had not been so supremely

conscious of the divine call of the Salvation Army, as to be more or less oblivious that God Almighty is not stinted in the use of His instruments, and that divine grace finds many channels through which it flows for the healing of the nations. Of course she would not have denied them in the abstract, but as a practical working faith she sometimes spoke as if she assumed "we are the people, and there are none other."

THE INTREPIDITY OF MRS. BOOTH.

But when all has been said and allowed for, there is an intense human interest in this plain little woman rising up in the midst of her contemporaries as the founder of a new religious order, to undertake, with her own feeble and unaided resources, tasks from which most persons would have recoiled in dismay. She was weak and frail of body, seldom knowing what it was to have a month of unbroken health; she was the mother of a large family, but there dwelt in her a spirit like a consuming fire; she was like the burning bush in the wilderness, which, although it burned, was not consumed. It is not merely the physical wear and tear, the immense nervous exhaustion of acting as propagandist and organizer that you feel the immensity of the work which she undertook. It is rather the intrepidity with which she essayed the tasks which the older bodies either neglect altogether or relegate to special boards. I specially refer to the cases of casuistry which her letters show her as being constantly engaged in resolving. She undertook in all seriousness the spiritual direction of the souls of her converts. She would go into a strange town and stand up before an audience to not one of whom had she spoken a word before. She would speak for an hour with power, pressing the message, which was to her the very Word of the very God, home to the hearts and consciences of those who sat before her. Then, at the end of the meeting, a certain number would remain, with whom she would wrestle in prayer, in order to deepen their conviction and to bring them from darkness into light. From a meeting of some thousands that heard her she would have perhaps six, twelve, a score, or two score, who, under the impact of the spiritual influence which attended her, would rouse themselves to a resolution to break with their old life and to dedicate themselves henceforth to the service of God and of man. From that moment they became her spiritual children, and these converts, who until they had come within the range of her voice she had never seen, were straightway adopted into her family, and, as members of that family, they carried to her, as their mother, all their troubles, difficulties, doubts and temptations.

THE MOTHER-CONFESSOR.

In this way she became the supreme mother-confessor of our time, and this volume gives us hints, although little more than hints, of the enormous multiplicity and complexity of the problems, moral, social and religious, with which she attempted to deal. In reading those letters, some samples of which are given, in which she essayed to act the part of spiritual director, we are often conscious of difference of opinion, and in some cases we see where a wider knowledge and more varied experience would have altered the somewhat crude judgment which was expressed. But they all give the impression of perfect sincerity and a burning desire to guide those who sought her counsel into the path of righteousness and truth. This training of the confessional—for although Mrs. Booth had a holy horror of the confessional as practiced in the Roman Church, she was herself the only practical working substitute which existed for thousands of English men and women—was a great education for her, and

brought her into more or less vitalizing contact with all phases of human life from the highest to the lowest. In the Roman Church casuistry has been reduced to a science, and the confessor is fortified at every turn by what may be called leading cases to guide his judgment and correct the crudity of his own opinions. Mrs. Booth had nothing of all that. She was alone in the world, and applied to the solution of each question which was submitted to her the sanctified common sense of a shrewd, practical Englishwoman, healthily situated in her human relations and with her whole heart and soul consumed by a desire to save mankind.

HEREDITY AND ANTE-NATAL INFLUENCE.

Characters like Mrs. Booth are not made in one generation, they represent the accumulations and tendencies of the faculties of many generations, and especially in the generation immediately preceding. Mrs. Booth's father was a revivalist preacher of a somewhat checkered career. Her mental and moral inheritance, however, seems to have come to her from her mother, who was a Miss Milward, a lady of extremely high principles and indomitable will. Mrs. Booth's mother was brought up hard, in a loveless home. Her mother was dead, her father indifferent, and her aunt housekeeper harsh and unsympathetic. The young girl rejoiced, therefore, to accept an offer of marriage made her by a gentleman of good position, who was devotedly attached to her.

To her friends the match seemed a desirable one, and had met with their unhesitating approbation. The prospects were brilliant, and the wedding day had been fixed, when, on the very eve of the marriage, certain circumstances came to her knowledge which proved conclusively that her lover was not the high-souled, noble character she had supposed him to be—indeed, that he was unworthy of the womanly love and confidence she had so unreservedly reposed in him. With the same promptness and decision which afterwards characterized her daughter, Miss Milward's mind was made up, and the engagement was immediately broken off.

It was in vain that day after day her lover called at the house, in the hope that he might persuade her to relent. She dared not trust herself even to see him, lest she should fall beneath the still keenly realized temptation, and lest her heart should get the better of her judgment. At length, seized with despair, he turned his horse's head from the door and galloped away, he knew not, cared not, whither—galloped till his horse was covered with foam—galloped till it staggered and fell, dying, beneath him, while he rose to his feet a hopeless maniac! The anxiety had been too much for his brain, and the next news that Miss Milward received was that he had been taken to an asylum, where he would probably spend the rest of his days.

FAITH CURE AND CONVERSION.

The shock to Miss Milward almost proved fatal. For sixteen weeks she lay between life and death. The mental shock brought on severe introspection and prolonged meditation upon her relations with the invisible world. For a long time she was in despair; at last, the visit of a Christian minister brought her from darkness into light. In the account which Mr. Tucker gives of her conversion, we see what may be regarded as the original spark from which the Salvation Army sprang:

The preacher's recipe, "repentance toward God and faith in our Lord Jesus Christ," was almost too simple to be trusted. It appeared at first incredible. But at length she grasped the truth. It was too precious, too potent, too necessary to be doubted or denied. With all her heart she embraced it, and was able to realize during the first interview that her sins were forgiven.

Wonderful to relate, scarcely had the minister left, when Miss Milward was able to rise, dress and leave her room, healed in body as well as in soul.

With Miss Milward the change was not one of mere creed or sentiment. It penetrated every fibre of her being. It shone through her every capacity. It revolutionized her life, and marked indelibly her whole career.

Miss Milward was not a woman to do things by halves, any more than her daughter was after her. She became an out-and-out Methodist, although before that time she had been a member of the Church of England. She cut up her ball dresses, discarded all ornamentation of her person, and went regularly to meeting.

THE COURSE OF TRUE LOVE NEVER, ETC.

One of the Methodist preachers, Mr. John Mumford, a popular, energetic young man, fell in love with Miss Milward, and offered her marriage. Her father was furious:

Not only was the young preacher ordered out of the house, but, as the door slammed behind him, Mr. Milward with his own hand turned the key in the lock, as though to make his return doubly impossible.

He then sternly called upon his daughter to choose between her lover and her home. Either the proposed engagement must be forever abandoned or she must leave at once her father's roof and face the consequences, be they what they might. The ordeal was a trying one, but her courage did not waver. She would not, even in appearance, bow before the storm.

True to his word, and urged on by the aunt, Mr. Milward at length commanded his daughter to leave the house. She went forth penniless, without so much as a change of clothing, sacrificing every worldly prospect.

It is characteristic of the woman that, although she left home under these circumstances, she made a vow that she would never marry the man of her choice excepting with her father's consent. This seemed hopeless, but within a few months they married with her father's approval. Of the marriage thus begun Catherine Booth was the only daughter. Both physiologists and psychologists would find it an easy thing to trace many of the strongest characteristics of Mrs. Booth to the ante-natal experiences of her mother.

NO FRENCH!

In the Mumford family no novels were allowed. The mother could not endure works of fiction—they were not true; and as for French, she simply abominated the language. She did not let her daughter learn one word of it, for it would have given her the key to what she described as "an infidel and impure novelistic literature." Mrs. Booth on these questions departed from the severity of her mother. Her own children were taught French under safeguards. On this she felt very strongly, as she believed that thousands have been indirectly ruined both for this world and the next, owing to the use in schools of "the works of Voltaire and other brilliant but ungodly Frenchmen." Mrs. Booth had been taught to read from the Bible when she was three, and when she was five it was her habit to stand by her mother's side on a footstool and read the Scriptures. Before she was twelve years old she had read the Old and New Testament through eight times over.

This nervous, susceptible Bible-educated child was not altogether denied the recreations of ordinary childhood. It is a relief to learn that she was passionately fond of dolls; but even here the intensity of her nature asserted itself, and her biographer tells us that even dolls became the instrument of culture rather than a mere recreation.

A TEMPERANCE OFFICIAL AT TWELVE.

Soon, however, she gave up dolls, and when only twelve years old plunged into the temperance cause. When twelve she became the secretary of a juvenile temperance

society which arranged meetings and collected subscriptions. She used to lock herself up in her bedroom in order to write anonymous letters to temperance magazines, which then absorbed her attention.

It was at the table at meal times that she received her most useful education. Her father was an ardent politician, and was delighted to explain to his child the ins and



CATHERINE MUMFORD.

outs of the political questions of the day. This mature little miss of twelve had her own ideas on politics, and fought her father across the table. One particular subject on which they differed was Catholic Emancipation, for Mrs. Booth, at the age of twelve, had come to the conclusion that "the Catholics so invariably misused political power as to prove that they were unfit to be intrusted with it."

HER SYMPATHY WITH ANIMALS.

And here it is well to note with what passionate sympathy she regarded those who were suffering, whether they were drunkards or animals, so long as they were sentient beings. Up to the very last this was one of the dominant notes in Mrs. Booth's life. When a mere child the sight of animals suffering would send her into a speechless paroxysm of grief. She consoled herself by thinking that Butler and Wesley might possibly be correct in their speculations as to the future life of animals when

they died, that animals might live again, in order that they might have the redress which they seemed to be denied in this world. In her early girlhood she had a great sorrow in the death of a retriever dog, which her father shot. The capital sentence was inflicted because the dog had plunged through a large glass window in order to come to the help of the child Catherine, who had cried out suddenly with pain. She says:

For months I suffered intolerably, especially in realizing that it was in the effort to alleviate my sufferings the beautiful creature lost its life. Days passed before I could speak to my father, although he afterward greatly regretted his hasty action and strove to console me as best he could. The fact that I had no child companions doubtless made me miss my speechless one the more.

In after life this habit of caring for animals found constant expression. She was an apostle of humanity to the donkey boys.

THE METHODIST CHILD.

The child is father of the man. It is somewhat amusing to read that Catherine and her mother were so deeply attached to Methodism that little Catherine used to watch "with profound pity" members of other denominations who passed the house on their way to their various places of worship! She made sacrifices for the faith that was in her, throwing herself with ardor into missionary work. She gave up the use of sugar, practiced all possible self-denial, collected subscriptions from her friends in order to raise funds for the missionaries.

A SPIRITUAL CRISIS.

In 1844 the Mumfords came to London and took up their abode in Brixton. It will surprise many who are not familiar with the soul experience of mortals under the Methodist discipline that, although Mrs. Booth had been from her earliest childhood dedicated to the divine service, and had actually refused a lover on the ground that he was not saved, she passed through a great spiritual crisis when she came to London that begun in doubt of her own salvation. Her own story of it is as follows:

I was terribly afraid of being self-deceived. I remembered, too, the occasional outbursts of temper when I was at school. Neither could I call to mind any particular place or time when I had definitely stepped out upon the promises, and had claimed the immediate forgiveness of my sins, receiving the witness of the Holy Spirit that I had become a child of God and an heir of heaven.

It seemed to me unreasonable to suppose that I could be saved and yet not know it. At any rate, I could not permit myself to remain longer in doubt regarding the matter.

I can never forget the agony I passed through. I used to pace my room until two o'clock in the morning, and when, utterly exhausted, I lay down at length to sleep, I would place my Bible and hymn-book under my pillow, praying that I might wake up with the assurance of salvation. One morning as I opened my hymn-book my eyes fell upon the words:

My God, I am Thine!

What a comfort divine,

What a blessing to know that my Jesus is mine!

Scores of times I had read and sung these words, but now they came home to my inmost soul with a force and illumination they had never before possessed. It was as impossible for me to doubt as it had before been for me to exercise faith.

THE METHODS OF A YOUNG METHODIST.

The next three years she seems to have gone on living as a good Methodist, occasionally leading the class in prayer with great palpitation of heart and sense of burden. She read her Bible twice through from end to end in sixteen months, and then read it over again with prayer for light and understanding. She ordered her life accord-

ing to a printed set of rules which she read over once a week, and added to them some daily rules for her own guidance. She abstained from dinner on Fridays and butter in the morning. "Oh, my Lord! help me to be more fully decided in all things," she prayed, "and not to confer with flesh and blood, but to be able to take up and able to sustain the sacred cross." She had not long to wait.

HER EXPULSION FROM THE METHODISTS.

In the next year came the great crisis in the history of Methodism, which led to the secession or expulsion of a body known as the Methodist Reformers. That act of folly and intolerance has been regretted by all rational Wesleyans ever since. But forty years ago Wesleyans were not very rational, and were very intolerant and despotic. Not only were the leaders of the Reformers expelled from the Conference, but similar expulsions went on throughout the country of those who attended the meetings of the excommunicated minority. Mrs. Booth, who was now about twenty years old, was warned that she could not be allowed to remain in class if she insisted in extending her countenance and sympathy to the cause of the expelled. Finding argument of no avail her class leader reluctantly decided to withhold her ticket of membership:

It was thus that Miss Mumford found herself expelled from the Wesleyan Church. "This was one of the first great troubles of my life," says Mrs. Booth, "and cost me the keenest anguish. I was young. I had been nursed and cradled in Methodism, and loved it with a love which has gone altogether out of fashion among Protestants for their Church."

THE NEMESIS OF ECCLESIASTICISM.

At the same time it is consolatory for those who love to see retribution falling upon the intolerant to reflect upon the loss which Methodism suffered when that decision was taken. Since the days of John Wesley no Englishwoman has arisen who was so imbued with the spirit of Wesley, and who had so much spiritual power and genius of propaganda, as Mrs. Booth, and yet the men who called themselves by his name cast her from their synagogue. It seems to be an invariable law. It seems to be the Nemesis which dogs the heels of intolerance. Thus was Mrs. Booth turned away from the denomination in which she had been reared, and which she had always idealized. It had been her highest ambition to serve its interests with all the strength of her nature.

HER FIRST CLASS.

The Reformers, as they were called, were not slow in availing themselves of her remarkable talents. They commenced to hold meetings in a hall near her home, and they offered her the senior class in the Sunday school. To this class, which consisted of fifteen girls from twelve to nineteen years of age, she devoted herself for the next three years. She labored with these girls as she afterwards labored with the audiences of the Salvation Army. She made them all pray, and they used to have protracted prayer meetings for an hour and a half after the class was over. She often went on until she lost her voice, and did not regain it for a day or two.

THE BOOK AS A HUMAN DOCUMENT.

It is impossible for me to follow Mrs. Booth's pilgrimage from this point of departure down to the close of her remarkable career. The picture which Mr. Tucker gives us of her courtship and married life is very interesting. As a study in human nature it may be commended to many of those who have no sympathy whatever in the re-

religious convictions which was the very atmosphere of Mrs. Booth's life. As a human document this book is interesting apart from its spiritual value, for the Booths obeyed the Positivist commandment to "live openly" in its strictest sense. Nothing is more characteristic in the book than the statement that Mrs. Booth was "vont in her later days to lament that she had been privately married, as the sacrifice of what might have been a means of grace and a useful example to the world. It may safely be said that it was upon that occasion only that she did not turn to the full advantage every opportunity which was afforded her of impressing her opinions of right and wrong upon the world.

A PIONEER OF WOMAN'S MINISTRY.

It will be a great comfort to many women to know that Mrs. Booth found the burden of public speaking a cross almost too great to be borne, and that she was driven to it by an inward compulsion which gave her no rest. The story of her struggle against the work of the female ministry, and her gradual arrival at the conviction that it was necessary for women to use their talents, if they were not to lose them to the overpowering sense of the obligation to speak, will rank alongside with the experience of Mrs. Besant in the history of the evolution of womanhood.

THE DIVINE CALL.

Notwithstanding this, it was a dozen years later before she ventured to speak in public. But from the time of her first appearance on Mrs. Booth was never silent, and spoke with ever-increasing acceptance down to the time of her being laid aside. She had her fair share of the difficulties which attend pioneers everywhere. On one occasion, after she had spoken with great acceptance to a crowded meeting, she says:

I had a very good test afforded me by which to try my humility. A good brother who could scarcely put three words together prayed very earnestly that God would crown my labors, seeing that He could bless the weakest instruments in His service. You will smile, and so did I, but it did me good

inasmuch as I made it a probe for my heart. Why should I be unwilling for the weakest and most illiterate to count me among the weak things of the world and the things that "are not," if I may be but instrumental in winning souls for Christ?

ON THE OTHER SIDE.

Passing by the story of the rise and progress of the Salvation Army, which finds a very appreciative chronicler in Mr. Tucker, we come down to the story of the time when Mrs. Booth lay dying at Clacton-on-Sea. That prolonged parting is described with intense feeling, and will be read with great interest by all who knew her and the multitudes who never had the privilege of knowing those concerned. It is interesting to note that when Mrs. Booth neared the Valley of the Dark Shadow the animosity which she had expressed during her life to all communications between the dead and the living seemed to fade and grow dim. On one occasion, speaking of heaven, she said:

"I don't believe I shall be fastened up in a corner playing a harp. I shall let the folks do it who like, but I shall travel about if I can. I shall come and see you if I can, and whisper things to you—some things that I have not been able to say. Oh, I wish there were some way of getting a letter to you when I am gone. But perhaps I shall be able to visit you in dreams and visions of the night." Then, tenderly stroking the General's gray head, bowed by sorrow at her side, she took his hand, weeping and pressing it fervently to her lips, said:

"And this I do find,

We two are so joined,

I shall not be in glory and leave you behind!

"Not long, I am sure, not long!"

We commend these volumes to all who wish to know what a woman can do for the world without neglecting her own family, or ceasing to be intensely womanly. Those who desire to know how the Salvation Army came into being, and how it is what it is, will find Mr. Tucker's volumes their most trustworthy guide. Well gotten up, carefully printed and copiously illustrated, they are not an unworthy tribute to one of the worthiest women of our time.

RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

A NOTABLE ART PUBLICATION.

American Illustrators. By F. Hopkinson Smith. With fifteen Plates and Many Text Engravings. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

The most charming art publication of the season, and the one which will foster the largest amount of pride and pleasure in the patriotic American heart, is Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith's "American Illustrators." It has been issued in five parts by the Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons; and these brought together in a handsome portfolio give one a most adequate and hopeful summing up of what our best men have accomplished in a department of art production which has been especially cultivated in America. It is due in no small degree to the enterprise, taste and liberality of our great illustrated magazines that the artists have been enabled to accomplish work so noteworthy. And certainly in the five or six years of its existence *Scribner's Magazine* has lent itself most brilliantly and nobly to the encouragement of the illustrative art in its finest forms and phases. Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith, who combines so felicitously the professions of art and of letters, while maintaining his position as a man of large business affairs, is of all New Yorkers the one ideally qualified to write at once truthfully and kindly about his fellow-artists. He tells one just what one would most like to know about the methods and characteristics of such illustrators as E. A. Abbey, C. S. Reinhart, A. B. Frost, Frederick Remington, W. T. Smedley, T. De Thulstrup, E. Zimmerman, Howard Pyle, Elihu Vedder, C. D. Gibson, F. S. Church, Will H. Low, Robert Blum, W. Hamilton Gibson, Joseph Pennell, Winslow Homer, Kenyon Cox, R. F. Zogbaum, E. W. Kemble, Harry Fenn and several others. Besides nu-

merous engravings from the work of these illustrators, which are scattered through the large pages of Mr. Smith's text, fifteen large separate plates accompany the volume. These plates are reproduced from the work of fifteen of the most prominent gentlemen named above; six are beautifully executed color plates, while three are photogravures, two are Japan proofs, two are heliotype, one is an Albotype, and one is an etching. Thus we have a representative variety of processes as well as of artists and their specialties of theme.

HISTORY, ECONOMICS, SOCIOLOGY.

The Evolution of an Empire. A Brief Historical Sketch of Germany. By Mary Parmele. 12mo, pp. 64. New York: William Beverley Harison. \$1.

This little book is intended in a few pages to give us a picture of that modern world state which we call Germany. It is suggested that students should read it before going into a more elaborate study of German history, in order that they may have the outline in mind before attempting to fill in the details.

Causes of the American Revolution. By James A. Woodburn, Ph.D. Paper, 8vo, pp. 74. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press. 50 cents.

However completely presented by our standard historians the subject of this monograph may seem to have been, Dr. Woodburn has succeeded in giving us a most entertaining and also most valuable essay upon the circumstances and conditions out of which the revolt of the American colonies reached its culmination.

Arthur Young's Tour in Ireland (1776-1779). Edited by Arthur Wollaston Hutton. Two vols., 12mo, pp. 488-407. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$2.

Arthur Young was the agricultural authority of his day. He lived to a great age and died full of honors from his own, the British Government, as well as from the governments of other lands. He was born in 1741, had some experience in practical farming in Essex as a young man, and turned his attention to the literary side of agriculture shortly afterwards. He wrote a book on agriculture in the southern counties of England, and about the year 1780 made his famous tour of Ireland with a view to writing up the island from the point of view of the practical agriculturist. Several years later he made his familiar tour of France, and we are more indebted to Arthur Young than to any one else for a knowledge of the actual condition of the rural French population just before the outbreak of the revolution. The Tour in Ireland, though a very famous work, has not been accessible to the student or general reader in any complete and trustworthy edition. We have now a carefully edited reprint of the first edition, that of 1780. Mr. Hutton, the editor, has written a valuable introduction, and the work is produced in a form satisfactory in every respect. It is sufficient to say that this is Bohn's standard library edition.

Round London: Down East and Up West. By Montagu Williams. 12mo, pp. 256. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.25.

The late Mr. Montagu Williams was known as the "poor-man's magistrate" in East London, where for some time he presided over a police court. He had enjoyed a brilliant career at the bar, and was a man universally esteemed in the great metropolis. This volume contains a series of sketches upon London life, among the poor and among the rich, contributed by Mr. Williams to the magazine called *Household Words*. No man knew London better, and these sketches, while charmingly written, are exceedingly sharp and to the point.

The City and the Land: A Course of Lectures on the Work of the Palestine Exploration Fund Society. 12mo, pp. 238. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$3.75.

The Palestine Exploration Fund is the name of an English society that has done so much for the increase of our positive knowledge about the archaeology of the Holy Land that all the world owes it a lasting debt of gratitude. Its various publications are standard contributions to our knowledge of Palestine. The present volume contains several lectures by distinguished scholars, explorers and members of the society. Col. Charles W. Wilson's topic is Ancient Jerusalem, Major Claude R. Conder's is The Future of Palestine, Rev. Canon Tristram tells of the natural history of Palestine, Mr. Walter Besant, who is the honorary secretary of the society, talks of the general work of the Exploration Fund, Rev. William Wright lectures on the Hittites, Prof. W. M. Flinders Petrie gives some of his practical experiences as an explorer and the Rev. Canon Dalton has a lecture on modern travel in Palestine.

Criminology. By Arthur MacDonald. 12mo, pp. 416. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. \$2.

Mr. Arthur MacDonald is an American specialist who has for ten years or more turned his philosophical studies in the direction of criminology, and he has brought himself to the position of a recognized authority in that new and valuable department of inquiry. This scholarly work of his well shows the methods of the modern student of criminal heredity and tendency, and it is particularly valuable for its extraordinarily complete bibliographies. It will be indispensable to every one concerned in any way with the practical or theoretical treatment of the criminal classes.

A History of Socialism. By Thomas Kirkup. 12mo, pp. 309. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$2.

Prof. Thomas Kirkup has gained a high position in the more recent school of English economic students and writers. His history of socialism deals with the movement in France, Germany and England during the past century, discussing the theories of the most eminent writers and leaders of socialism.

The Theory of Wages and its Application to the Eight-Hour Question and Other Labor Questions. By Herbert M. Thompson, M.A. 12mo, pp. 164. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.

Mr. Herbert Thompson is an English economist who, apropos of the great debate raging in Great Britain over the eight-hour question, endeavors to set before English readers a clear and philosophical statement of the theory that under-

lies the rates of payment for labor. His work is much in the line of some of the recent publications of our own American students, notably Prof. J. B. Clark's.

Wisconsin Farmers' Institutes: A Hand Book of Agriculture. Bulletin No. 6, 1892. Edited by W. H. Morrison Supt. Paper, 8vo, pp. 272. Madison, Wis.: Published by the University of Wisconsin.

From Madison, Wis., comes a volume compiled from the sessions of the Wisconsin Farmers' Institutes, which are held in the different counties of the State under the auspices of the Agricultural College of the State University. Few people in the East are aware of the great importance and value of the Farmers' Institutes now regularly maintained throughout several Western States. The authorities of the University of Wisconsin regard the work of the Agricultural College, and particularly the work that the college maintains in its extension of practical instruction into the different counties, as one of its most successful and useful department.

BIOGRAPHY AND MEMOIRS.

Bernard of Clairvaux, the Times, the Man, and His Work An Historical Study in Eight Lectures. By Richard S. Storrs. Crown 8vo, pp. 614. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.50.

This work consists of a series of ten lectures which Dr. Storrs delivered at the Princeton Theological Seminary and before the Lowell Institute in Boston. Three lectures were also read at Johns Hopkins University. After two introductory chapters which deal with the religious and ecclesiastical aspects of the tenth and the eleventh centuries, the author writes of the great theologian and heroic character of the twelfth century—Bernard of Clairvaux—treating in separate chapters his "Personal Characteristics," his "Monastic Life," his theology, his preaching, his "Controversy with Abelard" and his "Relation to General European Affairs." The volume is a most valuable and permanent addition to the literature dealing with the mediæval church and its heroes. Dr. Storrs brings to his work an old-time enthusiasm for his subject and a thorough mastery of the previously issued material on Bernard of Clairvaux, which seems to have been somewhat slender. He brings furthermore the wise, sympathetic, historical spirit of a man who is deeply connected with the larger religious life of his own time and the style of a man known very widely as a master of the English language.

Henry Martyn, Saint and Scholar. By George Smith. Octavo, pp. 592. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. \$3.

"Henry Martyn, Saint and Scholar" was the first modern missionary to the Mohammedans. The mystical self-questioning tendencies of his intellect relate him somewhat to Thomas à Kempis, while his self-sacrificing career of actual missionary service in India and Persia have made him a hero of the English Church. Born in 1781, his life of usefulness was cut short before he reached his thirty-second year. He then belongs to an epoch when the modern Protestant missionary enterprise was in its pioneer stage. Dr. Smith has previously written lives of Carey and Duff, and he has based the present work mostly on autobiographical material left by Martyn and the woman he loved—Miss L. Grenfell. This voluminous record of a life great in its experience and greater in its influence will be of standard rank in missionary history. The book has several illustrations.

The Memories of Dean Hole. Octavo, pp. 389. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$4.

The Dean introduces us to his "Memories" as "the holiday task of an old boy, who desires and hopes that he deserves to rest, but is too fond of work to be quite idle." He closes the book with a chapter on "Working Men," which proves him to have a wide-awake and sympathetic insight into the progressive movements of our day. The Dean has a large heart, a wide experience with English celebrities and English life, and a witty, genial, perfectly transparent style. He writes—as what Englishman does not write?—of outdoor sport; of Oxford and the Oxford movement; of Thackeray, John Leech, Dr. John Brown, and of many other men and things, in a way which shows he has led a happy and energetic life. The book has a number of illustrations and is attractive in every feature.

Memories of the Professional and Social Life of John E. Owens. By his Wife. 12mo, pp. 297. Baltimore: John Murphy & Co. \$2.50.

The story, admirably told by his wife, of the life and fortunes of John E. Owens, who shook the sides of American

theatre-goers for nearly a half century, is one of the most readable of biographies, abounding as it does with anecdote and incidents of the genial, charming man and great comedian. The hey-day of Owens' fortunes arrived in 1845, when he broke all theatre records in the run which he gave "Solon Shingle" in New York. But his name, and any private life vouchsafed him, are most intimately connected with Baltimore, near which city he spent in quiet bucolic pursuits the very great income assured him by his phenomenal popularity with audiences from San Francisco to New Orleans and New York. The Baltimore publishers have made an exceedingly attractive and creditable book.

Letters of James Smetham. Edited by Sarah Smetham and William Davies. 12mo, pp. 404. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.50.

Perhaps the name of James Smetham may not be familiar to all of our readers. He was one of those men who, while leading a successful professional life, yet rather overshadow it by their pursuit of general intellectual culture. He was an English artist, who might have been a poet, probably, if he had chosen; a friend of Ruskin, a teacher of drawing for many years, born in 1821 and dying in 1889. The present volume contains a memoir of his life and a large number of his letters—the latter full of poetic thought, aspiration and artistic observation. His life was a quiet one but a growing and struggling one, aiming steadily at the best things. A colored portrait after a painting by himself appears as frontispiece.

John Wiclif, Last of the Schoolmen and First of the English Reformers. By Lewis Sergeant. 12mo, pp. 386. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.

In his new life of John Wiclif, which forms a volume in the "Heroes of the Nations" series, Mr. Lewis Sergeant attempts to magnify and individualize Wiclif as one of the greatest and most distinctive characters in English history. It is well that the name and fame of Wiclif should become more popularly known, and Mr. Sergeant has given us a work which is intended for general reading, yet which possesses great breadth in its historical interpretation and great skill and vigor in its presentation of a man and an epoch.

RELIGION AND THEOLOGY.

The Distinctive Messages of the Old Religions. By Rev. George Matheson. 12mo, pp. 350. New York: A. D. F. Randolph & Co. \$1.75.

The author of "The Distinctive Messages of the Old Religions" is both an orthodox minister (in Edinburgh) and a scientific student of religious history. The field in which he works is not a new one, but his aim is somewhat distinct from that of previous workers—"to photograph the spirit" of the great historic religions, to emphasize the dividing lines which constitute the boundary between each religion and all beside. The author finds in the Christian system a place for the essential truths of the older systems, but we believe his treatment of the subject to be impartial and sympathetic. He has written of "the messages" of China, India, Persia, Greece, Rome, Egypt, Judea and of the Teutonic race. The work is not too profound for the average reader who is alive to the great interests of the subject.

The Wonderful Counselor. By Rev. Henry B. Mead, M.A. 32mo, pp. 277. New York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. 50 cents.

The above is a stoutly-bound little volume dedicated to the Christian Endeavor Society, and having a brief introduction by Rev. Francis E. Clark. It gives in chronological order all the recorded words of Christ, so arranged as to be conveniently memorized during the course of a year. The author believes that a wide use of his book would have an important effect on the religious life of American youth. The details of the work seem admirable.

Baccalaureate and Other Sermons and Addresses. By Edward Allen Tanner, D.D. 12mo, pp. 440. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. \$1.50.

The men of brain-force and heart service who have built up the structure of higher education in the Mississippi Valley have generally led lives too busy to admit of literary careers, but they have usually left a good deal of able literary material. Edward Allen Tanner, D.D., was president of Illinois College (Jacksonville) from 1882 to 1892, and a strong, influential man in the educational and religious interests of the State. His relatives have compiled a volume which includes all of his baccalaureate sermons, other sermons and public addresses and selected thoughts from his unpublished writings. A memorial of his life is prefixed.

CRITICISM AND HISTORY OF LITERATURE.

English Writers. Vol. IX. Spencer and His Times. By Henry Morley. 12mo, pp. 471. New York: Cassell & Co.

The May (1892) number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS gave a brief synopsis of Vol. VIII. in Professor Morley's "English Writers Series." The ninth volume is now completed, and the series has reached that period when English literature becomes most fertile for lay as well as professional students. The present volume is entitled "Spencer and His Time;" the greatest names, beside that of the "poet's poet," being Hooker, Francis Bacon, Sidney, Raleigh, and the dramatists Lyly, Peele, Lodge and Marlowe. Mr. Morley has many friends, as well as admiring pupils, and they will be touched by his dedication of the volume in hand to his wife, who died last April. We shall await with some impatience the next number of the series—"Shakespeare and His Time."

Victor Hugo: A Sketch of His Life and Work. By J. Pringle Nichol. 16mo, pp. 151. New York: Macmillan & Co. 90 cents.

The above is an unpretentious study of Hugo, partly biographical but more largely critical, with the special aim of determining Hugo's historical position among the various schools of French literature. An annotated chronology of the great author's works is appended. The volume seems a piece of calm and worthy criticism, although (?) it belongs to the Dilettante Library.

Studies of the English Mystery Plays. By Charles Davidson. Paper, 8vo, pp. 173. Printed by authority of Yale University.

A monograph presented as a thesis at Yale University for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. It is, of course, the result of original research and contains a considerable amount of information acceptable to scholars in the very interesting field of the mystery plays—preceding the English drama proper and having an influence on it not yet wholly told.

BIBLIOGRAPHY AND BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

England and Its Rulers. By H. Pomeroy Brewster and George H. Humphry. 12mo, pp. 350. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.

We believe this will prove a reliable, helpful book for ready reference to the main facts of English royal, constitutional and church history. It is not intended to be a literary work, a considerable portion of it being tabular in its nature, but it is a well-chosen, well-arranged piece of compiling. The indexing is thoroughly done, especially in biography.

References for Literary Workers. By Henry Matson. Octavo, pp. 582. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$3.

The book contains well-prepared bibliographies, with introductory suggestions, of a large number of important subjects, grouped under the heads History, Biography, Politics, Political Economy, Philosophy, Science, Art, etc. A large number of questions for debate are given, and for debaters, lecturers and literary workers in general the volume recommends itself highly. "It is more than a mere book of reference, and may be considered as a collection of brief essays on related and representative topics, supplemented by numerous references to fuller sources of information." Binding and print are serviceable.

The Best Reading. Fourth Series. Edited by Lynds E. Jones. 12mo, pp. 126. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.

The fourth series of this most serviceable and successful bibliographical work gives a classified and priced list of the most important English and American publications for the five years ending December 1, 1891. All workers among books need it.

NEW EDITIONS OF SOME OLD FAVORITES.

The Cloister and the Hearth. A Tale of the Middle Ages. By Charles Reade. Four vols., 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$7.

Several of our best American publishers are winning deserved praise for the attractive form in which they are republishing standard works of fiction. Among the old favorites in new type and binding that have come to us this month the most attractive is Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co.'s four-volume edition

of Charles Reade's great historical novel, "The Cloister and the Hearth." Perhaps to no other of his works did Mr. Reade devote so much close and conscientious labor as to this one, and it will hold a permanent place in our literature. This new edition is bound in a coarse dark green cloth, and is altogether a creditable instance of American book manufacture.

Sketches By Boz. By Charles Dickens. A Reprint of the First Edition. 12mo, pp. 490. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.

In their reprint of the first edition of Charles Dickens' work, Messrs. Macmillan & Co. have now issued "Sketches by Boz." Charles Dickens the younger, in his interesting introduction to this edition, tells us how his father in great modesty and timidity began his literary career by writing these famous sketches.

White-Jacket; or The World on a Man-of-War. By Herman Melville. 12mo, pp. 374. New York: The United States Book Company. \$1.50.

Moby-Dick; or The White Whale. By Herman Melville. 12mo, pp. 545. New York: The United States Book Company. \$1.50.

Our December number gave a notice of a republication of certain romances of Herman Melville. We now have before us two additional members of the series—"White-Jacket, or The World on a Man-of-War," growing out of Mr. Melville's own experience "before the mast" early in the forties, and "Moby-Dick; or The White Whale." The romancer inscribes the latter work to one who was his friend and for a time his neighbor—Nathaniel Hawthorne.

The Chouans. Brittany in 1799. By Honoré de Balzac. 12mo, pp. 383. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.50.

"The Chouans" is the most recent member of Miss K. P. Wormeley's translations of Balzac, which have been appearing for some years and have met a very hearty reception. The present volume deals with military life in the Brittany of the close of the last century. Roberts Bros. have given a substantial and very attractive appearance to the series.

FICTION.

Sterope: The Veiled Pleiad. By William Hayes Acklan. 12mo, pp. 300. Washington: Gibson Brothers.

This is a rather able story of Creole life, love and revenge, with scenes laid mainly in New Orleans during antebellum days. There is considerable character study in it, though as a whole it is rather a "novel of incident." The atmosphere of Creole life which the book reproduces shows that the author is very familiar with the field in which he has written.

A Daughter of Venice. By John Seymour Wood. 12mo, pp. 189. New York: Cassell & Co.

Mr. John Seymour Wood's "A Daughter of Venice" has considerable of the pessimistic vein which he showed in "Gramercy Park." It is an artistic story of its type, however, and deals with the love of an American young man of thirty with a beautiful young girl of Venice. The girl is an "Americo-maniac" and a genuine-hearted woman, but the Italian conventional customs of her family debar even by force her marriage with the one she loves. It is another study of that mediæval conservatism which yet largely rules social life in sunny Italy. It is a tastily appearing volume, with illustrations by Francis Thayer.

Christmas Stories from French and Spanish Writers. By Antoinette Ogden. 16mo, pp. 265. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.25.

This book—in dainty dressing—contains fifteen short stories translated by Antoinette Ogden—about half from the French and half from the Spanish. The stories from the French include one by Coppée, one by Jules Simon and three from Daudet. Taken together, the tales give us a pleasant picture of Christmas times in Romance lands.

The Secret of Narcisse. A Romance. By Edmund Gosse. 12mo, pp. 240. New York: Tait, Sons & Co. \$1.

So far as we know, Mr. Edmund Gosse, so favorably known as poet and student of literary history, makes his first entrance into fiction in "The Secret of Narcisse, a Romance." The story gives the history of a young sculptor and mechanical genius in the Lorraine of the sixteenth century, whose brilliant achievement brought the charge of witchcraft upon him.

There is an element of love in the romance, and Mr. Gosse seems to have had his usual power in putting himself into the atmosphere of a remote period.

A Battle and a Boy. A Story for Young People. By Blanche Willis Howard. 12mo, pp. 285. New York: Tait, Sons & Co. \$1.

Blanche Willis Howard is probably best known as the author of "One Summer." "A Battle and a Boy" is a delightfully sunny and pleasant story about a brave, amusing little Tyrolean peasant lad. The boy is a hero naturally, and the story throughout has no false touches. It will make good reading for young and old.

The Last Confession and The Blind Mother. By Hall Caine. 12mo, pp. 177. New York: Tait, Sons & Co. \$1.

Hall Caine is just at present winning himself a good deal of notice and a wide reading public on this side of the water. The present volume contains two stories, written in his strongly marked style, and his portrait.

"Perchance to Dream" and Other Stories. By Margaret Sutton Briscoe. 12mo, pp. 180. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.25.

Miss Briscoe's name has not heretofore appeared on the title page of a volume, but it has become familiar to many readers in the columns of the *Christian Union*, *Harper's Young People* and the *Overland Monthly*. Her new book, introduced in a short note by Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie, contains a baker's dozen of her stories and will doubtless win for itself many readers.

His Grace. By W. E. Norris. 12mo, pp. 278. New York: United States Book Co. \$1.25.

A lightly written and amusing English story of the present time, in which a rather ridiculously acting duke plays a part. It is a love story, autobiographically written, though the *ego* is not one of the principal characters. Mr. Norris is author of a number of novels—"Adrian Vidal," "A Man of His Word," etc.

When I Lived in Bohemia. Papers Selected from the Portfolio of Peter —, Esq. By Fergus Hume. 12mo, pp. 353. New York: Tait, Sons & Co. \$1.25.

Mr. Fergus Hume is writing a good deal. "When I Lived in Bohemia" is a series of sketches of the types which a young man following a Bohemian existence in the lower walks of London society might be supposed to understand. There is a good deal of humor, some pathos and considerable verse in the book, and it has a certain artistic unity. Illustrated.

Those Girls. By John Strange Winter. 12mo, pp. 244. New York: Tait, Sons & Co. \$1.

A story with very little plot and nothing that can be called artistic, but rather breezy and wholesome enough. It relates the happy love affairs of three young English sisters.

POETRY.

The Winter Hour and Other Poems. By Robert Underwood Johnson. 12mo, pp. 96. New York: The Century Company.

Mr. Johnson's slender but musical volume recalled to our mind these lines:

"Like light within a cloister dim,
Like distant singing cherubim,
Like wine half-reaching goblet brim,
I heard the cello's voice, scarce trusting
To be from out its silence thrusting."

There seem to us to be in these poems that pure, singing tone, delicate phrasing and certain unnameable charm which the wood instruments give us when a master writes the scores. We have read the volume through and find all the contents genuine poetry and worthy the artistic mould which has shaped them.

Poems of Giosuè Carducci. Translated by Frank Sewall. 12mo, pp. 140. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.50.

Mr. Frank Sewall has endeavored in this volume to introduce to English readers a man who "without a formal coronation occupies the position of poet-laureate of Italy." There are those who go even so far as to declare Carducci to be the foremost living European poet. He represents in his Hellen-

istic, classical realism, his sensuous sympathy with nature and his repudiation of Christian ideals the new revival of Italian literature. He reverences the old Greek and Roman poets, and in certain respects bears considerable analogy with our Walt Whitman. Mr. Sewall's two essays (one of which is an expansion of an article published in *Harper's Magazine* for July, 1890) will introduce the reader not only to Carducci, but to the present state of Italian poetic literature in general, and his translations seem very successful in bringing before us the tone and spirit of the nineteenth century pagan bard. The volume will be utilized as a critical and comparative study of poetry, even by those who do not find Carducci himself a great poet.

Tannhäuser: A Mystery. By William Vincent Byars. 12mo, pp. 106. St. Louis: C. W. Alban & Co.

Mr. Byars has produced a deep and highly finished work dealing with the fusion of Gothic, Greek and Christian genius. The atmosphere of the poem is highly dramatic; in its moral significance and its masterly, highly varied metres it has more than a slight flavor of Faust. It is somewhat too profound and too cumbered with classical allusion for the average reader.

Wanderers. The Poems of William Winter. New Edition. 18mo, pp. 268. New York: Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.

A dainty new edition of the poems of William Winter, which are known for their clearly chiseled classical form and lyric quality, written from literary rather than personal emotion. Mr. Winter believes them to be an "authentic contribution to that ancient body of English lyrical poetry of which gentleness is the soul and simplicity the garment."

BOOKS OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO WOMEN.

The Unmarried Woman. By Eliza Chester. 12mo, pp. 253. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.25.

Eliza Chester is the author of several works on the education, social position, etc., of women. We have a new volume from her pen called "The Unmarried Woman," which belongs to Dodd, Mead & Company's "Portia Series." Miss Chester writes clearly and sensibly and with admirable literary style upon such topics connected with the life of the mature single woman as "Success," "Intellectual Women," "The Home Instinct," "Friends," etc. The book's atmosphere is healthy, elevated, helpful.

The Well-Dressed Woman. A Study in the Practical Application to Dress of the Laws of Health, Art and Morals. By Mrs. Helen G. Ecob. 12mo, pp. 251. New York: Fowler & Wells Co. \$1.

A little volume by Helen Gilbert Ecob, of Albany, treats ably of "The Well-Dressed Woman," being a "Study in the Practical Application to Dress and the Laws of Health, Art and Morals." The author rides no particular hobby of reform, but has rather compiled from the best sources of information a practical work "for the help of busy women who have neither time nor opportunity to study the laws of dress for themselves." To such women we commend the book. It has a considerable number of illustrations and attractive binding.

Beauty of Form and Grace of Vesture. By Frances Mary Steele and Elizabeth Livingston Steele Adams. 12mo, pp. 231. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.75.

Another treatise of the same general character, but confining itself rather more exclusively to the artistic side of dress and bodily contour is "Beauty of Form and Grace of Vesture," by Frances Mary Steele and Elizabeth Livingston Steele Adams. A small portion of the material therein has appeared heretofore in "Harper's Bazar." The book is practical; its method the presentation of ideals; its illustrative features excellent, and all in all we think it ought to find a large place for itself.

The Original Appledore Cook Book. By Maria Parloa. New edition. 12mo, pp. 230. Boston: Charles E. Brown & Co. \$1.

This is a season when, naturally, particular attention is paid to the cookery department of a household. Old and new mistresses of the kitchen will be glad to learn of a new edition of Miss Parloa's "Original Appledore Cook Book." The new matter which has been added is in keeping with the original characteristics of the work—simplicity and reliability—and the range of the receipts embraces staple, fancy and medicinal cookery. The author's name is the best commendation possible.

The Universal Common-Sense Cookery Book. Practical Receipts for Household Use. 12mo, pp. 245. Boston: Charles E. Brown & Co. \$1.

Another helpful addition to cookery literature is a compilation of receipts under the title, "The Universal Common-Sense Cookery Book." Its material is from such well-known authorities as Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, Marion Harland, "Godey's Lady's Book," "Good House-keeping," etc. A few literary selections apropos of the matters treated are inserted. Both the above volumes are, of course, well indexed.

The Royal Road to Beauty, Health and a Higher Development. By Carrica Le Favre. Paper, 12mo, pp. 85. New York: Fowler & Wells Co. 25 cents.

"The Royal Road to Beauty and Health," is a small paper-covered treatise on dieting, etc., from the standpoint of vegetarianism. The author, Carrica Le Favre, has written a number of works on like subjects, and this may interest all who are concerned with the problem of hygienic eating.

In Health. By A. J. Ingersoll, M.D. 12mo, pp. 249. Boston: Lee & Shepard. \$1.

The author of "In Health" is a physician in a New York town who believes he has found a solution for the special physical troubles of woman in the right mental states resulting from religious faith. Hence the book is written in a religious rather than a scientific tone, but has grown out of a physician's practice and is worth examination. It is plainly written and evidently with the sincere desire of doing good.

Thoughts of Busy Girls. Edited by Grace H. Dodge. 16mo, pp. 147. New York: Cassell Publishing Company.

Miss Grace H. Dodge has edited a little book which records in the original words some of the practical discussions of the young working girls of the "Thirty-eighth Street Working Girls' Society," of New York City. It is an interesting little book as giving insight into the thoughts of such young women, and as revealing the substantial intellectual help they receive from co-operation in club life.

EDUCATION AND TEXT-BOOKS.

Principles of Education. By Malcolm MacVicar, Ph.D., LL.D. 12mo, pp. 178. Boston: Ginn & Co. 70 cents.

Dr. MacVicar was formerly Principal of the New York Normal School at Potsdam, and is now First Chancellor of McMaster University, Toronto. His unassuming little treatise gives, in a sound and practical way, the general principles underlying education and the professional training of teachers. The book is thoroughly systematic, and it does not deal to any large extent with details, being intended rather to furnish material that will provoke investigation and thought.

Prometheus Unbound. A Lyrical Drama. By Percy Bysshe Shelley. Edited by Vida D. Scudder. 12mo, pp. 227. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 65 cents.

The "Prometheus Unbound," listed above, is the only student's edition of this great work of Shelley. Its special features are an able introduction, mainly critical, full notes, and a valuable series of suggestions toward a comparison of the work with the "Prometheus Bound" of Æschylus. The aim has been to supply a good critical apparatus for the study of the drama as a work of art and as a historic product.

The Story of the Iliad. By the Rev. Alfred J. Church, M.A. 16mo, pp. 314. New York: Macmillan & Co. 50 cents.

Professor Church's "Story of the Iliad" throws into a narrative prose form Homer's great epic, and follows the original closely. The work belongs to Macmillan's "School Library of Books Suitable for Supplementary Reading."

Selections for Memorizing for Primary, Intermediate and High School Grades. Compiled by L. C. Foster and Sherman Williams. 12mo, pp. 195. Boston: Ginn & Co. 60 cents.

"Selections for Memorizing" contains a large number of excellent poetic and prose pieces graded for use in primary,

grammar and high schools. The compilers have "aimed to make selections that are good literature, inculcate good morals and teach patriotism."

Studies in American History. By Mary Sheldon Barnes. Teacher's Manual. 12mo, pp. 155. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 60 cents.

"Studies in American History" is a series of outlines covering the entire period from the early discoveries to the present immigration question. It is full of practical suggestions to teachers, and its references are to the highest authorities. The book has the special merit of a logical treatment and a method in sympathy with the most modern ways of looking at historical study.

College Requirements in English Entrance Examinations. By Rev. Arthur Wentworth Eaton, B.A. 12mo, pp. 74. Boston: Ginn & Co. 90 cents.

Extracts from Eutropius. Edited by J. B. Greenough. "Sight Pamphlets" No. 1. Paper, 12mo, pp. 49. Boston: Ginn & Co. 25 cents.

The Smaller Cambridge Bible for Schools. The Book of Judges. By John Sutherland Black. 16mo, pp. 116. New York: Macmillan & Co. 30 cents.

"The Book of Judges" is a member of a series which is intended to bring the Bible into junior and elementary schools as material for educational purposes. The notes are full and scholarly.

The Dotted Words in the Hebrew Bible. By E. O. G. Paper, 12mo, pp. 50. New York: Charles T. Dillingham & Co.

Nature Stories for Young Readers. By M. Florence Bass. 12mo, pp. 116. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 30 cents.

Leaves and Flowers: or Plant Studies for Young Readers. By Mary A. Spear. 12mo, pp. 109. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 30 cents.

"Nature Stories for Young Readers" and "Leaves and Flowers" are contributions to the literature adapted to introduce little children to the realm of natural science. The first is designed to be used in connection with any First and Second Readers, and the second may be considered an elementary botany for slightly more advanced pupils. Its author was late principal of the Model School in the Pennsylvania State Normal School at Westchester. Both works are well illustrated.

TEXT-BOOKS IN MODERN LANGUAGES.

The movement towards a partial substitution of study in the modern languages for classical study still continues vital and interesting. The books listed below, while primarily finding place in the educational world proper, will—many of them—be found of general service to students of French, outside of the schools. Mr. William R. Jenkins is a reliable and understanding publisher of French and Italian works especially, and the other publishers are of every-day mention in teachers' lives.

Extraits Choisis des Œuvres de François Coppée. With English notes and biographical sketch by George Castegnier. 12mo, pp. 177. New York: William R. Jenkins.

Quatre-vingt-Treize. By Victor Hugo. Adapted for use in schools by James Boielle, B.A. 12mo, pp. 224. Boston: Ginn & Co. 70 cents.

"Quatre-vingt-Treize" closes a series of Victor Hugo's romances, edited with notes for the English school world by James Boielle and authorized by the great writer. The present volume is revised for use in American schools.

La Chute. From Victor Hugo's "Les Misérables." Edited by H. C. O. Huss, Ph.D. Paper, 12mo, pp. 97. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 30 cents.

"La Chute" is book second of part first of "Les Misérables," and constitutes a whole by itself which is "strikingly characteristic of Victor Hugo's thought and style."

Extraits de la Chanson de Roland. By Gaston Paris. Third edition. 12mo, pp. 160. Boston: Ginn & Co. 70 cents.

The entire text of "Extraits de la Chanson de Roland" is in French.

Fables Choisis de la Fontaine. By Mme. Berthe Beck. 16mo, pp. 110. New York: William R. Jenkins. 40 cents.

The "Fables Choisis de La Fontaine" contains a brief biographical notice in French, a carefully selected group of the fables, with English notes.

La Cigale Chez les Fourmis. Comedy in one act. By Ernest Legouvé and Eugène Labiche. English notes by Alphonse N. van Daell. Paper, 12mo, pp. 37. Boston: Ginn & Co. 25 cents.

In the publication for school purposes of "La Cigale" we note how strong the tendency is toward the study of contemporary literature. One of the authors of this work is still alive—a professor in the Girls' Normal School, Paris.

A French Reader. By Rev. Alphonse Dufour, S.J. 12mo, pp. 303. Boston: Ginn & Co. 90 cents.

Professor Dufour is teacher of French at Georgetown University, and his "French Reader" is intended to be used as a companion for his grammar. His selections are of high literary merit and cover a wide ground, adapted for college courses, and including both poetry and prose.

A Primary French Translation Book. By W. L. Lyon, M.A., and G. DeH. Larpent, M.A. 12mo, pp. 223. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 65 cents.

"A Primary French Translation Book" belongs to D. C. Heath & Co.'s "Modern Language Series." It has some features which are new to us and seem very commendable. It is for use in connection with a grammar, or, in the hands of a skillful teacher, possibly without a grammar.

A Rational French Method. Part I. By A. Gautherot. Paper, 12mo, pp. 89. New York: William R. Jenkins. 60 cents.

"A Rational French Method. Based on the Association of Words, Sounds and Ideas," is highly commended by eminent French educationists.

German Lessons. By Charles Harris. Heath's Modern Language Series. 12mo, pp. 172. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 65 cents.

Mr. Charles Harris is professor of German in Oberlin College. His "German Lessons" belongs to Heath's "Modern Language Series," and is essentially an introductory grammar, with vocabularies and exercises, "intended to give such knowledge of forms as will prepare the student to read ordinary German," and leading up to advanced grammar and prose composition. Teachers of elementary German will find it useful.

Aus dem Leben eines Taugenichts. Von Joseph Freih. von Eichendorff. Paper, 12mo, pp. 186. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 40 cents.

For the same series, Mr. Osthaus, associate professor of German in Indiana University, has edited with quite full annotation a novel of Eichendorff. This German author belongs to the so-called "romantic school" of this century, and was poet, dramatist and critic, as well as novelist.

Dietegen. Novelle von Gottfried Keller. With Introduction and Notes by Gustav Gruener. 16mo, pp. 75. Boston: Ginn & Co. 40 cents.

"Dietegen" is a short village tale by Keller and considered one of his best. Professor Gruener has placed notes just beneath the text, and included a chronological list of the author's works.

Des Erstes Kindes Buch. By Wilhelm Rippe. 12mo, pp. 100. New York: William R. Jenkins. 40 cents.

"Der Erstes Kindes Buch" is a first book in German illustrated fully and planned by the "natural method." It is modeled after Professor Bercy's very successful "Livre des Enfants;" children and teachers ought to find it a delightful help.

Camilla. By Edmondo de Amicis. With Explanatory Notes in English by Prof. T. E. Comba. Paper, 16mo, pp. 126. New York: William R. Jenkins & Co. 40 cents.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY.

The Visible Universe: Chapters on the Origin and Construction of the Heavens. By J. Ellard Gore, F.R.A.S. 12mo, pp. 356. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$3.75.

The modern popular interest in the growth of science extends to astronomy as well as to electricity and sanitation. We have received from Macmillan & Co. two quite extensive and wholly scholarly works on that subject. The author of "The Visible Universe" is a member of many learned societies, and his book deals in a rather abstruse, scientific way with several astronomical problems, particularly with the most prominent theories concerning the "Constitution of the Universe." There are chapters upon "Stellar Evolution," "The Luminiferous Ether," "The Meteoric Hypothesis," etc. The book is illustrated, and, though adapted to special students of astronomy, will be useful to many general readers.

Pioneers of Science. By Oliver Lodge, F.R.S. Octavo, pp. 419. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$2.50.

In "Pioneers of Science" we have a more popular work, growing out of a series of lectures, rich in biographical interest, and we think quite comparable, in its field, with Professor Royce's "Spirit of Modern Philosophy." The lives of Copernicus, Kepler, Newton, Herschel and other great astronomers are woven into the record of the science of astronomy itself. The style is clear and attractive and the text is fully illustrated.

Cosmical Evolution: A New Theory of the Mechanism of Nature. By Evan McLennan. 12mo, pp. 390. Chicago: Donohue, Henneberry & Co.

Another book on astronomical theory lies before us. "Cosmical Evolution" is a serious scientific study of the discrepancies of the present generally accepted "gravitation" theory of the universe. The author seems to our non-technical eyes to be thoroughly familiar with the ground over which he is traveling. He concludes that the present conceptions are erroneous and substitutes what he calls the "connective theory," proceeding to show how the actual facts of tidal movements, lunar and solar phenomena agree with his theory. We cannot judge of the importance of his discoveries, but he has had favorable notice from scientific men, and his work has the non-personal tone of genuine investigation.

Finger Prints. By Francis Galton, F.R.S. Octavo, pp. 232. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$2.

A wonderful book is Francis Galton's on Finger Prints. Few people who have not followed modern anthropological studies with care have any idea how much attention has been devoted by Bertillon, Galton and other scholars to investigating the varieties and the marvelous permanence of the patterns which Nature has chosen to give to the papillary ridges upon the palms of the hands and the soles of the feet. The present volume is an elaborate study, largely statistical, showing the previous use of finger prints, methods of printing the ridges and their uses, outlines and cores of patterns, persistence value of evidence, methods of indexing, personal identification, heredity, races and classes, etc. It is a book of extraordinary interest and value.

The Principles of Pattern Making. Written Specially for Apprentices and Students in Technical Schools. By a Foreman Pattern Maker. 12mo, pp. 188. New York: Macmillan & Co. 90 cents.

"The Principles of Pattern Making" is "written specially for apprentices and students in technical schools by a foreman pattern maker" who has published heretofore "Practical Iron Founding," "Metal Turning" and other technical works concerning his trade. The author has aimed to instruct the young learner in the "principles and elements of the trade of engineers' pattern maker," and his treatment, his illustrations and his glossary of trade-terms seem well adapted to that purpose.

The Elements of Graphic Statics. A Text-Book for Students of Engineering. By L. M. Hoskins. Octavo, pp. 209. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$2.25.

Mr. L. M. Hoskins is professor of pure and applied mechanics in the Leland Stanford Junior University. Macmillan & Co. publish for him, in substantial, agreeable style, "The Elements of Graphic Statics: a Text-Book for Students of

Engineering." Mr. Hoskins says in his preface: "A chief aim has been simplicity of presentation; the matter treated has been limited to the development of fundamental principles and their application to the solution of typical problems."

Electricity and Magnetism. Being a Series of Advanced Primers of Electricity. By Edwin J. Houston, A.M. 16mo, pp. 306. New York: The W. J. Johnston Co.

Mr. Edwin J. Houston, A.M., is an electrician of high rank, an author and a teacher. He has written a series of "Advanced Primers of Electricity." They are intended for general students of the subject, are brought up to date and the series embraces the three volumes: "Electricity and Magnetism," "The Measure of Electric Current," etc., and "The Electric Telegraph." The author has given some useful hints as to the selection of larger works in the domain of electrical literature.

Practical Electric Light Fitting. By F. C. Allsop. 12mo, pp. 290. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.50.

Mr. F. C. Allsop is a practical London manufacturing electrician who has heretofore written several works connected with his calling. His latest volume, abundantly illustrated and written for the most practical purposes, is a treatise on "Practical Electric Light Fitting." The book is produced in response to repeated requests.

Original Papers on Dynamo Machinery and Allied Subjects. By John Hopkinson, M.A. 12mo, pp. 249. New York: The W. J. Johnston Co. \$1.

"Original Papers on Dynamo Machinery and Allied Subjects," by John Hopkinson, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S., addresses itself primarily to the rapidly enlarging class of electrical engineers. The author states in his preface that the volume contains all that he has written of "an original character on electro-technical subjects." The eleven papers date from 1879 to 1892, and were first produced as contributions to the Royal Society and to various engineering societies. Sufficiently illustrated.

Electric Lighting and Power Distribution. Part I. By W. Perren Maycock. Paper, 12mo, pp. 197. New York: Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.

Part I. of "Electric Lighting and Power Distribution" is written by a London teacher of electrical science, W. Perren Maycock, M.I.E.E. The work is intended as an elementary manual for students of the technical subjects mentioned, but the reader "is expected to have some acquaintance with the fundamental principles of the science of electricity and magnetism."

Figure-Skating, Simple and Combined. By Montagu S. Monier-Williams, Winter Randell Pidgeon and Arthur Dryden. 16mo, pp. 338. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$2 25.

"Figure Skating" is "arranged as a complete text-book of the art of skating as practiced in the leading skating clubs of Great Britain." It is probably the most exhaustive treatment of that royal recreation extant, and is abundantly equipped with descriptions, directions and diagrams of all skating figures, together with directions for club management, action in case of accident, etc. The volume is the work of two graduates of Oxford and one of Cambridge.

A Complete Guide to the Game of Draughts. By James Lees. 16mo, pp. 155. New York: F. Warne & Co. 50 cents.

Those interested in the scientific comprehension of this game will find a great deal of wisdom stowed away in this little treatise. It has been indorsed by a great authority on the subject—Mr. Gould, to whom the lovers of "checkers" on both sides of the water owe a good deal.

Brown's Business Correspondence and Manual of Dictation. By William H. Brown. 12mo, pp. 366. New York: Excelsior Publishing House. \$1.

The author of the above volume is a practical teacher of stenography, and he has compiled his work with a clear sense of what is needed by the student of shorthand and typewriting. Besides the usual material of a business compendium, he has included examples of all kinds of writing forms with which a stenographer should be acquainted, literary selections, law forms and court work, railroad correspondence, etc. The compilation is thoroughgoing and conveniently arranged.

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AMERICAN AND ENGLISH,

American Amateur Photographer.—New York. December.
An Outing in the Cloud-Lands of Banff. E. Van de Warker.
The Heliochromoscope.
Relation of Art to the Lantern-Slide. Henry J. Newton.
Diamidophenol (Amidol). P. C. Duchochois.

The American Journal of Politics.—New York.

Imperial Germany. Frederic C. Howe.
National Perils. Rev. J. F. Bartlett.
Will Democrats Recognize Protection as a National Policy?
The Presidential Contest. Belva A. Lockwood and Others.
An American Birthright. J. G. Hertwig.
The Reading Railroad Leases. C. LaRue Munson.
Socialism and the Republic. Jean La Rue Burnett.
Socialism. J. W. Smith.
The Ethics of Strikes and Lockouts. C. H. Reeve.
The Prison Question. Rev. Caroline J. Bartlett.
Should the Next Administration Change Our Tariff System?
The Farmers and the State. Hon. Marriott Brosius.

The Andover Review.—Boston. December.

The Ethical Basis of Taxation. William W. McLane.
The New Natural Theology. John W. Buckham.
Percy Bysshe Shelley. Kenyon West.
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The English Bible in Modern Theological Education. Professor Taylor.
The Divinity of Christ.—VI.
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Annals of the American Academy.—Philadelphia.

Local Government in Prussia. C. Bornhak.
Cost and Utility. S. N. Patten.
Alcohol Question in Switzerland. W. Milliet.
Seligman's Shifting and Incidence of Taxation. E. A. Ross.
Psychological Basis of Social Economics. L. F. Ward.
The Standard of Deferred Payments. L. S. Merriam.

Antiquary.—London.

The Isthmus of Hierapytna, Crete. Dr. Halbherr.
The Hastings Museum, Worcester. J. Ward.
Norman Work in the Nave Triforium of Beverley Minster. John Bilson.

The Arena.—Boston.

Alexander Salvini. Mildred Aldrich.
Does Bi-Chloride of Gold Cure Inebriety? Henry Wood.
Women Wage-Earners of America and Europe. Helen Campbell.
A Defense of Shakespeare. W. J. Rolfe.
From Human Sacrifice to the Golden Rule. J. T. Sunderland.
Why the World's Fair Should be Opened on Sunday. Rev. O. P. Gifford.
Are We a Prosperous People? B. O. Flower.
The Nationalization of Railroads. Rabbi Solomon Schindler.
The New Religion. Edwin Dwight Walker.
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Interesting Psychological Phenomena.
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Asiatic Quarterly.—Woking.

"Ave, Kaiser-i-Hind!" A Pean in Persian and Arabic.
Russianized Officialdom in India. Sir W. Wedderburn.
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Recent Events in Chilas and Chitral. Dr. G. W. Leitner.
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The Yellow Men of India. Charles Johnston.
The Monetary Conference and Plans to Restore Silver. A. C. Tupp.
Customs and History of Dardistan. Dr. G. W. Leitner.
A Marriage Custom of the Aborigines of Bengal. E. S. Hartland.

Atlantic Monthly.—Boston.

George William Curtis and Civil Service Reform. S. S. Rogers.
The Feudal Chiefs of Acadia.—I. Francis Parkman.

The Russian Kumys Cure. Isabel F. Hapgood.
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In a Wintry Wilderness. Frank Bolles.
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Shakespeare in "Love's Labor's Lost." Sir Edward Strachey.
A German Nonogenarian (Julius Frobel). E. P. Evans.

Atlanta.—London.

Lord Tennyson. Illustrated. Hon. Roden Noel.
Amongst the Thames Barges. Illustrated. Hume Nisbet.
R. L. Stevenson. With Portrait. A. H. Japp.
Vision in Literature. Katharine S. Macquoid.
Women's Suffrage. J. Kirkpatrick.

Bankers' Magazine.—London.

Fifty Years of the Bankers' Magazine.
Banking in 1882. R. H. Inglis Palgrave.
The Monetary Conference.
Gold Standard for India.

The Beacon.—Chicago. December.

Platinotype Printing.
Carbon Lantern Slides.
Home Portraiture. John Clarke.
Photographing Children.
The Halogens.
The Paramidophenol and Amidol Developers. J. B. Bradwell.
Colored Photographs.
Ten per cent. solutions.
Mounting Lantern Slides. James Ross.
A Note on Coloring Lantern Slides. E. Dunmore.
The Oil-Lantern and Its Manipulation. J. A. Hodges.
New Features in Connection with Lime-Light Lecturing.

Belford's Monthly.—Chicago.

The British Army. Percy W. Thompson.
In the Bowels of the Earth. Belle Hunt.
House Furnishing as a Fine Art. Max Maury.
The Truth About California Wine.
Reflections on the Events of a Month. George F. Parker.

Blackwood's Magazine.—Edinburgh.

Profitable Farming and Employment of Labor. J. Boyd Kinnear.
The French in West Africa. Archer P. Crouch.
Recent German Fiction.
Mobs.
Christian Greece: Bikelas and the Marquis of Bute. Prof. J. S. Blackie.
Ornament. Sir Herbert Maxwell.
Our Mission in Egypt.
A Retrospect and Prospect in Politics.

Board of Trade Journal.—London. December 15.

Authorized Gas Undertakings.
The Foreign Trade of India.
Cotton Manufactures in China.
The Textile Industries of the United States.

Bookman.—London.

George Henry Lewes. Concluded.
The Suppressed Works of Rudyard Kipling. With Portrait.
Unpublished Letters of George Eliot. Concluded.
Letters of Carlyle to Thomas Aird.

Californian Illustrated Magazine.—San Francisco.

Barbara Frietchie. Nellie B. Eyster.
Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Dorcas J. Spencer.
Tennyson. Arthur K. Woodbury.
Methodism in California.—II. A. C. Hirst.
A Home in the South Seas. Emily S. Loud.
The California Academy of Sciences. Charles F. Holder.
Regulation of Railway Charges. R. H. McDonald, Jr.
In the Honey Lake Valley. Con H. Peterson.
Alaska and the Reindeer. Lieut. J. C. Cantwell.

Cassell's Family Magazine.—London.

In Parliament Assembled. With Portraits. A. S. Robbins.
In the United States Weather Office.
Marqueterie Wood Staining. E. Crossley.
Fortunes in Faces. Rev. E. J. Hardy.

Cassell's Saturday Journal.—London.

Why Should Wives Take Their Husbands' Names? Interview with Mrs. Fenwick Miller. With Portrait.
Mr. H. W. Lucy and His Work. With Portrait.
Mr. T. A. Reed on How Fast Can People Speak. With Portrait.
Mr. Rider Haggard on How He Writes His Novels. With Portrait.

Cassier's Magazine.—New York. December.

The Electric Search-Light. Lieut. H. Hutchins, U. S. N.
A New Method of Using Steam. Professor Ewing.
The Life and Inventions of Edison.—II. A. and W. K. L. Dickson.
Influence of Patents on American Industries. Leon Mead.
Piston Rod Packings. E. W. Goodsell.
History of Canadian Society of Civil Engineers.—II.
Triple Expansion Marine Engines.

The Century Magazine.—New York.

The Great Wall of China. Romyh Hitchcock.
Winter Ride to the Great Wall of China. N. B. Dennys.
"Crusty Christopher" (John Wilson). Henry A. Beers.
Whittier. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps.
The Kindergarten Movement. Talcott Williams.
The Story of Millet's Early Life. Pierre Millet.
An Illustrator of Dickens ("Phiz"). Arthur Allchin.
To Gipsyland. Elizabeth Robins Pennell.
Letters of Two Brothers (John and William T. Sherman).
Personal Studies of Indian Life. Alice C. Fletcher.
Notable Women.—II. Dorothea Dix. Mary S. Robinson.

The Chautauquan.—Meadville, Pa.

The American School at Athens. M. L. D'Ooge.
Our Government Exhibit at the World's Fair. C. Worthington.
The Economic Revolution. Prof. R. T. Ely.
Women in Greek History. Emily F. Wheeler.
Telepathy. Richard Hodgson.
Greek Papyri. J. P. Mahaffy.
The Coal Industry. James K. Reeve.
Percy Bysshe Shelley. K. West.
Light on a Dead Past. H. R. Chamberlain.
Railway Development in Canada. A. R. Davis.
Spoken Literature. Charles Barnard.
Homes of the Poor. A. T. White.
The Problem of Color Hearing. Alfred Binet.
A French Exhibit of Historic Sculptures.
Women in Hungary. Elizabeth Robins Pennell.
The Pioneer of Women's Higher Education. Mrs. M. F. Hoagland.

Chambers's Journal.—Edinburgh.

Destruction of the Iron Gates of the Danube.
Botany Bay.
Novelists' Pictures.
The Sense of Hearing in Animals.
Building Superstitions.

The Chaperone.—St. Louis. December.

Frederick Geselschap. Frederick Geiser.
Nineteenth Century Paganism. H. H. Morgan.
Right to Personality. A. J. Camp.
Common-Sense View of Sick Nursing. Professor Virchow.

Church Missionary Intelligencer.—London.

Compromise as an Expedient in Religion. Jas. Monro.
Reminiscences of Bishop French. Bishop W. Ridley.
The Uganda Mission. Rev. G. K. Baskerville and J. Roscoe.

Contemporary Review.—London.

The Czar Alexander III. E. B. Lanin.
The Financial Aspect of Home Rule. J. J. Clancy.
Journalism as a Profession. M. de Blowitz.
The Attitude of the Advanced Temperance Party. W. S. Caine.
The Deadlock in Temperance Reform. George Wyndham.
Pessimism and Progress. Rev. S. A. Alexander.
The Medieval Country House. Mary Darmesteter.
The English Parliament. Justin McCarthy.
Why Do Men Remain Christians? Rev. T. W. Fowle.
The Social Condition of Labor. E. R. L. Gould.

Cornhill Magazine.—London.

At the Ice Hills.
Humors of Rustic Psalmody.
Ulrich von Lichtenstein.

The Cosmopolitan.—New York.

The Making of an Illustrated Magazine.
Four Famous Artists. Gerald Campbell.

Japan Revisited—The Homes of the People. Sir Edwin Arnold.

Beauties of the American Stage. J. P. Read, W. S. Walsh.
Confessions of an Autograph Hunter. Charles Robinson.
The English Laureates. R. H. Stoddard.
The Muses of Manhattan. Brander Matthews.
Grant Under Fire. Theodore R. Davis.
Co-operative Industry. E. E. Hale.

Demorest's Family Magazine.—New York.

The Gay Season in Florida. Harriet C. Wilkie.
Mrs. French-Sheldon. Helen M. Winslow.
Preparation and Care of a Lawn. Eben E. Rexford.
Care of the Throat and Lungs. Susanna W. Dodds.

The Dial.—Chicago.

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The World's Congress Auxiliary.
A Circle of Famous Artists and Poets.
The Future of Canada. C. G. D. Roberts.
Manners and Monuments of Pre-Historic Peoples. F. Starr.
A New History of America. Frederick J. Turner.

January 1.

The Literary Year in Retrospect.
In Arctic Seas.
Episodes of Massachusetts History. George Batchelor.
Recent Literature on Currency and Taxation. E. A. Ross.
Fiction in Foreign Parts. William Morton Payne.

Dominion Illustrated Monthly.—Montreal. December.

Newfoundland and Its Capital. A. C. Winton.
The Queen's Highway in the West. H. J. Woodside.
Canada and American Aggression. J. C. Hopkins.

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Cricket in Canada.—IV. G. G. S. Lindsey.
The Misericordia in Florence. Alice Jones.
Choir and Choir Singing in Toronto. S. Frances Harrison.
H. M. S. "Blake."
The Railway Mail Clerks of Canada. C. M. Sinclair.

Eastern and Western Review.—London. December 15.

Abdul Hamid II. Sultan of Turkey. With Portrait.
Sport in Upper Assam. Col. E. J. Thackeray.
Commercial Immorality. Jay Gould. F. C. Huddle.

Economic Journal.—Quarterly. London. December.

London Waterside Labor. H. Llewellyn Smith.
Basis of Industrial Remuneration. D. F. Schloss.
Co operation and Profit Sharing. Benj. Jones.
Government Railways in a Democratic State. W. M. Acworth.
The Income Tax. G. H. Blunden.
Silver in India. F. C. Harrison.
The Carmaux Strike. Prof. Chas. Gide.
Friendly Society Finance. Rev. J. Evelyn Wilkinson.
The Alleged Decline of the British Cotton Industry. E. Helm.

Education.—Boston.

Co-education in Colleges. J. L. Pickard.
A Philosophical Congress. Louis J. Block.
The Carmaux Strike. Prof. Chas. Gide.
A Study of Browning's Poetry. May Mackintosh.
The Scottish School of Rhetoric.—III. A. M. Williams.
History's Misleading Chronology. Samuel W. Balch.
Distinguishing Characteristics of Sloyd. Lizzie J. Woodward.

Educational Review.—New York.

Higher Education in the United States. Seth Low.
Developing Literary Tastes in Students. Edward T. McLaughlin.
Status of the High School in New England. C. H. Douglas.
Relation of Arithmetic to Elementary Science. Wilbur S. Jackman.
Tests on School Children. E. W. Scripture.
Ernest Rénan. Gabriel Monod.
Democracy and Our Old Universities. Joseph King.
International Congress of Philosophy. Louis J. Block.
An Antithetical Comparison of French and American Schools.

Educational Review.—London.

University College, Liverpool. Illustrated. Gerald H. Rendall.
Report of the Headmasters' Conference.
Mr. Alfred Sidgwick's "Higher Logic." St. George Stock.

The Engineering Magazine.—New York.

Do We Need a State Bank Currency? Edward Atkinson.
Our Outlook for Foreign Markets. Albert D. Prentz.
Industrial Development of the South.—IV. R. H. Edmonds.
The Choice of an Architect. Bernard McEvoy.

Geology and the Mississippi Problem.
The Anthracite Coal Industry. H. M. Chance.
Fire Losses and the Age of Clay. Harvey B. Chess.
The True Cause of Labor Troubles. John G. Gray.
The Pan-American Railway Surveys. J. D. Garrison.
Liquid Fuel in Steam-Making. F. R. Hutton.

English Illustrated.—London.

Archbishop Vaughan of Westminster. With Portrait. Wilfred Ward.
The Buildings of the Chicago Exhibition. Sir H. T. Wood.
Four Famous Generals: Sir G. White, Sir Evelyn Wood, Sir G. Greaves and H. Brackenbury. With Portraits. Captain E. C. H. Price.
Through the Pyrenees in December. S. J. Weyman.
Song Birds of India—the Copsychus Family. W. T. Greene.

Expositor.—London.

Paul's Conception of Christianity. Prof. A. B. Bruce.
The Gospel According to St. Peter. Rev. J. O. F. Murray.

Expository Times.—London.

The Teaching of Our Lord as to the Authority of the Old Testament. Bishop Ellicott.
Our Debt to German Theology.—IV. Prof. J. S. Banks.

Fortnightly Review.—London.

The South Meath Election. J. E. Redmond.
The Increase of Insanity. W. J. Corbet.
Abdur Rahman Khan: Amir of Afghanistan. Sir Lepel Griffin.
Tierra del Fuego. D. R. O'Sullivan.
The Dearthness of Cheap Labor. David F. Schloss.
Politics and Finance in Brazil.
Small Farms. Miss March-Phillips.
Silver Up to Date. Moreton Frewen.
The Benefits of Vivisection. A. Coppen Jones.
Ghosts and Their Photos. H. R. Hawsels.
Social Politics in New Zealand. Sir Julius Vogel.

The Forum.—New York.

The Crisis in Silver. Hon. Henry H. Gibbs.
Shall the State Bank Tax be Repealed? Hon. Henry Bacon.
Necessity for a National Quarantine. Dr. E. O. Shakespeare.
What Is a Novel? F. Marion Crawford.
What Immigrants Contribute to Industry. George F. Parker.
Alien Degradation of American Character. S. G. Fisher.
The Public School System of New York City. J. M. Rice.
Wealth and Business Relations of the West. C. S. Gleed.
Literary and Municipal Problems in England. F. Harrison.
French Stability and Economic Unrest. L. Lévy-Bruhl.
German Socialism and Literary Sterility. Dr. F. H. Geffcken.
Can Moral Conduct Be Taught in Schools? G. H. Palmer.
Jay Gould and Socialism. A. T. Hadley.

Gentleman's Magazine.—London.

Sirius and Its System. J. Ellard Gore.
What Became of Charles II? C. T. W. Rouble.
Mills and Millers. Rev. M. G. Watkins.
Female Brains and Girls' Schools. George Miller.
After Elk. Francis Prevost.
Prisons and Prisoners. G. R. Vicars.
A Man's Thoughts on Marriage. E. B. Fox.
Quashie: In the Caribbees. Frank Banfield.
Old Church Steeples. Sarah Wilson.
A Garden in the Tropics. James Rodway.

Girl's Own Paper.—London.

The Electress Sophia of Hanover.—III. Sarah Tytler.
A New Departure in the Education of Children. Dr. A. T. Schofield.
Our Friends the Servants. Mrs. Emma Brewer.

Godey's.—New York.

A Christmas With. A Complete Novel. Gertrude Atherton.
Christmas in Paris. Eleanor E. Greatorex.

Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine.—New York. December.

Mars. Sir Robert S. Ball, F.R.S.
The Panamint Indians of the Mojave Desert. J. R. Spears.
Antarctic Exploration. G. S. Griffiths.
Columbus and His Times.—X. W. H. Parker.
Longitude and Time. Edward R. E. Cowell.
The Tobacco Industry of Persia. E. Spencer Pratt.
The Republic of Honduras. E. W. Perry.
The Ostrich, Wild and Under Domestication. E. M. Aaron.
Influence of Rain Fall on Commercial Development.

Good Words.—London.

Round About the Cheviot. Rev. A. H. Drysdale.
The Snowy Woods. Rev. B. G. Johns.

Local Memories of Milton. Prof. D. Mason.
Tunisian Jews. Mrs. Reichardt.
R. L. Nettleship. With Portrait. Rev. H. D. Rawnsley.
The Cheshire Salt Region. Rev. S. Baring Gould.

Great Thoughts.—London.

Interviews with Prof. Drummond, Prof. Blackie and Mr. C. N. Williamson. With Portraits. R. Blathwayt.
F. N. Charrington. With Portrait. Rev. J. C. Carille.
Heinrich Heine. With Portrait. Leily Elsner.
The Pathos of London Life.—II. Arnold White.

Greater Britain.—London. December 15.

Canada. Very Rev. McDonnell Dawson.
Natal and Its Constitution. Joseph S. Dunn.
How to Start in Rural Australia.—Continued. G. Geddes.
A Grumble About Things Maritime.
Western Australia. G. G. Black.

Harper's Magazine.—New York.

The Old Way to Dixie. Julian Ralph.
Proletarian Paris. Theodore Child.
Pensions: The Law and Its Administration. E. F. Waite.
Why We Left Russia. Poultney Bigelow.

Harvard Graduates' Magazine.—Boston.

Preparatory School Education. Charles Francis Adams.
Harvard and Yale in the West. C. F. Thwing.
The New Psychology. H. Münsterberg.
Harvard Men in the Public Service. C. P. Ware.
America Prefigured. Justin Winsor.

The Home-Maker.—New York. December.

Tennyson. L. B. Russell.
A Visit to the Tiffany's of Japan. Douglas Sladen.
The Falls of the Rhine and the Lake of the Four Cantons.
A Visit to Edison's Father.

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A Modern Helen de Hanquit Genlis. Lida R. McCabe.
From Interlachen to Berne and Neufchatel. Jenny June.
The Poe Monument and Memorial Volume. Marion V. Dorsey.

The Homiletic Review.—New York.

The Progressive Nature of Revelation. C. S. Gerhardt.
The Pastor in Relation to the Beneficence of the Church.
Theological Thought in Germany. George H. Schodde.
Clerical Celibacy. C. C. Starbuck.
What the Workingman May Ask of the Minister.

International Journal of Ethics.—Philadelphia.

The Ethics of Social Progress. Franklin H. Giddings.
Did the Romans Degenerate? Mary Emily Case.
Political Economy and Practical Life. Wm. Cunningham.
German Character. Richard M. Myer.

Irish Monthly.—Dublin.

The Church and Science. Rev. J. Gerard.
Dr. Russell of Maynooth.—XII.

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Report Upon International Congress of Interior Navigation.
Historical Sketch of Storage Batteries. C. F. Umberlacher.
Cedar Block Paving. Thomas Appleton.

Journal of the Military Service Institution.—New York.

Artillery Service in the Rebellion.—VII. Gen. J. C. Tidball.
Hot Air Balloons. Capt. E. L. Zalinski.
Russian View of the Famir Question.
Comments on Military Specialists. Capt. F. W. Hess.
The Knapsack. Capt. William Quinton.
Musketry Training and Its Value in War. Capt. J. Parker.
Place of the Medical Department in the Army. Lieut. J. R. Williams.
Artillery in Coast Defense. Major A. C. Hansard.
Infantry in Combat.
Aerial Navigation. O. Chanute.
Chemistry and Explosives.
Cavalry in the Past, the Present and the Future.

Journal of Political Economy.—Chicago. December.

Study of Political Economy in the United States. J. L. Laughlin.
Recent Commercial Policy of France. Emile Levasseur.
Rodbertus' Socialism. E. B. Andrews.
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Knowledge.—London.

The Number and Distance of Visible Stars. J. E. Gore.
What is a Nebula? A. C. Ranyard.
Lemurs. R. Lydekker.

The Lake Magazine.—Toronto. December.

British Columbia Politically. R. E. Gosnell.
The Canadian Oliver Goldsmith. W. G. Macfarlane.
The Trade Question. Douglas Gregory.
The Negro Race in the United States. Charles Ellis.
Home Rule in England. J. Heighington.

Leisure Hour.—London.

In the Days of Yore at Youghal. Georgina M. Synge.
Whittier. With Portrait. Mrs. Fyvie Mayo.
The Pilot at Sea. W. J. Gordon.
The Peoples of Italy.
Ascents in the Himalayas.—I. With Map. E. Whympere.

Lend a Hand.—Boston.

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Tenement House Statistics. Rev. John Tunis.
Prevention of Cholera.
Kodak Views of English Charities.
Massachusetts Indian Association.
Field Matrons. Emily S. Cook.
Organized Charity. Amos G. Warner.
Co-operation and Profit-Sharing.
The Schoolship "Saratoga."
The Migration of Invalids. Rev. Samuel A. Eliot.

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The Quarantine Bill. E. E. Hale.
Baby Farming. Frederick A. Burt.
Education in Citizenship.
Tenement House Work. Hannah Fox.

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A Pacific Encounter. A Complete Story. Mary E. Stickney.
Captain Charles Biddle. Elizabeth B. Bates.
In War-Time. M. E. W. Sherwood.
Foins and Fencing. Eugene Van Schaick.

The Literary Northwest.—St. Paul.

Pre-Historic America. Rev. John Gmeiner.
A Spanish Theme. Mabel F. Wheaton.
Canadian Examples of School Compromises. J. A. J. McKenna.
Minneapolis Artists and the World's Fair. Laura L. V. Baldwin.
Archbishop Satolli: A Sketch. Rev. John Conway.
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The "Donna" in 1892.
Twenty-five Years of Village Life. Rev. J. Vaughan.

Lucifer.—London. December 15.

Simon Magnus.—Concluded. G. R. S. Mead.
The Religion of the Puranas. Francesca Arundale.
The Natural and Artificial in Morality. S. Corbett.
The Religious Basis of Theosophy.—Concluded. C. E. Woods.
Alchemy. W. Main.
Father John of Kronstadt.

Ludgate Monthly.—London.

Winchester College. W. C. Sargent.
The Queens of Europe. With Portraits.
The Grenadier Guards. Illustrated.
The City of London and West End Football Associations. Illustrated. C. Bennett.

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Recent Research in Bible Lands. G. H. Schodde.
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Civic Christianity. Edwin H. Delk.
Labor: A Revolution and a Problem. M. H. Richards.
Essentials of Effective Preaching. H. C. Holloway.
Co-education. Mrs. J. M. Cromer.
Frederick Christopher Ettinger.
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The Administration of an Irish County: Cavan.
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The "Statesmen" of Cumberland.
Burns at Kirkoswald. J. W. Oliver.
The Tomb of Alexander the Great. Rev. H. Smith.
On the Old Knightsbridge Road.
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Columbian Celebration of 1792. Edward F. de Lancey.
The Story of Castine, Maine. Edward I. Stevenson.
A Glance at the Age of Queen Elizabeth. Rev. G. G. Heyburn.
How to Study United States History. Prof. H. E. Chambers.
Whittier's Birthplace. Miss J. G. Tyler.
Elements of Sea Power.
Gouverneur Morris in Europe. Henry Cabot Lodge.
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The Megillah of Saragossa. Rabbi I. Aaron.
A Hebrew Letter from Rénan.
Misrepresentation of Judaism. M. Ellinger.
The American Jewish Historical Society.
Is Worship Still Needed? Rev. R. Grossman.

The Methodist Review.—New York.

Whither! A Study of Tendency. D. A. Goodsell.
The Gospel in Nature. H. H. Moore.
Comparison of Ethnic Religions and Christianity. T. McK. Stuart.
John Greenleaf Whittier. F. C. Iglehart.
Some Recent Educational Statistics. W. H. Norton.
The Theology of Milton. F. McElfresh.
Hezekiah, Sargon and Sennacherib. Joseph Horner.
The Aesthetic in Religion. J. W. Wright.
Eternal Verities. C. V. Anthony.

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Tabular View of the A. B. C. F. M. for 1891-92.
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The Nineteenth Century One of Preparation. Josiah Strong.
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Missionary Progress in China. Rev. J. Chalmers.
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Evolutionary Love. Charles S. Peirce.
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Intuition and Reason. Christine L. Franklin.
Cruelty and Pity in Women. Guillaume Ferrero.
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Celestial Photography. J. E. Gore.
Ladies' Clubs. G. M. I. Blackburne.

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The Newspapers of Europe. T. C. Crawford.
The Alamo. R. H. Titherington.
Mountain Railroad Engineering. George E. Latham.
Bull Fighting. Edward F. Kimball.
The Advance of Modern Surgery. P. F. Chambers.

Music.—Chicago.
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Negro Music. Johann Tonsor.
Educational Value of the International Pitch: A—435.
Philosophy in Piano Playing.—II.—Expression. A. Carpe.
The Art of Singing—Ancient and Modern. P. D. Aldrich.
The Marseillaise. John Koren.
The Relation of Speech to Song. C. H. Brittan.
Guarantee Funds and Guarantors. Homer A. Moore.

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Development and Character in Piano Literature. Adolph Carpe.
The Modern Orchestra and Its Mission. Arthur Weld.
The Congregation as Seen from the Choir. C. W. Landon.
Liszt's "Dante" Symphony. Edith V. Eastman.

The Antiquities of Music.
Edgar Kelley's "Puritania Music."

The National Magazine.—New York.

Lord Lovell and the Second Canadian Campaign. J. G. Wilson.
American Institutions—Where Are They? Leonard Irving.
The Boston "Massacre." John Douglas Lindsay.
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Lord Winchelsea's Proposal. G. B. Curtis.
The Correlation of Moral Forces. Professor Knight.
Disabilities of Democracy. W. Earl Hodgson.
The Farrer's Queries of Free Trade. Frederick Greenwood.
State Regulation of the Price of Bread. Lord Stanley, of Alderley.
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Toryism and Progression. F. R. Y. Radcliffe.
Byways in Sicily. Lady Susan Keppel.
The Church in Wales. A. G. Boscawen.
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Ye Ancient Burial Grounds of Boston. Albert S. Cox.
James Parton. Julius H. Ward.
Harvard's Youngest Three. Eliot Lord.
In the Old South State. Lee C. Harby.

New Review.—London.

Scotland's Revolt Against Home Rule. R. Wallace.
Ireland's Reply. John E. Redmond.
The Faith Cure. Professor Charcot.
On Bimetallism. Alfred de Rothschild.
English Songs and Ballads. Hon. Roden Noel.
A New Poor Law. Rev. J. F. Wilkinson.
Real Stuarts or Bogus Stuarts? Archibald Forbes.
"Women, Clergymen and Doctors." A Reply. Canon Wil-
berforce.
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A Bishop on Buddhism. Prof. Max Müller.

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The Necessity for Amended Legislation in Dealing with
Habitual Drunkards. Sir Dyce Duckworth.
A Few Words About the New English Dictionary.
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Furze.
St. Peter's Church, Monkwearmouth. Dr. H. Hayman.
Old Age Pensions and Friendly Societies. Rev. J. F. Wilkin-
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A Layman's Recollections of the Church Movement of 1833.—
VI.
The Lord's Report on Hospitals. B. B. Rawlings.
Ugo Bassi. E. C. Vansittart.

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False Democracy. W. S. Lilly.
Sham Education. Professor Mahaffy.
Trained Workers for the Poor. Miss Octavia Hill.
Irving's "King Lear"—A New Tradition. E. R. Russell.
Three Weeks in Samoa. Countess of Jersey.
Architecture a Profession or an Art? Lord Grimthorpe.
Happiness in Hell: A Reply. Father Clarke.
Modern Poets and the Meaning of Life. F. W. H. Myers.
Urmi, A Poisoned Queen. Miss Cornelia Sorabji.
The Silver Question and India. Gen. Sir G. Chesney.
A Reformation of Domestic Service. Mrs. Lewis.
The Priest in Politics. Michael Davitt.
Ou Allons-nous?—French Politics. M. Yvès Guyot.
Aspects of Tennyson. James Knowles.

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Limits of Legitimate Religious Discussion. Bishop of Dela-
ware.
Insomnia and Recent Hypnotics. William A. Hammon.
Universal Suffrage in France. Jean Macé.
Foreign Nations at the World's Fair: Japan, Italy.
Possibilities of the Telescope. Alvan G. Clark.
Does the Republican Party Need Reorganization? J. N.
Dolph.
Industrial Co-operation. David Dudley Field.
Labor Organizations in Law. Oren B. Taft.
Flirting Wives. Mrs. Amelia E. Barr.
High Caste Indian Magic. H. Kellar.
A Bible Lesson for Mr. Herbert Spencer. Gail Hamilton.
Our City Vigilance League. Rev. C. H. Parkhurst.

Political Organizations in the United States and England.
James Bryce.

Farm and Home Proprietorship. G. K. Holmes.
An Uncut Diamond. Edward P. Jackson.
Students as Showmen. James M. Hubbard.
Campaigning in the West. Wm. D. Foulke.

Our Day.—Chicago. December.

The Career of Columbus. Chauncey M. Depew.
Miss Willard on the Temperance Outlook.
Aggressive Christianity in India. G. F. Pentecost.
Liquor and Lawlessness at the World's Fair. W. F. Crafts.
Essentials and Circumstantials in Scripture. Joseph Cook.

Outing.—New York.

Some Famous Alpine Ascents. Arthur Montefiore.
Lenz's World Tour Awheel.
Snowshoeing in the White Mountains. Gordon H. Taylor.
Ice Yachting in the Gulf of Finland. Gerard Anderson.
A Glance at Big Game. Ed. W. Sandys.
The Swordfish of the Indian Ocean. Nicolas Pike.
The Militia and National Guard of Ohio. W. H. C. Bowen.

Overland Monthly.—San Francisco.

A Kindergarten Christmas. Nora A. Smith.
San Francisco Election Machinery. William A. Beatty.
Christmas and Christmases. Phil Weaver, Jr.
Vancouver's Visit to the Mission of Santa Clara. W. H. Mc-
Dougal.
The Silver Question. Henry S. Brooks.
In Lincoln's Home. W. S. Hutchinson.

Poet-Lore.—Boston.

John Ruskin as a Letter-Writer. W. G. Kingsland.
Shakespeare's Miranda and Tennyson's Elaine. S. G. Davies.
The Democracy of April. Charles G. Ames.
A Study of "Locksley Hall" and "Sixty Years After."

Popular Science Monthly.—New York.

From Magic to Chemistry and Physics.—II. A. D. White.
The Study of Man. Alexander Macalister.
Some Vegetable Malformations. B. D. Haisted.
Marriage Among the Ancient Israelites. A. B. Ellis.
The Early Extirpation of Tumors. J. W. S. Gouley.
Evolution of Civilization and the Arts. M. Gustave LeBon.
A Captive Comet. Charles L. Poor.
The Inventor of the Lightning-Rod. Joseph J. Král.
Genius and Suicide. Charles W. Pilgrim.
Will the Coming Woman Lose Her Hair? Miss E. F. An-
drews.
The Problems of Anthropology. Rudolph Virchow.
The Rotation of the Farm. Appleton Morgan.
The Logic of Organic Evolution. Frank Cramer.
Profits of Legitimate Business Not Too Large. P. F. Hallock.
Totemism in the Evolution of Theology. Mrs. C. K. Barnum.
Sketch of Lewis Morris Rutherford. With Portrait.

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Popular Misconceptions of Presbyterianism. S. M. Smith.
Paul's Purpose in Writing Romans. M. W. Jacobus.
Theological Education in Universities. Robert Price.
Presbyterianism in History. W. J. Lisle.
Uses of the Imagination. J. C. Molloy.
Annihilation. Robert L. Dabney.

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St. Paul and Inspiration. George T. Purves.
Present Theological Drifts in Scotland. N. L. Walker.
Calvin's Doctrine of Holy Scripture. Dunlop Moore.
Trusting in the Dark. H. C. G. Moule.
The Church and the Masses. R. V. Hunter.
Methods of Control of the Theological Seminaries. W. H.
Roberts.
Alfred Tennyson. Ethelbert D. Warfield.
Dr. Burney on Free Agency. Edward J. Hamilton.
The Toronto Council. Talbot W. Chambers.
Dr. Roberts' Article on Seminary Control. John DeWitt.

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On the Study of Economic History. W. J. Ashley.
French Catholics and the Social Question. Claudio Jannet.
Recent Literature on Protection. F. W. Taussig.
Some Explanations Relating to the "Theory of Dynamic Eco-
nomics." Simon N. Patten.
Social and Economic Legislation of the States in 1892. W. B.
Shaw.
South American Trade. Frederick R. Clow.
Roman and Anglo-Saxon Agrarian Conditions. L. Hutchinson.
Bank of Venice. Charles F. Dunbar.

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The Last of the Weavers of Spitalfields. G. H. Pike.
In the Footprints of St. Paul. Rev. E. J. Hardy.

Review of the Churches.—London, December 15.

The Effect of Disestablishment on the Irish Church. With Portraits. Bishop of Cork and others.
Are Y. M. C. A.'s a Dismal Failure? With Portraits. F. A. Atkins.
The Free Church Congress. With Portrait. Rev. Dr. Mackennal. Rev. Dr. Clifford and P. W. Bunting.
The Gospel and Apocalypse of St. Peter. W. M. Crook.

School and College.—Boston, December.

English in the Secondary School. Dr. Charles Davidson.
Talks on Teaching Latin.—V. William C. Collar.
Extension of Physical Geography in Elementary Teaching. W. M. Davis.

Scots Magazine.—Perth.

The Agriculture of Robert Burns. R. H. Wallace.
Home Rule for Scotland. Harry Gow.
Marriage Customs in Scotland in the Olden Time. R. B. Langwill.

Scottish Geographical Magazine.—Paisley, December.

Characteristics of African Travel. Captain Lugard.
Ancient Imaus of Barin-i-Dunia and the Way to Serica. R. Michell.

Scribner's Magazine.—New York.

The Peary Relief Expedition. Angelo Heilprin.
Personal Recollections of Mr. Lincoln. Marquis de Chambrun.
The Poor in Naples. Jessie White V. Mario.
Impressions of a Decorator in Rome.—I. Frederic Crowninshield.
The Wanderings of Cochiti. Charles F. Lummis.
The Fall of Sebastopol. William H. Russell.

Social Economist.—New York.

Our New Industrial Policy. George Gunton.
The Religious Sentiment in Russia.
The Southern Social Problem. Kemper Bockock.
The Individual and the State. William E. Hart.
Economics for the Young. J. S. Kelsey.
The Corner Stone of Social Strife. Theodore Cox.

The Stenographer.—Philadelphia.

Isaac Pitman in the United States.—X. James Edmunds.
The Munson Phonography. Charles M. Miller.
To the Woman Who Would Work.
David Wolf Brown. With Portrait.

Sunday at Home.—London.

Life on the Lightships.—IV. Rev. T. S. Treanor.
Volcanoes and Earthquakes. H. B. M. Buchanan.
The Luther Festival at Wittenberg.
John McGregor (Rob Roy). With Portrait.

Sunday Magazine.—London.

The Common Lodging Houses of London. Rev. A. Mearns.
Life in the Southern Seas. Rev. J. E. Newell.

Tennyson as the Religious Exponent of His Age. Julia Wedgwood.
Archdeacon Farrar at Home.
Tennysonianism.—I.
Moor-Edge Dwellers and Their Doings. Canon Atkinson.
Mrs. Booth. W. T. Stead.

Temple Bar.—London.

Letters of a Man of Leisure.
Ariosto.
Gower Street and Its Reminiscences.
Sport in the Snow; or Bear-Hunting in Russia.

The Treasury.—New York.

Soul-Winners. J. J. Heischmann.
Columbus: A Modern Abraham. R. S. MacArthur.
"The Daughter of Tyre." W. F. Livingston.
The Angels of God. Rev. J. L. Harris.
Revelation the Answer to Agnosticism. Professor Wolf.

The United Service.—Philadelphia.

The National Guard of Iowa in 1892. A. C. Scharpf, U. S. A.
The Battle of Copenhagen. Peter Toft.
Europe in 1800-91—Rome. S. B. Holabird.

University Extension.—Philadelphia, December.

What Has the American Society Accomplished?
Certain Interesting Centres.
The Second National Conference.
Economics.—VII.

The University Magazine.—New York, Dec.

Tales of Arthur's Court. W. C. Thayer.
Poets Laureate. T. P. Hughes.
Silver in 1892. T. M. Tyng.
A Study of Buddhism. James E. Homans.

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The Political Situation. F. S. Stevenson.
Whittier. Mary Negrepointe.
Women as Poor Law Guardians. Matilda M. Blake.
The Advantages of a Decimal Coinage. F. H. Perry Coste.
Moltke. D. F. Hannigan.
The Present Position of Canada. G. Haultain.

Young Man.—London.

H. R. H. the Duke of York. With Portraits.
How to Study Astronomy. With Portraits. Sir R. Ball.
Robert Browning. Rev. H. R. Haweis.
How to Make a Living as a Journalist. With Portrait. H. W. Massingham.
Mr. F. C. Gould on the Art of Caricature. With Portraits.

Young Woman.—London.

Mrs. Gladstone. With Portrait. Rev. J. G. Rogers.
The Women of Germany. Charles Lowe.
Fancy Work. Miss Friederichs.
Nursing as a Profession for Women. Honnor Marten.
Mrs. L. T. Meade on How She Writes Her Books. With Portrait.
Mary of Bethany. With Portrait. Rev. E. A. Stuart.

THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Alte und Neue Welt.—Einsiedeln.

Heft 4.

"Pennalism." or Fagging in the Old German Universities. Dr. Berghaus.
The New St. Rochus Chapel, near Bingen. Illustrated. Dr. J. Praxmarer.
The Coinage Question. P. Freidank.
Ancient Rome. Paul Friedrich.
Hydrogen. The Fuel of the Future. F. Hochländer.
Andreas Hofer.

Der Chorgesang.—Leipzig.

December 1.

Mary Krebs-Brenning. Concluded.
Chorus for Male Voices: "Die Lumpenglocke," by E. Meyer-Helmund.

December 15.

Alexander von Flieitz. With Portrait. R. Setzepfandt.
Chorus for Male Voices: "Ein Feste Burg."

Daheim.—Leipzig.

December 3.

New Books on Africa. H. Harden.

December 10.

Murillo. Adolf Rosenberg.

December 17.

The Home of Schiller's Parents. With Portraits. Dr. K. Kinzel.

December 24.

Waltershausen: A German Doll Town. H. von Zobeltitz.

Deutscher Hausschatz.—Regensburg.

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What Should We Eat and Drink?
Hildesheim. Illustrated. Antonie Haupt.
Christmas in Poetry, History, Art and the Life of the People. Dr. Berlage.
A Day in a London Police Court. Dr. A. Heine.
The World's Fair.

Heft 4.

The Vehmgericht. Dr. K. T. Zingeler.
The Pope's Fifty Years' Jubilee as a Bishop. With Portrait. Dr. A. de Waal.
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Johannes Janssen. H. Kerner.

Deutsche Revue.—Breslau.

December.

King Charles of Roumania.—XI.
The Russo-French Alliance and the Triple Alliance in the Light of History. Concluded.
Will Chemistry Enlarge Our Production of Food? J. Gaule.
The Hardships of War and the Rights of the People. S. Moynier.
The Polish Revolution of 1863.—III.
Eduard Laskar's Correspondence in 1870-71.—IX
Tobacco and Smoking. C. von Zelau.

January.

King Charles of Roumania.—XII.
The Social Danger in England. Sir J. E. Gorst.
The First Traces of Organisms on the Earth. N. Dames.
The Situation in Morocco. Walter B. Harris.
Felix Mendelssohn and Wilhelm Taubert.
The Song of Solomon. G. Stickel.
Will Chemistry Enlarge Our Production of Food?—II.
German Hate and German Diplomacy.
The Rise and Significance of Weapons.—I.
The Polish Revolution of 1863.—IV.
The Mars Hypothesis of A. Schmidt.

Deutsche Rundschau.—Berlin.

December.

Maupertuis. E. du Bois-Reymond.
Robert Schumann as an Author. Philipp Spitta.
Philipp Melancthon. R. A. Lipsius.
French Colonial Politics, Past and Present.
Pierre Loti.
Political Correspondence:—The Opening of the Parliament, the Italian Elections, the Carmaux Strike and the Dynamitards, etc.

Die Gartenlaube.—Leipzig. Heft 13.

C. W. Allers and His Bismarck Sketches. E. von Wald Zedtwitz.
Poisonous Trees with Needle-shaped Leaves. Dr. G. Holle.
Tragedies and Comedies of Superstition. R. Kleinpaul.
Max Grube, German Actor. With Portraits. O. Neumann-Hofer.
The Superstitions of Christmas. Alexander Tille.

Die Gesellschaft.—Leipzig. December.

Berlin, Vienna, Munich. M. G. Conrad.
Conrad Ferdinand Meyer. With Portrait. S. Sängner.
Poems by M. G. Conrad and Others.
Ding "Mensch." Psychological Drama by P. Merwin.
J. C. Vogt and "The Struggle for Existence." E. Blauch.

Die Katholischen Missionen.—Freiburg. January.

The Benedictine Missions in the Indian Territory.
Palenque and Lorillard. Cities of Ancient America.
A Journey to Sinai. Illustrated. M. Jullien.

Konservative Monatsschrift.—Leipzig. December.

Insect-Eating Plants. F. W. Gross.
Lavater and Goethe. Paul Wenton.
Slavery and the Slave Trade in Africa. F. Frhr. von Nettelbladt.
Magnetism and Electricity in the Olden Times. E. Boettcher.
The Latest Discoveries in Assyriology. Dr. C. Schlemmer.
Field Marshal Count von Roou.

Literarisches Jahrbuch.—December.

The Rembrandt Book. Alois John.
The Latest Literature on Wallenstein. Alois John.
Jean Paul as a Painter of Nature. M. Zapf.
The Mountain Festival Play on the Luisenburg in the Fichtengebirge. Alois John.
Tannhäuser in the Fichtengebirge. Alois John.

Magazin für Litteratur.—Berlin.

December 3.

Polte Gerlach. Spectator.
Eleonora Duse. Fritz Mauthner.
Heinrich Heine.—II. Eduard Grenier.

December 10.

Gottfried Keller's Posthumous Writings. F. Mauthner.
Heine's Family Letters. Alfred Kerr.

December 17.

Ibsen's New Drama, "The Master Builder." F. Mauthner.
Poetry and Suggestion. F. Servaes.
Friedrich Heller von Hellwald. Carus Sterne.

December 24.

Young Germany and Italy on the Operatic Stage. H. Keimann.
Heinrich Heine. Concluded. E. Grenier.

Musikalische Rundschau.—Vienna.

December 1.

The Libretto. Ernst Pick.

December 15.

The Romanticists and the Musical Drama. V. Magnus.
The Libretto. Concluded. Ernst Pick.

Die Neue Zeit.—Stuttgart.

No. 10.

The Anniversary of the German Social Democrats. A. Bebel.
The Approaching End of Large Farms. Dr. R. Meyer.

No. 11.

Large Farms. Continued. Dr. Rudolf Meyer.
Industrial Unions in England.

No. 12.

Military Training.
A Newly Discovered Case of Group Marriages. F. Engels.

No. 13.

The Panama Scandal. Paul Lafargue.
Military Training. Concluded.

Nord und Süd.—Breslau. December.

Björnstjerne Björnson. With Portrait. L. Marholm.
The Truth About the Trojan Antiquities. E. Boettcher.
Guy de Maupassant. Ernst Koppel.
Traces of de Maupassant in German Verse. S. Mehring.
Easter in Spain. Theodor Puschmann.

Preussische Jahrbücher.—Berlin. December.

Baden in the French Revolution. Max Lenz.
Goethe and Frederica. A. Bielschowsky.
The Origin of the War of 1870. Hans Delbrück.
Girl Student Life in Zürich. Clara Schubert-Feder.
Political Correspondence: The Military Situation.

Schweizerische Rundschau.—Zurich. December.

Letters of J. A. Schmeller to S. Hopf.
Poems by Maurice von Stern and Others.

Sphinx.—London. December.

Spiritism and Occultism. Er. Hübbe-Schleiden.
The Faith of the Future. Hellenbach.
A Naturalist View of Immortality. Dr. R. von Koeber.
The Oracles of Zoroaster. Carl Krieswetter.

Stimmen aus Maria-Laach.—Freiburg. Heft 1.

The History of the Social Movement in Germany.—I. H. Pesch.
Pascal's Provincial Letters. W. Kreiten.
Aluminium and Its Manufacture. F. X. Räf.
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Ueber Land und Meer.—Stuttgart. Heft 4.

Memories of Summer Days in Tyrol. J. Meurer.
The Cholera in Hamburg.
How to Preserve Plants from Frost. Dr. O. Gotthilf.
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Olga, Queen of Wittenberg. With Portrait.

Universum.—Dresden.

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Warfare at Sea. Concluded. R. Blumenau.
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Grover Cleveland. With Portrait.

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The Influence of Circumstances on Character. Dr. G. Kleinert.
Athletic Games. Baldwin Grollier.
Nuscha Butze, German Actress. M. Horwitz.

Velhagen und Klasings Monatshefte.—Berlin.

December.

The Madonna Ideal in Classic Art. A. Rosenberg.
Georg Bleibtreu. With Portrait. Ludwig Pietsch.
The Ice of the Sea. Dr. Pechuel-Loesche.
Dancing in the Eighteenth Century. C. Gurlitt.

January.

Tennyson. With Portraits. Helen Zimmern.
Gloves. Illustrated. Therese Umdt-Mühlbach.
Fancy Pigeons. C. Schwarzkopf.

Vom Fels zum Meer.—Stuttgart. Heft 5.

Grillparzer and Music. La Mara.
Tadmor in the Wilderness. H. Brugsch-Pascha.
The Christmas Market at Munich.
The Flower Trade of the Present Day. M. Hesdörffer.
Christmas at Sea. R. Blumenau.
What We Read. With Portraits. A. E. Schönbach.
An Interview with Mr. Edison. A. Roderich.

Die Waffen Nieder!—Berlin.

The Races of Men and War. Richard Beuter.
The Education of the People. O. Haggenmacher.
Out of the Mouth of Bismarck.
Pedantic Marginal Notes on Universal Peace. Dr. L. Hubert.

Westermann's Illustrierte Deutsche Monats-Hefte.—Brunswick.

December.

Emin Pasha's Latest Diaries.—III. Illustrated.

Caroline Louise, Princess of Weimar. Concluded. Lily von Kretschmann.
Algiers and Oran. Illustrated. G. Rohlf.
Niccolo Barabino, Artist. With Portrait and Illustrations. Therese Höpfner.
Ultilas and the Gothic Translation of the Bible. E. Eckstein.
The Trade of the Ancient Germans. F. Tetzner.
Illumination in the East. Illustrated. H. Frauberger.

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Emin Pasha's Latest Diary.—IV. Illustrated.
Antoine Pesne, Artist. With Portraits and Illustrations. W. Schwarz.
On the Aesthetics of Our Classics.—I. Max Dessoir.
Wandering in the Ancient East. Illustrated. G. Steindorff.
The German Pronunciation of Foreign Words. E. Eckstein.
Chicago. Illustrated. Ernst von Hesse-Wartegg.
Human Voice and Speech. A. Liebmann.
Count von Roon. Gebhard Zernin.

Wiener Literatur-Zeitung.—Vienna. Heft

Buying Books at Christmas. Baldwin Grollier.
The Criticism of Poetry. Dr. Hans Sittenberger.
The Poems of S. Fritz. A. S. Machold.
The Reading Mania. A. Noß.

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Amaranthe.

Tennyson. With Portrait. Vicomte du Fresnel.
Mars and the Winter Sky. C. Flammarion.
Gluck, the Creator of Musical Drama. With Portrait. E. Schuré.
Magyar Literature. Continued.

Association Catholique.—Paris.

On Wages. V. de Marolles.
Friendship and the Brotherhood Between Employers and Employees. C. Hyvernau.
Liberty in the Middle Ages, etc. Continued. J. Roman.

Bibliothèque Universelle.—Lausanne. December.

A New Meditation on the Small Number of the Elect in Literature. Paul Stapfer.
A Botanist's Impressions in the Heart of the Caucasus. Concluded. E. Levier.
"The Wages of Sin," by Lucas Malet. A. Glardon.
Moral Hygiene. Concluded. Dr. P. Ladame.
Chroniques: Parisian, Italian, German, Swiss, English and Political.

Chrétien Evangélique.—Lausanne. December.

Jesus Christ, the Only Son of God. Concluded. J. Reymond.
Jujii Ishii, the Georges Müller of Japan. M. E. Ward de Charrière.

L'Ermitage.—Paris.

December 15.

Rhyme: Apropos of Banville's Poetry. M. Legrand.
The Pre-Raphaelites and Mr. Ruskin's Appreciation of Art. A. Germain.
Pure Reason and Reality in Kant. A. Cros.
Literary, Dramatic and Musical Chroniques.

Journal des Economistes.—Paris.

The Monetary Conference at Brussels. G. de Molinari.
The Teaching of Political Economy in France. J. Chailley-Bert.
Arab Taxes in Algeria.—Concluded. A. Bochart.
The Legal Persecution of Jews in Russia. L. Domanski.
The Scientific and Industrial Movement. D. Bellet.
The Academy of Moral and Political Science, from August 1 to November 25, 1892. J. Lefort.
The Output of Gold in Australia and South Africa. A. Raffalovich.
The Suppression of Bureaux of Registration.—II. J. C. Henriot.
Meeting of the Society of Political Economy, December 5.

Nouvelle Revue.—Paris.

December 1.

The End of the Triple Alliance. E. de Lyon.
The New Conditions of Naval Warfare.

Joseph de Maistre.—I. Michel Revon.
Defiance and Sons.—I. A. Delorme.
The Love Affairs of Chateaubriand (condensed). A. Albalat.
French Monuments in Alsace.
Ernest Renan and the Liberal School. V. Tamburing.
A New Era in the United States. E. Masseras.
Modern Hunting.—I. G. de Wailly.

December 15.

An Exile.—I. Pierre Loti.
Howard Solners, Master Builder.—Act 1. Henrik Ibsen.
Joseph de Maistre.—II. M. Revon.
Defiance and Sons.—II. A. Delorme.
The Dybowski Mission to the French in Central Africa. L. Sevrain-Desplaces.
The Religious Sense of Women. M. Ferrero.

Nouvelle Revue Internationale.—Paris.

December 15.

William Charles Bonaparte Wyse. M. B. Rattazzi.
The Poet of "Parpaillon Blu." Bonaparte Wyse. Chas. Fuster.
Ode to W. C. Bonaparte Wyse. Marius André.
Morphia and Morphinomania. Georges Régnal.
International Chronique. Emilie Castelar.

Réforme Sociale.—Paris.

December 1.

Insurance for the Working Classes. E. Cheysson.
The Bishops of France and the Budget of 1893.—III. Comte de Lucay.
The Christian Organization of the Workshop and the Social Question. C. Jannet.
The Proportional Representation of Parties in the Commune. A. Béchaux.

December 16.

A Programme of Decentralization. U. Guérin.
The Christian Organization of the Workshop. Concluded.
The International Railway Congress at St. Petersburg.

Revue d'Art Dramatique.—Paris.

December 1.

The Theatre in Agenais in the Eighteenth Century. F. Habasque.

December 15.

The Theatre in Paris in 1872 and 1873. A. Soubies.
Modern Stage Mounting. Albert Lambert.

Revue Bleue.—Paris.

December 3.

The Weak Points of Parliamentary Government. C. Benoist.
Joseph De Maistre.—II. S. Rocheblave.
A Reporter of the XVII. Century: Racan's Unpublished Anecdotes of Malherbe. L. Arnould.

December 10.

The Two Prelates: Bossuet and Fénelon. E. Legouvé.
The Panama Scandal. P. Mimande.
The French Army. Continued.

December 17.

Our Humorists: Eugène Mouton. G. Bergeret.
The Panama Scandal. Edmond Frank.
The French Army. Concluded.

December 24.

The Panama Trial. Paul Mimande.
Goliardic Literature. C. V. Langlois.

Revue des Deux Mondes.—Paris.

December 1.

The Correspondence of Eugène Burnouf. Philippe Berger.
Through Slav Macedonia.—V. Berard.
The Minimum Tariff, and Commercial Agreements. A. Moireau.
Jean de Joinville, as Man and Writer. Vte. Delaborde.
Tropical Landscapes.—The Nitler Ravine. Lucien Biard.
Malherbe's Reforms. F. Brunetière.
Madame Mère. G. Valbert.

December 15.

The Jews and Anti-Semitism.—IV. Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu.
Realistic Art and Criticism.—I. G. Larroumet.
In Turkey—The Isle of Chios.—I. Gaston Deschamps.
Michel Angelo. E. Müntz.
The Present Hour. Vte. de Vogüé.

Revue Encyclopédique.—Paris.

December 1.

The Exhibition of the Arts of Woman. M. Vachon.
The Eccentricities of Fashion. J. Grand-Carteret.
France and Germany in July, 1870, and in April and May, 1875.
The Clubs of 1792. Illustrated. Dr. Robinet.
The Preservation of Meat by Freezing. D. Bellet.

December 15.

Dahomey and the French Posts on the Bight of Benin. With
Portraits, Maps and Illustrations. Jacques Haussmann.
Paul Bourget's "Promised Land." G. Pellissier.
Roumanians and Hungarians. With Maps. M. Petit.
The Evolution of Animal Organization. G. Boha.

Revue de Famille.—Paris.

December 1.

Louis Harmel.—IV. Jules Simon.
1815. The Departure of Louis XVIII. and the Return of Napoleon. H. Houssaye.
The Greatest Sale of the Century: The Spitzer Collection at Berlin. Illustrated. E. Molmier.
The Art Museum at Old Sorbonne. V. Gréard.
The Empress Augusta of Germany. A. Pigeon.
Daghestan on the Caspian. G. Bapst.

December 15.

Politics in Songs. Jules Simon.
The "Victory" of Samothrace. Ant. Héron de Villefosse.
Women Warriors. General Thoumas.
The Contemporary Drama. Henry Fouquier.
The Parliamentary Inquiry on the Duke of York and Mrs. Clarke.
Reminiscences of the Insurrection in Bosnia. C. Yriarte.

Revue Française de l'Etranger et des Colonies.—Paris.

December 1.

The French Population in Tunis. Dr. Bertholon.

Railways in Algeria. A. d'Orgeval.
Manners and Customs in Dahomey.

December 15.

The Re-occupation of the Islands of St. Paul and Amsterdam: by the French. With Map. A. A. Fauvel.
The Second Congress of the Chambers of British Commerce. A. Salaighac.
The Russification of the Baltic Provinces.
Close of the Operations in Dahomey.

Revue Générale.—Paris. December.

In Dahomey: I. Fetichism; II. The War. Comm. Grandin.
Three Poems by Tennyson: Oenoe, The Merman, The Siren.
At the French Academy: E. Lavisse. L. Belmont.
Marquis de Blocqueville. Charles Buet.
Souvenirs of Corsica. Count Maxime de Bonsies.
The Meistersingers of the Sixteenth Century. J. G. Freson.
The First Congress of the Belgian Democratic League. E. Van der Smisssen.

Revue de l'Hypnotisme.—Paris. December.

The Perception of the Fundamental Colors of Objects.
Denunciation of Imaginary Crimes by Hysterical Subjects
Dr. Langlois.

Revue du Monde Catholique.—Paris. December.

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The Policy of Leo XIII. Continued. Mgr. Rutters.
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Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in this Index.

A.	Arena.	EngM.	Engineering Magazine.	MM.	Munsey's Magazine.
AAPS.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political Science.	EL.	English Illustrated Magazine.	Mus.	Music.
AJP.	American Journal of Politics.	ER.	Edinburgh Review.	MP.	Monthly Packet.
AP.	American Amateur Photographer.	Esq.	Esquiline.	MR.	Methodist Review.
ACQ.	Am. Catholic Quart. Review.	Ex.	Expositor.	NAR.	North American Review.
AM.	Atlantic Monthly.	EWB.	Eastern and Western Review.	NatR.	National Review.
Ant.	Antiquary.	F.	Forum.	NatM.	National Magazine.
AQ.	Asiatic Quarterly.	FR.	Fortnightly Review.	NC.	Nineteenth Century.
AR.	Andover Review.	GGM.	Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine.	NEM.	New England Magazine.
ARec.	Architectural Record.	GB.	Greater Britain.	NR.	New Review.
Arg.	Argosy.	GM.	Gentleman's Magazine	NW.	New World.
As.	Asclepiad.	GOP.	Girl's Own Paper.	NH.	Newbury House Magazine.
Ata.	Atalanta.	GT.	Great Thoughts.	NN.	Nature Notes.
Bank.	Bankers' Magazine.	GW.	Good Words.	O.	Outing.
Bank L.	Bankers' Magazine (London).	Help.	Help.	OD.	Our Day.
BelM.	Belford's Monthly.	Harp.	Harper's Magazine.	OM.	Overland Monthly.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.	HomR.	Homiletic Review.	PhrenM.	Phrenological Magazine.
Bookman	Bookman.	HM.	Home Maker.	PL.	Poet Lore.
B.	Beacon.	HR.	Health Record.	PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly.
BTJ.	Board of Trade Journal.	Ig.	Igdrasil.	PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
C.	Cornhill.	IJE.	Internat'l Journal of Ethics.	PR.	Philosophical Review.
CFM.	Cassell's Family Magazine.	INM.	Indian Magazine and Review.	PS.	Popular Science Monthly.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.	IrER.	Irish Ecclesiastical Review.	PSQ.	Political Science Quarterly.
CHHA.	Church at Home and Abroad.	IRM.	Irish Monthly.	PsyR.	Psychical Review.
ChMisi	Church Missionary Intelligencer and Record.	JED.	Journal of Education.	Q.	Quiver.
ChQ.	Church Quarterly Review.	JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution.	QJEcon.	Quarterly Journal of Economics.
CJ.	Chambers's Journal.	JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies.	QR.	Quarterly Review.
CM.	Century Magazine.	JRCL.	Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute.	RR.	Review of Reviews.
CalM.	Californian Illustrated Magazine.	JurR.	Juridical Review.	RC.	Review of the Churches.
Cas.M	Cassier's Magazine.	K.	Knowledge.	SEcon.	Social Economist.
CRev.	Charities Review.	KO.	King's Own.	SC.	School and College.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.	LAH.	Lend a Hand.	ScotGM.	Scottish Geographical Magazine.
CR.	Contemporary Review.	LH.	Leisure Hour.	ScotR.	Scottish Review.
CT.	Christian Thought.	Lipp.	Lippincott's Monthly.	Scots.	Scots Magazine.
CritR.	Critical Review.	Long.	Longman's Magazine.	Str.	Strand.
CSJ.	Cassell's Saturday Journal.	LQ.	London Quarterly Review.	SunM.	Sunday Magazine.
CW.	Catholic World.	LuthQ.	Lutheran Quarterly Review.	SunH.	Sunday at Home.
D.	Dial.	Luc.	Lucifer.	TB.	Temple Bar.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.	LudM.	Ludgate Monthly.	Treas.	Treasury.
DM.	Dominion Illustrated Monthly.	Ly.	Lyceum.	UE.	University Extension.
DR.	Dublin Review.	M.	Month.	UM.	University Magazine.
EconJ.	Economic Journal.	Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.	US.	United Service.
EconR.	Economic Review.	MAH.	Magazine of Am. History.	USM.	United Service Magazine.
EdRA.	Educational Review (New York).	Men.	Menorah Monthly.	WeR.	Welsh Review.
EdRL.	Educational Review (London).	MisR.	Missionary Review of World.	WR.	Westminster Review.
Ed.	Education.	MisH.	Missionary Herald.	YE.	Young England.
		Mon.	Monist.	YM.	Young Man.
				YR.	Yale Review.

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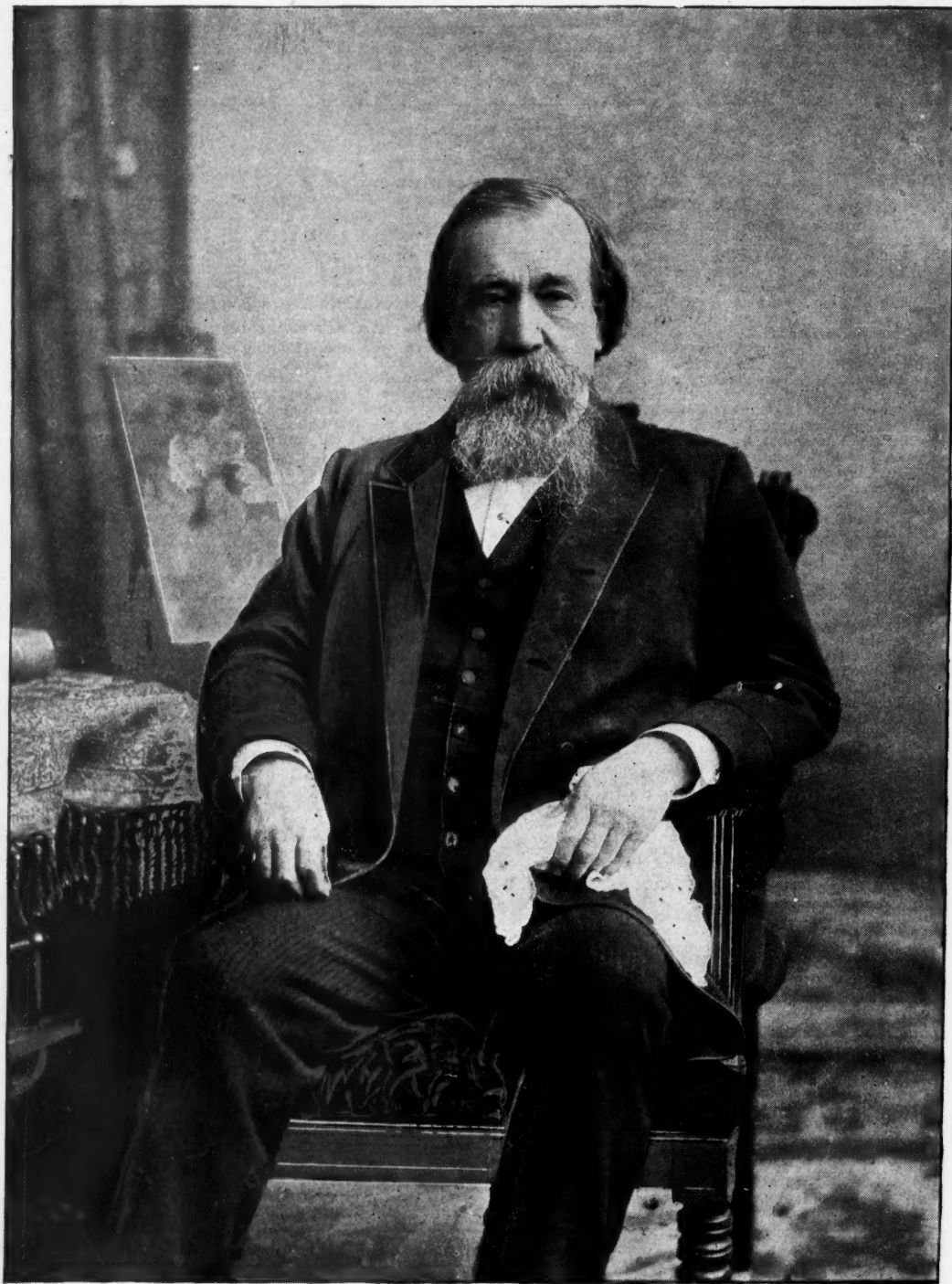
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